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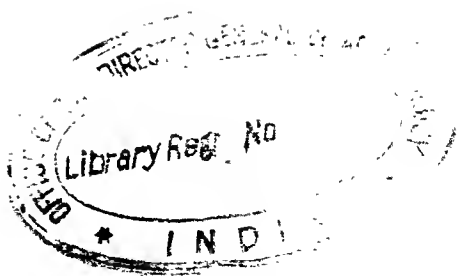
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ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.
Memoirs of Eminent Persons.
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Natural History, Geography.
Review of New Publications.
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A. J.

VOL. II.

FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 1816.

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PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME.

THE difficulties which were to be surmounted in the commencement of the *ASIATIC JOURNAL*, or at least the deficiencies which were irremediable in that state of its progress, have been gradually conquered; and though much remains to be accomplished, in order to fill up the outline conceived for its permanent conduct, yet the Editor has the satisfaction to think that this Second Volume is not without some marks of improvement, and some promise of a further advance.

The contents of this publication naturally divide themselves into four principal branches; first, complete and regular information of all Occurrences within the several Presidencies in India; secondly, a similar record of all Occurrences at Home, connected with Indian interests and affairs; thirdly, a Critical Register and Analysis of New Publications on subjects of Indian Literature, History, and Public Economy; and fourthly, a General Miscellany of Indian and Asiatic Learning and Science, Arts, Trade, Navigation, and other multifarious objects of useful or liberal inquiry.

It was obvious that of the four departments into which we thus suppose the *ASIATIC JOURNAL* divided, the materials of the second department only were at complete command on this side of that hemisphere to which both India and England belong. In this division are included our Reports of Debates at the East India House, and Proceedings at the Company's Seminaries of Education; a variety of Commercial and Shipping Intelligence, forming features peculiar to, and of prominent value in our work. For whatever relates, in the mean time, to passing occurrences in India, to In-

dian and Asiatic literature, it was necessary to submit to some lapse of time, as well for the establishment of regular channels of Indian Correspondence, as for giving solidity to our claims on the leisure of ingenious and well-informed Contributors at Home. Under each of these views, the twelve-month which has now passed has removed obstacles and confirmed our strength; and our future labours, while they will be comparatively light to ourselves, will also, it is confidently hoped, give increased satisfaction to our readers.

Among the miscellaneous articles contained in the pages that follow, and to some of which (after the manner of our preface to the former volume) we shall take upon us to invite more particular attention, are to be reckoned the Account of Dr. Horsfield's Experiments on the Poisons of the Bohun Opas or Antiar, and the plant Tshettic. of Java (continued from the first volume); Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie's elaborate description of the Edifices and Sculptures at Brambana, followed by his learned and ingenious conjectures on their origin; the Fragments of the Beital Pachisi, distinguished by Oriental fancy, and abundant in traits of Indian manners; and the Letters on a Universal Language and Character, illustrated by an engraved diagram. To these may be added, the communications of several very valuable correspondents, on the Geography, Natural History, and Inhabitants of India, and the cause of the Christian Missions in that country; and, not the least, a Treatise on the Theology of the Hindoos, entitled, a Brahmin's Preface to an Abridgment of the Vedant.

Of articles which belong to the Civil and Military History of the day in India, we may mention, the particulars of an Expedition against the Pirates in the Gulf of Persia, performed in 1809, and of the recent ones against those of Cutch and of Okamundel, together with copious particulars and documents belonging to the field-operations in the territories of the Ghoorkahs.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JULY 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I was infinitely amused by an article which appeared in your last number, entitled, "*The Contrast, or Opinions on India*;" and was the more struck with it, as it forcibly reminded me of a like discussion which passed in my hearing, some time back, at a friend's house (an old *Qui Hu!*) at the other end of the town. Having a perfect recollection of the heads of that conversation, I have endeavoured to recall to my memory, as near as possible, its general substance.

Major-General Cayenne has passed his five-and-twenty years, and somewhat more, in India; and has amassed just enough fortune to be puzzled to know what to do with it. After two years' deliberation, he resolved to save; and accordingly gave out, he had grown poor, and walked into the city every day.

Having successfully set to sleep the once fervent anticipations of his affectionate brothers and sisters (for the General was a widower, and had never mustered any immediate heirs), he found himself hardly pressed by his youngest sister but three, and her three daughters (now on the point of coming out), as to the eligibility of a matrimonial excursion over the Atlantic; and it was on this occasion, that I was present at the following discussion, which passed at the General's breakfast-table. Present, the General, Mrs. —, and myself.

Mrs. —. Good morning, brother; you look but so-so to-day.

The Gen. My looks, sister, are the consequences of a toilsome residence in India, and are incurable. Pray, did you ever know any one return from India, either looking well, or being well?

Mrs. —. There are different opinions on that score, brother. India is generally reckoned a fine country, and were I as young as my Evelina or Indiana, I would not hesitate on taking a voyage.

The Gen. Half a century's experience has not been lost upon me, although my opinion seems to have but little weight with you. I solemnly declare I would not send my dog to India; and, as to a female's going, it is indelicate, monstrous, and vulgar.

Mrs. —. Vulgar! nay, brother, every one remarks the elegant manners of females who have married in India.

The Gen. Psha! the practice is on a par with Smithfield bargains, and the manners of English females in India would disgrace a French *corps-de-ballet*. When young women go out to India, it is with no other notion than getting married; the reserve, so amiable in the sex, is openly thrown aside; every look, gesture, and act, has written upon it, *to be married*, or, more properly speaking, *to be sold*. This is understood, from the captain to the lowest-rated man on the voyage, as well as to

the old civilian, and the dissipated occupant of Writer's Buildings, who crowd the strand to catch the first news from England, and the first glimpse of her who is to put herself to public exhibition for one month, and be married the next.

Mrs. —. Hem!

The Gen. If you have given your daughters the romantic names of Evelina, Indiana, and Angelica, with any idea of showing off for husbands in India, I am sorry for it; it shall never have my sanction.

Mrs. —. Always talking in this sweeping style, brother! is there no medium? Is it a sin for parents to send for children, or brothers for sisters? Does every lady who goes out to India, answer the description you give?

The Gen. I hope not; but it is generally true. Who can you send my nieces to? They have neither fathers nor brothers in India.

Mrs. —. Oh brother! do you forget your intimate friend, Mr. —, the rich collector of —pore, who, Col. D. says, is the wealthiest man at the presidency; and there is Col. and Mrs. A. and Col. C., who sent you a pipe of Madeira, and my girls their black shawls, and who always said he was eternally obliged to you, and wrote me such an elegant letter, with the pearls, —concluding with, “What shall I send more?”

The Gen. Those kind friends, my dear, have forgotten me. I can serve them no longer; therefore, take you care of your pearls, and your girls of their shawls, and teach them to be content with good plain husbands at home.

Mrs. —. This may be good theory, brother, but your nieces have neither fortunes, nor, as you say, expectations; and the *Qui Huis*, as you call them, at home, fight wondrous shy of *poor* girls. Really, brother, with your connections, I think you might consent to

let one out of the three, take her chance. I must confess I never see a splendid party, but my heart aches for my poor girls, who declare, that though they are known by their black shawls, they always wear them, because, poor Indiana says, “it looks *elegant and Asiatic*.” I must confess, I think I should only be acting a good mother's part in seeing them well settled in India. I often think of the admirable panegyric of your friend. Mrs. —, “India has been the brightest boon that ever Providence dispensed, to remedy the inequalities of fortune. One large united family, where a young female may be well matched, without beauty or fortune, where all prudish searching into character is waived, with a generosity truly *noble and touching*; she is, from the moment of her landing, received as one of them, and after taking her turn in enlivening the elegant community of the settlement, she returns with her better half to their native soil, full of all that can make fashionable life *comme il faut*, and this cloudy country agreeable; while her magnificent hospitality excites astonishment, even at Carlton House, and the elegant simplicity of her *pagods* *Chinoises* laughs in irresistible defiance at the musty mansions of antiquated nobility. And their parties—”

The Gen. In mercy to my nerves, sister, cease this outrageous farago. Maria Graham was all truth to this—I will never consent to my nieces going to an overstocked market, like Alderney cows to Smithfield. [Here the General began to be warm.] Shall it be said, that the niece of Old Cayenne, who put by near a lack of rupees per annum, . . . [Here the General coughed as if the tail of his red-herring had got down his throat, and I really thought it was so; but his sister was much more keensighted, and, notwithstanding the General's groans about those times

being past, and stammering about alteration of circumstances. she appeared to conceive no small hopes that he had motives more of policy than necessity for giving out that he was poor; and seemed as little inclined as the General to pursue the subject, and another red-herring coming in, the General took the opportunity of giving an entire change to the conversation.]

I sat all this time, Mr. Editor, sipping my tea, as mum-chance as a poor cross-armed *coolie*; for I could not, for politeness' sake, oppose the General's sister, although I was inclined to see a good deal

of reason in a *great part* of what he said: on the other hand, too, I could not take her side, for the special reason, that I am a poor *sub*, and the General makes it a principle never to be contradicted, which it is well for me to attend to, as he has a great deal of interest in Leadenhall-street.

If you think this matter not unworthy of a place in your work, it is much at your service. I am, sir, &c. &c.

MILES ASIATICUS.

*Baker Street,
Portman Square,
June, 1816.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—A very erroneous opinion is generally prevalent in this country, that the higher orders of natives in British India are averse to the introduction of Christianity; which is so very far from being the case, that previous to the discovery of the passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, the Christian clergy of the Nestorian persuasion were considered of a class little inferior to the Nairs, or nobility of Malabar: and the Syrian Christians informed that highly respectable character, the late Dr. Claudius Buchanan, that during the many political revolutions which had taken place in Travancore, the Hindu princes never touched their liberty of conscience, and that their religion was always respected.

The fostering protection yielded by the Rajah of Tanjore to the virtuous missionary Swartz, not only enabled this good man to make the Christian character respected by all ranks, but greatly facilitated the object that pious, benevolent, and highly exemplary apostle had ever in view, viz. the introduction of civilization, and subsequently of the Christian faith,

among a prodigious number of thieves and outcasts, who, previously to his zealous endeavours, were equally devoid of every idea of religion, as of every moral principle.

The complete success which attended the unceasing labours of that ever-to-be-remembered pastor, ought to serve as a stimulus to the exertions of other missionaries engaged in similar pious undertakings; but it should be always kept in recollection, that many years of the greatest attention and the most unwearied application to the language and peculiar customs of the natives are indispensibly requisite to enable a missionary, like the good Swartz, to lead those into the way of truth, who are at present the most ignorant, abject, and despised of the human race.

It is natural to the mind of man to be desirous of attaining some little advancement in the class of what may be considered a superior rank of life; and if this can be done by an introduction of the *habits* of industry, virtue, and good order, where these blessings are at present scarcely either known or practised, even the haughty Mussul-

man and self-sufficient Brahmin may, in the course of time, be induced to investigate, approve, and ultimately sanction, the blessed tidings of the Gospel, which, except from mercenary motives, they certainly have hitherto spurned.

No better proof can be adduced of the good effects attendant on civilization than the very just character inscribed on a monument to the memory of Mr. Cleveland—

"Who, without bloodshed, or
"the terrors of authority, employ-
"ed only the means of concilia-
"tion, confidence, and benevo-
"lence, attempted, and accom-
"plished the entire subjection of
"the lawless and savage inhabi-
"tants of the Jungleterry of Ra-
"jamahal, who had long infested
"the neighbouring lands by their
"predatory incursions; inspired
"them with a taste for the arts of
"civilized life, and attached them
"to the British government, by a
"conquest over their minds, the
"most permanent, as well as the
"most rational mode of domi-
"nion."

If the blessings of peace, industry, and the usual attendants of civilization have been introduced

with such success into the province of Malabar, throughout the Tanjoor country, and the hills bordering on Boglepoo in Bengal, surely no reasonable objection ought to be made to allowing well-disposed missionaries, when they have perfected themselves in the languages, at the establishment at Serampoor, and with certificates of their moral conduct, to resort to the peninsula of India, where they will find ample scope for their labours, in the endeavour to introduce civilization among a tribe of outcasts whom Dr. F. Buchanan describes as being considered so very impure, "that even a slave will not touch them. They absolutely refuse to perform any kind of labour. They have scarcely any clothing, and every thing about them discloses want and misery— They have some wretched huts built under trees in remote places, but they generally wander about in companies of ten or twelve persons, keeping at a little distance from the road, and when they see passengers, they set up a howl, like so many hungry dogs."

MODERATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—On looking over the last Number of your Journal, my attention was particularly attracted by a paper signed MODERATION. With the sentiments of that writer I entirely agree, as to the benefits likely to arise to British India from the influence of the excellent character at the head of our ecclesiastical establishment there. But the greater part, if not the whole, of what the writer has advanced respecting the translation of the New Testament into Arabic by the help of Nathaniel Sabat is certainly founded on imperfect information. I am also authorized by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Secretary

to the Church Missionary Society, to say, that he has received no letter or communication whatever from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

I beg leave to state, that for at least five years before Sabat's open apostacy, that person deceived none of those who were connected with him in the work of translation. So long ago as 1810, I passed four months under the same roof with him, in the house of the late Rev. H. Martyn. His character had by that time completely developed itself; and consequently implicit confidence was not placed in him by those who employed him.

The first draft of the New Testament, in Arabic, was made under the inspection of Mr. Martyn, of whose unwearied attention to every sentence I was witness.—When Mr. M. went to Persia, he took a copy of the translation in that state with him, and reported that learned men of that nation spoke well of the style. The translation was again carefully revised by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, and finally the press was corrected by the same gentleman. Mr. Thomason's ability for the office of reviser and corrector of the press of the Arabic translation is well known in Calcutta, from the prefaces which he has written to some works in Arabic, published there; and, for English readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, it will be satisfactory to know, that from Mr. Thomason's known acquaintance with Arabic, he was called upon, in 1813, to assist in the examination of the students of the College of Fort William in that department of literature.

That Mahomedan Molwees should object to passages in the translation of the New Testament, or that they should attempt to discredit the work executed with the help of Sabat, will not excite wonder in those who know with what diligence they have been taught to abhor the doctrine of Christ's divinity. Every passage which asserts that doctrine, will be objected to by them in every translation; nor would any note or comment that does not explain away that doctrine and reduce it to the Socinian standard, be acceptable to them.

I am persuaded, Sir, from the character of *moderation* which your Journal has hitherto maintained, you will allow these remarks a place in your next Number, and oblige, among other readers of that publication,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

DANIEL CORRIE.

Colsterworth, June 15,
1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR.—A Correspondent, in your Number for June, addresses you with some complaints concerning a pretended plagiarism of the work of Messrs. Daniells, entitled "*Antiquities, Architecture, and Landscape Scenery of Hindostan*," ascribed to be committed by M. Langlès, in his publication entitled "*Monumens Anciens et Modernes d'Hindoustan*."

Your Correspondent represents, that as to the graphic part of M. Langlès' work, it appears to be, and to be designed to be, no other than (to employ that expression) *a re-print* of the work of Messrs. Daniells; even the title of "*Monumens*," by which M. Langlès might seem to have limited his range to architectural objects of the pencil, being ex-

plained away in the text, and the term, by a poetical construction, made to comprehend mountainous and other scenery as well; for if, as in the acceptance of M. Langlès, mountains are *monuments*, (*ASIATIC JOURN.* Vol. I, p. 327,) so also are trees and rivers.

The complaint, if put into the mouths of Messrs. Daniells, would be simply this; first, that M. Langlès has not paid a sufficient tribute to their merits, as artists, and as *authors* of the plates contained in their "*Antiquities*," and secondly that his work is an *invasion* of their property in those *plates*; and this latter consideration more particularly applies to the proposed English edition of M. Langlès' "*Monumens*."

As to the want of sufficient tri-

bute on the part of M. Langlès to the merit of Messrs. Daniells, it is perhaps enough to reply, that beside putting, as is acknowledged by your correspondent, "Daniell delineavit," at the bottom of the plates which he copies from those artists, M. Langlès has distinctly proclaimed his obligation to their pencils: "Whatever," says the learned Frenchman, "may be the execution of my work, I trust I shall not be accused of having copied, or simply imitated Messrs. Gough, Crawford, Hodges, Holmes. Colebrooke, Penant, Maurice and Daniell, who, like myself, have been occupied on the antiquities (*monumens*) of Hindu architecture and sculpture. Far from attempting to depreciate labours of which I feel, perhaps more than any others, all the importance, I shall seize with ardour the occasion of paying the authors a public and truly sincere tribute of esteem and gratitude; and I here solemnly engage to quote them most accurately, whenever I place them under contribution."

The truth is, that Messrs. Daniells have published admirable plates, without adequate descriptions; and that M. Langlès, whose Oriental studies are well known, undertakes, in a foreign country, to republish those plates, accompanied with full and learned descriptions; and, having acknowledged all that he quotes or copies, nothing censurable appears to admit of being imputed to that gentleman. Of the high claims M. Langlès to the respect of all persons interested in Oriental literature, it is unnecessary to speak. From the year 1787, his time and talents have been devoted to that branch of study. He has expended a princely fortune in the purchase of every valuable work connected with it, whether manuscript or printed; and his private collection is perhaps the most choice and valuable in the world. A history, therefore, of the antiquities of India from such a pen must be hail-

ed by all competent judges, while the personal character of M. Langlès is a guarantee for his liberal treatment of those who have trod the same path.

As to the question of an English edition, and that at a time when Messrs Daniells are themselves publishing a new edition of their work, this may stand on different ground; and Sir John Byerly, who takes upon himself the responsibility of having suggested it, has, it appears, in the most becoming manner, renounced the project, upon learning that Messrs. Daniells are so engaged. Sir John, at the same time, recommends to those gentlemen to adopt on their part (and which would be their full and proper revenge) the same principle of combination as that acted upon by M. Langlès; namely, to incorporate with their new edition the classical descriptions and history of their French fellow-labourer, "and thereby render it unique, and worthy of universal patronage." Sir John even goes further, and most liberally declares, that Messrs. Daniells may "command his most ready assistance for so desirable an end."

I beg permission, Sir, to conclude with one extraneous observation, which is this—that if M. Langlès' "*Monumens*" should ever be translated into English, I trust the translator will not fall into the barbarism of the day, and suppose that the English word "*Monument*" is always a translation of the French word "*Monument*." I will not trouble you with a critical essay (for there is room for one) on the difference of sense in which this Latin derivative is (especially within a few years past) employed by French and English writers; but simply content myself with suggesting to your readers that such a difference exists, and ought to be understood by those whom it concerns.

OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—For the gratification of B. M. S. and your other readers connected with India, let me inform you, that his Majesty's Government made application to the Court of Directors for permission to forward the packet-mails of letters to and from India by the Company's ships, and this permission the Court granted. The Company receives no allowance for freightage for this favour; but they have directed the Captains of the ships carrying such packet-mails by no means to let this new duty interfere with the permanent one of sailing with all expedition from port to port, to and from India; and that what-

ever destination the mail-packets may have, the Company's ships are not to go out of their way on that account. The Post-Office in Lombard-street, in the mean time, sends the mails for transmission to India by any ship that may be going out. Postmasters have been sent by government to all parts of India.

Thus, Sir, I have answered the question of B. M. S., as to what are arrangements between the Hon. Company and the Post-Office; and I only take leave to add, that the whole is a great abuse, and that the Company is used very ill.

Yours, &c.

E. T.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY

TO EXAMINE THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY AND TEMPLES AT
BRAMBANA, IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(Extracted from a Journal kept by Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie.)

Jan. 19, 1812.—1. Arrived at Brambana about 9 A. M. by very deep and bad road, and put up at the China-man's Bundaree, near the road. While breakfast was getting ready, I stepped out, walked across and along the road; and, by a path winding near the river, wandered among ruins evidently belonging to some great building, 'till at last I got into the square, inclosing the ancient pyramidal mounds of stone, directly opposite the China-man's, and known by the name of Brambana.

2. I wandered among those ruins unaccompanied by any guide; followed the course of the river from the road, passing over large blocks of cut stone, disjoined from their original walls, which could be traced in several places; whence it appeared that beside the great double square inclosing the ruinous pyramidal heaps, some other buildings stood formerly within this angle formed by the river with the road. After walking with difficulty over these broken walls, which are surrounded

by wet poachy ground, I got within the second enclosure, and passing between two ruinous buildings, I turned off to the left between the third and fourth. These masses which at a distance appear like pyramids, on close inspection are found to have consisted originally of towers or temples, whose bases were square; but, the outward coatings of sculptured stone being torn off, are tumbled into heaps around them, thus forming the shapeless hill-like masses which the traveller sees from the road. The lists and fillets of the base are discovered in some places through the ruins and branches of banian. I climbed over two of them (the third and fourth) and ascending between them, turned off to a cavity that appeared on the left, which I found containing an image, sculptured in stone, representing Eudok Lora-jongran, and which, if I am not mistaken, resembles Bavani or Parwutti enraged, holding a figure by the hair of the head; she stands on an animal which I now sup-

pose to be Basweswur, though I formerly took it for Maheswur. Her six arms, holding the several attributes of the Chank, Chacrum, &c., are represented according to the Hindu form, and one feels no hesitation in considering this belonging to the mythology held by the Vedanta Brahmins of India. The stone was yellowish coloured, and some grass placed before it showed it to be still an object of veneration and worship. In fact, I found two or three natives now followed me, who, by their attention to the Tuan, seemed desirous of cultivating my notice; they told me this was Lora Jongran, and offered to conduct me to another object of curiosity. The chapel in which this figure was placed is about eight feet square, and its roof is formed by a series of plain blocks, raised sloping up to the top, which is covered by one flat stone; so that the roof forms a pyramidal funnel of steps reversed, rising from a plain square. On each side of this figure appeared a pillar crossed, which, at first sight looks as if fallen into that position; but, on narrow inspection seems originally placed so, and I think it meant to convey an idea of the goddess rising from the two pillars torn asunder. This idea is also supported by the well we find directly before the goddess, which leads me to conclude that the same story is represented here as at Tripaticum and other places, where a well usually accompanies the representation of the goddess in this wrathful mood, whether by the name of Parwuttee, Bovanee, or Doorgee. As this temple or chapel was evidently an appendage to the great one, which must be more to the centre, I clambered over the stones round to the west side, where in like manner I found another chapel of the same dimensions, with a large image of Ganésa upon its pedestal; it had nothing remarkable in it, excepting that it was not accompanied by the Vehanum of the god. I descended two steps to it. This my assiduous conductors named Gaja-Moadoa.

3. From thence I clambered higher over vast heaps of stone, 'till I came to the south side, where I discovered a cavity, into which I descended with some difficulty, on account of the stones that blocked up the passage, and obscured

the light. Here I found a stone overturned and firmly sunk in the earth, on which was sculptured the statue of an aged chief or king, remarkable for the majesty and gravity of its aspect, its flowing beard, its raised aquiline nose, and Roman countenance, far different from the Malay, Javanese, or Hindu outliar: it holds a rosary in the right hand, and its left hand seems to have been fixed on something resembling the handle of a sword; but, the fingers being damaged, this is doubtful. The legs are wanting, and seem to be broken off from the original relief: near its right side is a staff, with a trident.

4. I found it impracticable to go round to the east side, or to ascend higher; but it is probable that the grand entry to the interior temple may have been on that side. The whole of this pile, pyramid, or mass of stone, may be perhaps about sixty feet high, and to the doors which I entered about twenty-five feet. Some ornaments were visible on the corners of the abutments and pilasters that occasionally peeped from among the stones, or lay among the ruins; among these, the hideous gaping mouth that is so frequently seen here terminating the projections of the stone beams; also small ornaments terminating or crowning pilasters, probably an imitation in miniature of the real order and elevation of the temple. Borders in arabesque, composed of flowers, a running foliage of roses, lotus, &c. on the pilasters. In this first temple and some others, the names of some engineers and surveyors who have visited the place were written, some of whom we know, and whence the identity of the buildings described or laid down by them is ascertained: among these were some of our acquaintance.

5. I now returned, after passing an hour among these ruins, and in tracing the direct path back to the China-man's house, passed a great variety of bricks, stones, and other fragments of these venerable piles; lastly, next the road, a very neat naked image sitting, of a Jain or Bondhi statue, the head of which was loosed by some profane hand, but still placed on the neck. The mild and innocent look of this figure is highly characteristic.

(To be continued.)

AN ESSAY ON THE OOPAS, OR POISON-TREE OF JAVA.

BY THOMAS HORSEFIELD, M. D.

(From the Seventh Volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Java.)

(Concluded from Volume I. page 542.)

EXPERIMENTS.

I. *With the Antshar.*—*Experiment 1.*

—A dog of middling size was wounded in the muscles of the thigh with an arrow that had been immersed in the newly-prepared Oopas, and had been exposed to the air one night.

In three minutes he seemed uneasy, he trembled and had occasional twitchings, his hair stood erect, he discharged the contents of his bowels. An attempt was made to oblige him to walk but he could with difficulty support himself.

In eight minutes he began to tremble violently, the twitching continued, and his breathing was hasty.

In twelve minutes he extended his tongue and licked his jaws; he soon made an attempt to vomit.

In thirteen minutes he had violent contractions of the abdominal and pectoral muscles, followed by vomiting of a yellowish fluid.

In fifteen minutes the vomiting recurred.

In sixteen minutes, almost unable to support himself, with violent contraction of the abdominal muscles.

In seventeen minutes he threw himself on the ground, his respiration was laborious, and he vomited a frothy matter.

In nineteen minutes violent retching, with interrupted discharge of a frothy substance from his stomach.

In twenty-one minutes he had spasms of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, his breathing was very laborious, and the frothy vomiting continued.

In twenty-four minutes in apparent agony, turning and twisting himself, rising up and lying down, throwing up froth.

In twenty-five minutes he fell down suddenly, screamed, extended his extremities convulsed, discharged his excre-

ment, the froth falling from his mouth. — On the twenty-sixth minute he died.

Dissection.—The abdomen being opened about five minutes after death, a small quantity of a serous fluid was found in the cavity; the liver, intestines and other viscera were natural. In the stomach a yellowish frothy mucilage was found adhering to the internal coat, which was contracted into wrinkles.

In the thorax the lungs were of an elegant florid colour, and gorged with blood, the pulmonary vessels exhibiting through their coats a florid sanguinary fluid: on puncturing the ascending aorta the blood gushed out of a florid colour.

In the venæ cavæ the blood was of the usual dark hue, and on puncture flowed out forcibly. The muscles of the extremities were remarkably pale. On tracing the wound, it was found inflamed, and in two places along its course a small quantity of blood was found effused between the muscle and tendon.

Experiment 2.—A dog about four months old was pricked in the muscles of the thigh with the Oopas that had been prepared from the juice I collected in Poegar—the poison had remained on the arrow about forty-eight hours.

In three minutes he began to tremble and the wounded limb shook more considerably—he soon began to droop, hung his head, and extending his tongue, licked his jaws.

In four minutes he began to retch: on the eighth minute he vomited, with violent and painful contraction of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, which agitated his whole frame.

In nine minutes he vomited again with convulsive violence. The secretion of saliva was profuse, and he was unable to support himself, his head hanging to

the ground ; his breathing was slow and laborious.

In eleven minutes he threw up frothy matter with violent contraction of the abdominal and pectoral muscles, and throwing himself on the ground, cried out violently.

In twelve minutes the vomiting returned, he cried more violently, was seized with convulsions, extended his extremities, and at the thirteenth minute he died.

On dissection a small quantity of serum was found in the abdomen. The intestines were natural, the liver was much distended with blood as also the vessels of the kidneys.

The stomach still contained some aliment.

In the thorax the lungs were of a beautiful crimson colour, and the vessels strongly distended ; on puncturing the aorta the blood bounded out forcibly of an elegant florid colour ; collected in a cup it soon coagulated ; from the venæ cavæ the blood also sprung out forcibly of a dark livid colour.

The vessels on the surface of the brain were more than naturally injected with blood ; as were the longitudinal and frontal sinuses. The wound was as in the last instance.

Experiment 3.—An animal called Gendoo by the Javanese (the *Lenur volans* of Linnaeus) was pricked in the cavity of the ear with a mixture of the simple unprepared fresh juice of Antshar, with a little extract of Tobacco. It felt the effects very soon, and during the first minutes it was very restless ; at the fifth minute it became drooping.

In ten minutes it was convulsed, and soon became motionless and apparently insensible.

At the twentieth minute it died.

It must be remarked that this animal is uncommonly tenacious of life. In attempting to kill it for the purpose of preparing and stuffing, it has more than once resisted a violent strangulation full fifteen minutes.

Experiment 4.—A young Lutra (We-lingsang of the Javanese) was punctured near the anus in the muscles of the abdomen, with the simple fresh juice of the Antshar, mixed with a little extract of stramonium ; very soon after the punc-

ture the animal became restless, and holding it in my hand, I could perceive convulsive twitchings of the muscles.

In fifteen minutes it began to retch, had an increased flow of saliva and extended the tongue : the abdominal muscles acted violently, and at intervals were strongly contracted about the pelvis.

In twenty minutes it was convulsed, very restless during the intervals, and made repeated efforts to vomit, without throwing up any thing : the convulsions increased in frequency and violence until the twenty-fifth minute, when the animal died.

Experiment 5.—A small dog was wounded in the usual manner in the muscles of the thigh with the simple unprepared milk of the Antshar.

From the moment of the puncture he continued barking and screaming incessantly eight minutes ; he now extended his tongue, licked his jaws, was seized with twitchings of the extremities and with contractions of the abdominal muscles, and discharged the contents of his bowels.

At the tenth minute he sprung up suddenly and barked violently, but soon became exhausted and laid down quietly on the ground.

At the twelfth minute he fell prostrate, was convulsed, after which having remained apparently motionless one minute, the convulsions recurred with greater force. At the fourteenth minute he died.

On dissection all the vessels in the thorax were found excessively distended with blood.

In the abdomen the stomach was almost empty, but distended with air and its internal coat covered with froth. The vessels of the liver were gorged with blood.

Experiment 6.—A bird of the genus *Ardea*, somewhat smaller than a fowl, was wounded in the muscles of the abdomen with a dart covered with the unprepared milk of the Antshar.

At the sixth minute after the puncture it died without exhibiting much of the effects of the poison, having been held in the hand to prevent its escape.

Experiment 7.—A bird of the same genus employed in the last experi-

ment was wounded in the muscles of the inferior part of the wing, with the unprepared milk of the Antshar, collected from a different tree in the province of Blamblangan.

In fifteen minutes he threw up a yellow matter from his stomach and trembled.

In twenty minutes he died, having previously been convulsed.

Experiment 2.—A mouse was punctured in the muscles of the fore-leg, near the articulation, with the prepared poison.

He immediately showed symptoms of uneasiness, running round rapidly and soon began to breathe hastily.

In five minutes his breathing was laborious and difficult, and at the sixth minute, not being able to support himself, he laid down on his side. In eight minutes he was convulsed and his breathing was slow and interrupted; the convulsions continued until the tenth minute, when he died.

Experiment 9—This experiment was made with the sap of the Antshar which I collected near the village of Porpong in Passoorowang, and prepared according to the process I had seen at Banjoowangee, with the spices above mentioned. As its object is to show the relative action of the poison collected in different parts of the island, (and as it generally agrees with the first and second experiments,) I shall only mention its chief stages.

In one minute after the puncture, the animal began to shiver and his skin was contracted.

In five minutes he extended his tongue and began to retch.

In eight minutes he trembled violently.

At the twenty-first minute he vomited.

In twenty-four minutes, after repeated vomiting, his extremities were convulsed.

At the twenty-ninth minute he died.

The appearances on the dissection were exactly the same as those observed in the first and second experiments.

Experiment 10.—The simple unprepared juice of the Antshar from the same tree (vide experiment 9) applied to a small dog, in the usual manner, caused death at the nineteenth minute, with the

symptoms that occurred in the other experiments.

Experiment 11.—A small monkey was wounded in the muscles of the thigh, with a dart covered with the prepared Oopas from Banjoowangee.

He was instantly affected by the poison, and in less than one minute lay prostrate on his side: on attempting to rise he shewed symptoms of drowsiness, which continued five minutes, when he began to retch.

At the sixth minute he vomited and discharged the contents of the rectum. He was soon seized with convulsions, and at the seventh minute he died. The same appearances were remarked on dissection as in the former experiments.

Experiment 12.—A cat was wounded with the same poison.

In one minute the breathing became quick.

In seven minutes the saliva flowed in drops from the tongue.

In nine minutes she vomited a white frothy matter, and appeared in agony.

At the eleventh minute she threw up an excremental matter.

In fourteen minutes she discharged the contents of the bladder and rectum involuntarily.

In fifteen minutes she died convulsed.

Experiment 13.—The following experiment was made on the animal of the ox tribe in common domestic use on Java, called Korbow by the Javanese, and Bufalo by the Europeans: the subject was full-grown and in perfect vigour and health. Having been well secured, he was wounded by a dart somewhat larger than those used in the other experiments, covered with the Oopas from Blamblangan (applied about twenty-four hours before) in the internal muscles of the thigh, in an oblique manner, the skin having been previously divided to admit the weapon freely.

The animal being in some degree loosened, about one minute after the puncture, the dart was extricated: I suppose that about six grains of the poison adhered to the wound.

At the tenth minute the respiration was somewhat increased and heavy.

In twenty minutes he had a copious discharge from his intestines, a watery

fluid flowed from his nostrils, and he showed some symptoms of drowsiness.

In thirty minutes he had an increased flow of saliva which dropped from his mouth, he extended his tongue and licked his jaws; his respiration became more laborious; his pectoral muscles acted with violence, and the abdominal muscles were strongly contracted above the pelvis. His motions were slow and difficult. His muscular exertions were much diminished, and he exhibited great fatigue accompanied by restlessness: all these symptoms gradually increased until

The sixtieth minute; his hair stood erect: unable to support himself he lay down: he had contractions of the extremities: the abdominal and pectoral muscles were more violently convulsed and the respiration was more laborious.

The restlessness rapidly increased; having risen with difficulty he quickly lay down again exhausted and panting; the flow of saliva from the mouth continuing.

In seventy-five minutes he extended his tongue and made an attempt to vomit, his extremities trembled; he rose and threw himself down again suddenly, extending his head.

At the eightieth minute the saliva flowed in streams from his mouth mixed with froth: he retched violently, with excessive convulsive action of his pectoral muscles, but unable to vomit he appeared in great agony.

In ninety minutes he extended his head with strong convulsions, and trembled; the hair stood erect, he discharged the contents of his bowels; the breathing became more laborious, and the muscles of the abdomen and breast acted with excessive violence.

The agony increasing, he rose a few seconds, but unable to support himself, fell down again.

The one hundred and tenth minute having made an attempt to rise, he fell down head foremost, with convulsions of the extremities and head; he groaned violently, the respiration was much impeded and recurred at intervals of fifteen seconds.

At the one hundred and twentieth minute, he lay in great agony, groaned, bellowed, and extended his tongue and extremities violently convulsed.

In one hundred and twenty-five minutes he was entirely exhausted; the breathing returned after long intervals.

At the one hundred and thirtieth minute, he died, convulsed.

Fifteen minutes after the motion of life had ceased, I opened the cavities of the abdomen and breast. The stomach was immensely distended with air: the vessels of all the viscera of the abdomen were as injected and distended with blood. In the thorax the lungs were of a vivid, florid, crimson colour, and the great vessels (the aorta, venæ cavæ, and the arteries and veins of the lungs) were gorged with blood.

A small puncture being made into the aorta, the blood bounded out in a stream of a beautiful crimson colour; from the venæ-cavæ it flowed of a dark livid colour. In the large muscles of the pectus which had been divided in the dissection, a trembling vibratory motion was observed full twenty minutes after the motions of life had ceased.

Experiment 14.—A fowl of middling size was punctured in the muscles of the thigh with a poisoned dart from Banjoo-wanee. During the first hour it was little affected by the wound. In about two hours it appeared drowsy, and had slight shiverings. It continued drooping and quiet till twenty-four hours after the puncture, when it died.

Experiment 15.—Having, by the assistance of the Commandant of Banjoo-wanee, obtained from the island of Bali an arrow, supposed to be armed with the Oopas from Borneo, I wounded a dog in the muscles of the thigh. At the tenth minute he became restless, attempted to extricate himself and harked.

In fourteen minutes, he extended his tongue, had an increased flow of saliva, shewed a disposition to vomit.

In fifteen minutes, he was very much agitated, jumping, barking, and making violent efforts to escape; the attempts to vomit became more repeated.

In twenty-five minutes he appeared exhausted and extended his limbs.

In thirty minutes the muscles of the abdomen were contracted.

In thirty-two minutes he vomited.

In thirty-seven minutes he vomited an excremental matter.

In forty minutes he breathed heavily

and laboriously, the muscles acted violently.

In forty-five minutes lying exhausted and breathing hastily.

In fifty minutes he started suddenly and barked.

In fifty-five minutes he cried out violently and having discharged his excrement, after a few interrupted respirations, he died. On dissection the same appearances were observed as after the above related experiments.

Experiment 16.—I obtained a small quantity of the Oopas of the island of Borneo, which having moistened, and rendered somewhat fluid with cold water, I applied to a dart, and wounded a dog in the usual manner.

The first three minutes he appeared little affected by the wound.

At the fifth minute he shewed symptoms of drowsiness, which gradually increased.

In six minutes he staggered and reeled round.

In ten minutes the drowsiness returned, after which he reeled round again. He now had an increased flow of saliva and his breathing became quicker.

In twelve minutes he reeled round again with more violence, and trembled.

At the fourteenth minute he fell down with violent tremors and extended his extremities convulsed: after a short calm the symptoms recurred with greater violence on the fifteenth minute, when after violent tremors, convulsions and screaming, he died.

A creeping undulatory motion was observed in the skin after death, over the surface of the whole body, in this and several other instances.

Experiment 17.—The following experiment was made at Soorakarta (in the course of the month of March 1812) with the poison of the Ant-shar which I collected at Banjuwangee in July 1806.

A dog of the middling size was wounded in the usual manner in the muscles of the thigh with a dart that had been dipped into the poison about twenty-four hours before, and during the interval had been exposed to the open air of a chamber. During the first twenty minutes after the puncture he remained quiet and showed few symptoms of uneasiness, except a kind of heaviness and fatigue: at the

twentieth minute his abdominal muscles were somewhat contracted and he breathed heavier.

In twenty-five minutes he had an increased flow of saliva and licked his jaws.

In twenty-seven minutes he started, screamed violently, fell down convulsed, and discharged the contents of the rectum.

At the twenty-eighth minute the convulsions returned violently and continued without interruption till the thirtieth minute, when he died.

The dissection agrees with those previously made. The stomach was distended: it contained the food previously taken, the poison having acted with uncommon violence, it was not ejected as usual. In the thorax the large vessels were very much distended with blood exhibiting the appearances above described.

The vessels of the lungs were distended and the lungs were florid.

On removing the cranium the brain and dura mater were found nearly natural, the former pale and perhaps more watery than usual.

Experiments with the Tshettik.—*Experiment 18.*—A dog of middling size was wounded in the thigh with a dart covered with the fresh prepared poison of Tshettik.

In two minutes he shewed symptoms of uneasiness; he appeared faint and lay down.

In three and a half minutes he was seized with convulsive twitchings of the extremities, was very restless and his breathing became quick: these symptoms gradually increasing to the sixth minute while he continued as exhausted in a lying posture.

He now raised himself, extended his head as if attempting to leap, but fell down, was seized with violent convulsions, attended by quick and interrupted breathing, to the ninth minute, when he died.

Experiment 19.—A small dog was wounded in the usual manner in the muscles of the thigh with the poison of Tshettik.

He immediately placed himself in a drooping posture, his fore-legs bent as in kneeling, and thus he continued to the fifth minute; he was now seized with trembling which continued about half a

minute, when he suddenly started, extended his head and neck, stretched out his extremities, and falling on his side, was violently convulsed.

His legs continued stiff, extended and trembling. These symptoms continued with great force, until the eighth minute, when they gradually diminished; his respiration became interrupted; he had occasional twitchings to the eleventh minute, when he died quietly.

On dissection the contents of the abdomen were found perfectly natural; the stomach was distended with food newly taken in. In the thorax the heart and lungs appeared natural; the aorta was almost empty, and on being punctured a small quantity of blood ran out of a dark colour: the ascending and descending venæ cavæ were distended with dark blood, which being let out soon coagulated in the cavity of the thorax. The brain was most affected; the vessels were distended and inflamed, the sinuses were filled with dark coloured blood.

Experiment 20.—A fowl nearly full grown was pierced through the muscles of the thigh with an arrow armed with Tshettik.

After the first impression was over, it seemed insensible to the wound about one minute, walking round and picking up grains as usual; near the second minute it became giddy, and unable to stand, placed itself into a half sitting posture.

On the third minute it began to breathe hastily.

In five minutes it trembled and discharged the contents of its bowels. It now made an attempt to rise, and extended its head and neck, but being unable to support itself, reeled round, fell down, and violent convulsions with quick interrupted breathing, which continued to the ninth minute when it died.

Experiment 21.—A fowl was wounded with a poisoned dart in the back near the left wing, the puncture extending towards the cavity of the thorax.

In less than one minute it showed some uneasiness and could with difficulty support itself.

In one minute and a half it had a fluid discharge from the bowels, after which it suddenly started, extended its head and

legs, and trembled violently, fluttering with the wings.

On the third minute it made a sudden effort to run, and extended its neck, but fell down head foremost, and was violently convulsed, fluttering with the wings; the respiration was extremely laborious and soon became interrupted, the convulsions continued to the fourth minute when it died.

Experiment 22.—A fowl was wounded in the usual manner with an arrow covered with the Oopas of Tshettik, which had not been mixed with the spices employed in the preparation.

At the fortieth second it felt the operation, picking its breast violently, as if it felt an itching.

In one minute it reeled round.

In one minute and a half it extended its neck, fell down forwards, fluttered and was seized with convulsions which continued to the third minute, when it died.

Experiment 23.—The following experiment was made in August 1808, two years after the preparation of the poison.

A fowl was wounded in the usual manner with a poisoned dart. It died with the above related symptoms two minutes after the puncture.

Experiment 24.—I infused a small portion of the bark of the Tshettik in alcohol: having macerated it a few days, I exposed it to the open air for co-operation, and obtained a small quantity of an elegant brown shining resin.

A dart was covered with a few grains of this and a fowl wounded in the usual manner.

The first three minutes after the puncture it remained quiet and appeared drooping.

At the fourth minute it reeled backward, tottered and its limbs were relaxed.

At the sixth minute it appeared to be sleepy, but its drowsiness was frequently interrupted by twitchings and startings.

In eight minutes it tottered, but soon became drowsy again.

In twelve minutes it fell down convulsed and trembling, but soon became quiet, and its breathing was quick.

At the seventeenth minute it had occasional twitchings in the extremities, and was unable to stand erect.

At the twentieth minute the drowsiness had considerably diminished; it rose and supported itself, but tottered in attempting to walk.

From the thirtieth minute it began to revive, all the effects gradually went off, and on the sixtieth minute it was apparently well.

Experiment 25.—The following experiment was made at Sooracarta in the month of March of the present year 1812, nearly six years after the collection of the Oopas in Blambangan.

A dog of middling size was wounded in the muscles of the thigh, with a dart which having been dipt into the Oopas was exposed half an hour to the open air, to give the poison time to become dry.

During the first two minutes he stood quiet, and his appearance only exhibited the pain produced by the wound.

At the third minute he was drowsy.

In five minutes he began to tremble violently and to reel.

At the seventh minute he fell down head foremost and was convulsed, his extremities being stiffly extended: unable to raise himself again, the convulsions continued with excessive violence till the ninth minute, when he died.

On dissection, his stomach was found natural, and contained the food lately taken in: all the viscera of the abdomen were also natural. In the thorax the venæ cavæ were found completely filled, and the aorta partially filled with blood, the lungs still retained a florid colour. On removing the cranium, and exposing the brain, the whole surface of the dura mater was found inflamed, and the vessels were injected with blood; that part covering the right lobe in particular was in a state of the highest inflammation; it exhibited externally a livid bluish colour: on the internal surface (of the dura mater) the fluid had been forced out of the vessels by the violence of the action, and it was covered by a bloody lymph. The integuments of the cerebellum were also strongly affected. In the vessels of the surface of the brain itself some marks of inflammation were also perceived. On tracing the wound no evident marks of inflammation appeared, and the remains of the adhering poison were evident along its course.

Experiment 26.—(To show the effects of the poison taken internally.)

To a nearly full grown dog, about half the quantity of poison generally adhering to a dart was given in a little boiled rice.

During the first ten minutes he remained quiet and appeared a little drowsy: on the fourteenth minute he could with difficulty support himself erect, and indicated symptoms of pain: he showed some disposition to vomit and extended his jaws.

In twenty-eight minutes he extended his hind legs spasmodic.

In thirty-one minutes he had violent spasms over his whole frame.

In thirty-seven minutes he stood breathing hastily, his abdomen appeared uneasy.

In thirty-nine minutes he had spasmodic extensions of his extremities, which lasted half a minute, when he became quiet; but being faint, supported himself against a wall.

In forty-six minutes he started up convulsed.

In forty-eight minutes he appeared oppressed in the head and drowsy.

In fifty-four minutes he started up suddenly.

In sixty minutes he appeared oppressed and drowsy.

In sixty-one minutes he fell backwards in violent convulsions, his extremities strongly contracted by spasms, after which he became calm.

At the sixty-third minute being roused and attempting to walk, he fell backward with violent spasms and convulsions.

In sixty-five minutes, having raised himself with difficulty, he stood with his extremities far extended, and his muscles in a state of spasmodic contraction.

In sixty-seven minutes he fell down head foremost, violently convulsed, his breathing became interrupted, and at the sixty-ninth minute he died.

Dissection.—On opening the abdomen several ounces of a clear serous fluid, mixed with streaks of newly coagulated blood, were found effused in the cavity the vessels of the external coats of the stomach of the intestines and ~~mesentery~~ were in the highest possible degree inflamed, and distended beyond their natural size, having evidently been acted on

by the most violent force; the stomach being opened was found empty, its internal coat was corrugated and covered with frothy mucus in which were found the remains of the poison, a dark yellow fluid with some grains of the rice with which it was conveyed. In the thorax the lungs were still florid, the *venæ cavæ* much distended, the aorta nearly empty; being punctured the blood flowed out, of a dark hue.

On exposing to view the brain, the dura mater was nearly natural, only the larger vessels somewhat more distended than usual: the vessels of the brain itself indicated a slight degree of inflammation.

Remarks on the Experiments.—I have selected from a large number of experiments, those only which are particularly demonstrative of the effects of the Antshar and of the Tshetik when introduced into the circulation. The poison was always applied by a pointed dart or arrow made of bamboo. The extremity to which the poison adhered was completely spear-shaped, about an inch long, and a line and a half broad near the middle of its length.

When I contemplated an experiment, the dart was dipped into the fluid poison which I preserve in closed vessels. It is necessary to give it some time to become dry and fixed upon the dart. I found by repeated trials the poison most active after having adhered twenty-four hours to the weapon; if applied in a fluid state, it does not enter the wound in sufficient quantity to produce its effects, but in the attempt to thrust it through the muscles, it separates itself from the dart, and adheres externally to the integuments.

The operation of the two different poisons on the animal system is essentially different.

The first seventeen experiments were made with the Antshar; the rapidity of its effects depends in a great degree on the size of the vessels wounded, and on the quantity of poison carried into the circulation.

In the first experiment it induced death in twenty-six minutes; in the second which was made with the sap collected in Poogar, in thirteen minutes. The poison from different parts of the island has been found nearly equal in activity,

In the ninth experiment, (with the poison from Passoorowang,) death followed in twenty-nine minutes.

The common train of symptoms is, a trembling and shivering of the extremities, restlessness, erection of the hair, discharges from the bowels, drooping and faintness, slight spasms and convulsions, hasty breathing, an increased flow of saliva, spasmodic contractions of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, retching, vomiting, excremental vomiting, frothy vomiting, great agony, laborious breathing, violent and repeated convulsions, death.

The effects are nearly the same on quadrupeds, in whatever part of the body the wound is made. It sometimes acts with so much force, that all the symptoms enumerated are not observed; in these cases, after the premonitory symptoms (tremors, twitchings, faintness, and an increased flow of saliva,) the convulsions come on suddenly, and are quickly followed by death. See the seventeenth experiment.

The Oopas appears to affect different quadrupeds with nearly equal force, proportionate in some degree to their size and disposition. To dogs it proved mortal in most experiments within an hour; a mouse died in ten minutes, see experiment eighth; a monkey in seven minutes, see experiment eleventh; a cat in fifteen minutes, see experiment twelfth.

A buffalo, one of the largest quadrupeds of the island, died in two hours and ten minutes; see experiment thirteenth. I do not think the quantity of poison introduced in this experiment was proportioned to that which was thrown into the system in the experiments on smaller animals; the dart fell from the wound before a sufficient quantity had been taken into the circulation to produce a rapid effect. If an animal is pierced by an iron spear to which the poison has been applied, it feels comparatively but little of the effects, because the weapon is again retracted, and the poison does not remain in contact with the wound long enough to be taken into the circulation. Mr. Leschenaut de la Tour stabbed a buffalo a number of times successively with a common spear or pike of the Javanese, largely covered with the poison of the Tshetik, without very sensibly affecting the

animal. A dart or arrow prepared of bamboo is a more fit instrument to introduce the Oopas ; having once pierced the skin, it easily adheres to the parts it comes in contact with, on account of its inconsiderable weight.

The natives of Macassar, Borneo, and the Eastern Islands, when they employ this poison, make use of an arrow of bamboo, (to the end of which they attach a shark's tooth,) which they throw from a blow-pipe or *sompit*.

The fifteenth and sixteenth experiments are comparative ; they were made with the Oopas from Bali and Borneo : by contrasting them with the first, second, ninth, and seventeenth experiments, it sufficiently appears how far the Oopas of the different islands agrees in activity. It is probable, that the Oopas from Borneo, when fresh, may act more forcibly than that of Java.

If the simple or unprepared sap is mixed with the extract of tobacco or stramonium, (instead of the spices mentioned in the account of the preparation) it is rendered equally, perhaps more active. See the third and fourth experiments.

Even the pure juice, unmixed and unprepared, appears to act with a force equal to that which has undergone the preparative process according to the manner of the Javanese at Blambangan. See the fifth experiment made with the fresh juice of Banjoowagee, and the tenth experiment, with the fresh juice collected at Goorong, near Passoorowang.

Birds are very differently affected by this poison. Fowls have a peculiar capacity to resist its effects. In the forty-fourth experiment a fowl died twenty-four hours after the wound ; others have recovered, after being partially affected.

The sixth and seventh experiments show the effects of the unprepared juice on two birds of the genus *Ardea*.

The eighteenth and the succeeding experiments were made with the poison prepared from the Tshettik. Its operation is far more violent and rapid than that of the Antshar, and it affects the animal system in a different manner ; while the Antshar operates chiefly on the stomach, and alimentary canal, the respiration and circulation, the Tshettik is determined to the brain and nervous system.

A relative comparison of the appearance
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ances on dissection demonstrates in a striking manner the peculiar operation of each.

The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-fifth experiments, give a general view of the effects of the Tshettik on quadrupeds.

After the previous symptoms of faintness, drowsiness, and slight convulsions, it acts by a sudden impulse, which, like a violent apoplexy, prostrates at once the whole nervous system.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth experiment this sudden effect took place on the sixth minute after the wound, and in the twenty-fifth experiment on the seventh minute, the animals suddenly started, fell down head-foremost, and continued in convulsions till death ensued.

This poison affects fowls in a much more violent manner than that of the Antshar, as appears from the twentieth and twenty-first experiments ; they are first affected by a heat and itching of the breast and wings, which they show by violently picking these parts ; this is followed by a loose discharge from the bowels, when they are seized with tremors and fluttering of the wings, which having continued a short time, they fall down head-foremost, and continue convulsed till death. I have related such experiments as show the gradual operation of the poison. In some instances (especially in young fowls) it acts with far greater rapidity ; death has frequently occurred within the space of a minute after the puncture with a poisoned dart.

It appears from the twenty-second experiment, that the simple unmixed decoction of the bark of the root of the Tshettik is nearly as active as the poison prepared according to the process above related.

The twenty-fourth experiment shows plainly, that the resinous portion of the bark is by no means so active as the particles soluble in water ; a fowl, wounded by a dart covered with the pure resin, recovered after being partially affected ; it has also been remarked above, that in the preparation of the dried juice of the Antshar, the resinous parts are thrown away. The strength of the poison remains unimpaired, if carefully preserved, a number of years ; as is evident from the

experiments made at different periods of its age.

Taken into the stomach of quadrupeds, the Tshettik likewise acts as a most violent poison, but it requires about twice the period to produce the same effect which a wound produces.

In the twenty-sixth experiment, its operation internally is detailed, and the appearances after death are described in the account of the dissection.

But the stomachs of fowls can resist its operation; having mixed about double the quantity generally adhering to a dart, with the food of a fowl, it consumed it without showing any marks of indisposition.

The poison of the Antshar does by no means act on quadrupeds so violently as that of the Tshettik. I have given it to a dog; it produced at first nearly the same symptoms as a puncture; oppression of the head, twitchings, faintness, laborious respiration, violent contraction of the abdominal and pectoral muscles, an increased flow of saliva, vomiting, great restlessness and agony, &c. which continued nearly two hours; but after the complete evacuation of the stomach by vomiting, the animal gradually recovered.

Rumphius goes so far as to assert that a small quantity may be taken internally as a medicine. In speaking of the qualities of the *Arbor Toxicaria*, he says the crude and unmixed sap is an antidote to the bite or sting of venomous fishes and insects; also, that a person affected by an eruption of the skin or eruptions, may take a small pill of the Oopas, which will attract all impurities from the intestines, and carry them off.

The appearances observed on dissection explain in a great degree the relative operation of the poisons. In animals killed by the Antshar, the large vessels in the thorax, the aorta and vena cava, were in every instance found in an excessive degree of distension: the viscera in the vicinity of the source of circulation, especially the lungs, were uniformly filled in a preternatural degree with blood, which in this viscus, and in the aorta, still retained a florid colour and was completely oxygenated. On puncturing these vessels it bounded out with the elasticity and spring of life. The vessels of the

liver, of the stomach and intestines, and of the viscera of the abdomen in general, were also more than naturally distended, but not in the same degree as those of the breast. In the cavity of the abdomen a small quantity of serum was sometimes effused.

The stomach was always distended with air, and in those instances in which the action of the poison was gradual, and in which vomiting supervened in the course of the symptoms, its internal coat was covered with froth.

The brain indicated less of the action of the poison than the viscera of the thorax and abdomen. In some instances it was perfectly natural, in others marks of a small degree of inflammation were discovered.

An undulatory motion of the skin and of the divided muscles was very evident in some of the dissected animals.

The appearances observed in the animals destroyed by the Tshettik were very different. In a number of dissections the viscera of the thorax and abdomen were found nearly in a natural state, and the large vessels of the thorax exhibited that condition in which they are usually found after death from other poisons.

But the brain and the dura mater showed marks of a most violent and excessive affection. In some instances the inflammation and redness of the dura mater was so strong, that on first inspection, I supposed it to be the consequence of a blow previously received, until I was taught by repeated examinations that this is a universal appearance after death from Tshettik.

I am not at present at leisure, nor am I properly prepared, to investigate fully the operation of the two poisons described on the animal system, or to elucidate their effects by a comparison with other poisons. The series of experiments I have proposed to myself, and which are necessary for the purpose, is by no means finished, nor does my situation at present afford me those opportunities of scientific consultation which such an investigation requires; it remains for a future period also, to determine, relatively, the force of these poisons with that of the most venomous serpents. the Tshettik exceeds, perhaps, in violence, any poison hitherto known. It shows its effects peculiarly

and almost exclusively on the brain and nervous system.

The action of the Antshar is directed chiefly to the vascular system. The volume of the blood is accumulated in a pre-natural degree in the large vessels of the thorax.

The circulation appears to be abstracted from the extremities, and thrown upon the viscera, near its source. The lungs in particular are stimulated to excessive exertions. The balance of circulation is destroyed. The vital viscera are oppressed by an intolerable load, which produces the symptoms above described; while in the extremities a proportionate degree of torpor takes place, accompanied by tremors, shivering, and convulsions.

I have but little to add concerning the operation of the Antshar on the human system; the only credible information on this subject is contained in the work of Rumphius, who had an opportunity of personally observing the effect of the poisoned darts or arrows, as they were used by the natives of Macassar in their attack on Amboyna about the year 1650.

They were also employed by the inhabitants of Celebes in their former wars with the Dutch. Speaking of their operation, he says, the poison touching the warm blood is instantly carried through the whole body, so that it may be felt in

all the veins, and causes an excessive burning, and violent turning in the head, which is followed by fainting and death.

The poison according to the same author possesses different degrees of violence, according to its age and state of preservation.

The most powerful is called Oopas Radji, and its effects are considered as incurable; the other kinds are distributed among the soldiers on going to war. After having proved mortal to many of the Dutch soldiers in Amboyna and Macassar, they finally discovered an almost infallible remedy in the root of the *Criminum Asiaticum* (called by Rumphius *Radix Toxicaria*) which, if timely applied, counteracted, by its violent emetic effect, the force of the Oopas.

An intelligent Javanese at Banjoowangee informed me, that a number of years ago, an inhabitant of that district was wounded in a clandestine manner by an arrow thrown from a blow-pipe, in the fore-arm, near the articulation of the elbow. In about fifteen minutes he became drowsy, after which he was seized with vomiting, became delirious, and in less than half an hour he died.

From the experiments on different quadrupeds, above related, we may form an analogous estimate of its probable effects on man.

BEITAL PACHISI;

Or, the Twenty-five Tales of a Demon

THE collection of stories well known by the name of Beital Pachisi, or twenty-five stories of a *betal* or demon,* has been long deservedly popular in Hindostan. The original work is a composition of considerable antiquity, ascribed to a Brahman, named by some authorities Si-

vadasa, and by others Jambhala Datta, and is written in the Sanscrit tongue, whence it has been translated into most of the vernacular languages of the country. The translation into Brij Bhasha is said to have been made in the time of Mahommed Shah, by the command of Jayasinha, the Rajah of Jayanagar; and it has latterly been rendered into the 'Khuree Bolec,' or the language of most of the Hindu population of India proper, by learned and ingenious natives attached to the College of Fort William.

In the following loose translation, the Hindi version has been preferred to the original, in consequence of its greater vivacity, more general circulation, and its containing some additional matter aa

* The Hindus believe in the existence of a greater number of spiritual beings than the old schoolmen and divines, and like them have "their celestial devils above and aerial beneath;" and "with this race have" "Plenum cœlum, aër, aqua, terra, et omnia sub terra," or, "Heaven, air, water, earth, and all under the earth, well stocked." The *Bhûts*, *Preta*, &c. appear to be malignant spirits haunting the cemeteries of the dead, and occasionally occupying the body after the departure of the animating soul; no very exact idea however of their nature seems to have been prevalent. The *Vetala*, or *Betal*, is an evil being of the same class.

compared with the common manuscripts of the Sanscrit text; these manuscripts also vary from one another, but such variations are immaterial in compositions of this class, and the additions made by the native translators, are all referable to the same remote and traditionary source.

INTRODUCTION.

GANDHARV SEN, sovereign of Dhara-nagar,* had four wives, who bore him six sons, alike eminent in arts and arms. Upon his death he was succeeded by Sanc, his eldest son; but dissensions speedily took place amongst the brothers, and these terminated in the accession of Vicrama, the youngest, to the throne. The reign of Vicrama† was prosperous; he extended the limits of the empire till the whole of Jambu Dwipa‡ was subjected to his rule, and such was the reputation and power he acquired, that a new era§ was distinguished by his name. Still however he felt dissatisfied—he constantly reflected with regret that most of the countries submitted to his authority were strangers to him, except by name; and he felt an ardent desire to make them the

object of personal and accurate observation.

After considering this subject for some time, he at last determined to travel; and, resigning the government to his younger brother, Bhartri Hari, he disguised himself as a religious mendicant, and set off upon his tour.

* It happened during his absence, that a Brahman, an inhabitant of Dhara-nagar, in approbation of the devout exercises in which he had been engaged, was presented, by a divine being, with a fruit which imparted immortality to those who partook of it. The Brahman, eager to make his wife a participator in the advantages of his present, hastened home with it, and, describing to her its properties, desired her to eat it. The wife, however, to his astonishment, burst into tears, and, with utter abhorrence, rejected an offer, which, while it promised to prolong existence, threatened to prolong a term of indigence and distress: "What sin of ours," she exclaimed, "can have exposed us to the punishment of eternal beggary! Death, that sets us above every want, is infinitely preferable. Take away the fruit—or, hold—carry it to the king; he perhaps will make you some remuneration from which we may derive real and immediate advantage."

The Brahman did as his wife desired,

* Dhara-nagar is said to be the modern Diar, in Malabar. It would here seem to be an appellation of Oujen, the ancient capital of Vicramaditya.

† The king here alluded to is the celebrated Prince Vicramaditya, to whose name, at least, every thing wonderful in Hindu prophane tradition is ascribed. These stories relate only to one of this prince's adventures; another book, also well known, the *Sinhasana Battisi*, or *Prince with Thirty-two Images*, is written to record a whole series of the extraordinary events in which he was concerned. Mr. Wilford cites another work of which he is the hero, the *Vicrama Charitra*; to all appearance analogous to the *Beital Pachisi* and *Sinhasana Battisi*; and these three books comprize almost all the authentic materials that can be obtained for the history of this famous Hindu Prince.

‡ Jambu Dwipa or continent, is now always understood by the orthodox Hindus to be the whole of the division of the universe inhabited by the present races of mankind—being the most central of the seven Dwpas or continents, into which the terrestrial part of creation is divided, and being surrounded completely by the sea of salt water. The less orthodox, but more rational, consider Jambu Dwipa as part only of the known world, and to imply India alone; and in that case we may admit the author's statement to be accurate, which makes Vicrama lord-paramount of this entire region.

§ Or Saca—but the word is here used in its general import; the era of Vicramaditya being usually distinguished by the term *Sambat* or *Sambut*, while that of *Schivahana* is called *Saca*. We are now, according to the Pundits, in the year of *Sambat* 1970, and of *Saca* 1735.

* This story does not occur in the copy of the original Sanscrit consulted. It is however very common, and is one among the *Sinhasana Battisi*, at least in both the Hindi and Bengali translations. The story itself is a very old acquaintance, and was current in the west above 1200 years ago. If the Greek chroniclers are to be believed, the same circumstance banished the Empress Eudocia from the throne and heart of Theodosius the younger, in the middle of the fifth century: "L'Empereur se chagrina au sujet d'un fruit qu'il lui avoit donné, dont elle fit présent au Paulin, et que ce dernier rapporta a ce prince: ce fruit fut une pomme de discorde." So says Mores—the authority to which it is referred is Theophanes, whose chronological account of the lower Roman empire closes in the very commencement of the 9th century. Gibbon, alluding to the story, says, "it is much fitter for the Arabian Nights, where indeed something like it may be found," referring, it may be supposed, to the story of the Three Apples, which is in fact the same as Eudocia's apple, or the unlucky Fruit of Immortality mentioned in the story before us. Massinger, taking the tale from the Greek writers, has dramatized it in his "Emperor of the East." That the Greek chroniclers got the story from the east, is probable, as about this period, and for two or three centuries afterwards, several transfers from Hindu fabling seem to have been made, indirectly most probably, by Simeon Seth and other Greek writers.

and repairing to the royal presence, he offered the fruit to the acceptance of the king. Bhartri Hari having heard the Brahman's story, took the fruit, and in return, bestowed upon the poor man a competency for the remainder of his life. Delighted with the appearance and properties of the gift, he carried it immediately to his favourite queen, and having requested her to receive from his hands the means of enjoying unfading youth and never-dying beauty, he returned to the occupations of his exalted condition.

The queen received the fruit, and lost no time in sending it, with an account of its valuable properties, to a lover with whom she maintained a secret intercourse. That lover, however, was fervently attached to a celebrated courtesan, and to her he immediately transferred the present of his more illustrious mistress. The courtesan, reflecting on the extraordinary nature of the fruit, considered that it might be esteemed a gift worthy of a king, and accordingly, carrying it into the presence of Bhartri Hari, she offered it to his acceptance.

In this manner did the Fruit of Immortality return into the possession of the ruler of Dharanagar. He recognized it immediately, and at the same time duly appreciated the mode in which it had fallen into such unworthy hands. Suppressing his emotions, he commanded a reward to be given to the woman, and she withdrew highly satisfied with his bounty. As soon as Bhartri Hari had an interview with his queen, he inquired of her what had become of the fruit which he had presented to her. She replied, she had eaten it; he then produced it, and she was struck dumb with terror and conscious guilt. Leaving her to meditate on her offence and peril, the monarch retired, and reflecting on the treachery and deceit which pervade all ranks of society, he felt sick and disgusted with the world, and, abandoning the cares of royalty, withdrew, after banqueting upon the precious fruit, to an immortality of religious and uninterrupted seclusion.*

* Accordingly he is supposed by the Hindus to be still living, and engaged in religious exercises amongst the Himalaya mountains. They have however another mode of accounting for his disappearance, which, from the causes assigned, we may suppose to have been rather sudden and unintelligible, and they state him to have been murdered secretly by his brother Vicramaditya. That

The throne of Vicrama was now unoccupied, and much confusion and tumult might have been the result, had not the deity Indra, interested in the preservation of so flourishing a state, commissioned one of his attendant spirits to watch over its welfare, and especially to protect the capital Dharanagar.

The news of Bhartri Hari's affliction and retirement spread rapidly from kingdom to kingdom, till it reached the ears of Vicrama himself, who, roused by the intelligence, returned instantly to his dominions, and reached Dharanagar about midnight. The watchful guardian of the city marked his approach, and forbade him admission, till he had declared his object and his name; nor when he was apprized that it was Vicrama, whom he questioned, would he allow the monarch to enter the gates, till in personal conflict, he had established the justice of his claim to the illustrious appellation he had assumed. The king accepted the challenge, and soon afforded his opponent indisputable evidence of his being the identical Vicrama.

† Overthrown by the sovereign, and

the fabulous narrative of Bhartri Hari had some foundation in fact, we may conclude from its universality, and this circumstance may be an argument on which to rest the claim of originality to the incident of the fruit in favour of the Hindus. We may suppose, indeed, the circumstance to have been really something of the nature alluded to in the following stanza, which occurs in one of the *Satagas*, or *Centos*, of which the unhappy Bhartri Hari is reputed to have been the author:—

She whom I love my love disdains,
And hopeless wears another's chains;
For he a fairer female wooed,
Who me in turn with love pursues;
Shame light on me, on these, and those,
And love, the cause of all our woes.

This is quite conformable to the doctrine of a poet well versed in love-cases:—

*Sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares
Formas, atque animos subjugata ahenea
Sacro mittere cum joco.*

So Venus wills, whose power controuls
The fond affections of our souls;
With sportive cruelty she binds
Unequal forms, unequal minds.

† Vicrama's wrestling with the demon (for such it is in the text,) may remind the Persian reader of the many conflicts in which the heroes of their early history are constantly engaged with the *deos*, or (Sanskritick) *devas*. One consequence of the overthrow, which does not appear in this part of the text, but which is stated in other places, was the rendering of the defeated degraded the obedient slave of the king, and his attending him subsequently whenever summoned by a wish; a sort of attendance peculiarly frequent in Asiatic story-telling, whether Mohammedan or Hindu.

struggling underneath him, the demon exclaimed, "King, you have mastered me, I grant you your life!" Vicrama laughingly replied, "Are you mad—you are in my power, if I please I can destroy you in an instant, * how then should I be indebted to you for existence?" The demon requested him to allow him to rise, and promised to explain his meaning.

Vicrama having accordingly suffered him to breathe at liberty, listened attentively to his words: "At one hour and in one city, Vicrama! were born three persons, under the same planet and conjunction. You are one of these—the son of a king; the second was the offspring of an oilman, and the third of a potter. It was decreed that whichever should destroy the other two, should reign supreme monarch of the universe. This the potter's † offspring knows, for he is master of the black art, ‡ and he has already killed the oilman's son, and suspended him head downward on a tree growing in a place of sepulture; thus dooming him to exist as an imp of evil. § He now pro-

* From this it would appear that these imps and spirits are considered to be mortal. 'Post plottium tempus moriuntur omnes,' or, all perish at a *maha pralaya*. This we know; but Vicrama must be supposed possessed of some uncommon powers, to be capable of accelerating this period.

† By other accounts it would appear that he was the son of a Brahman; the oilman was a Vaisya, and Vicrama a Chhetrya.

‡ Or, he has completed his *Jog*, the *Jog* or *Yog* being of a magico religious nature—or the continued practice of severe austerities, abstract meditation, &c. in honour of some deity, usually Siva, or Durga, from whom the worshipper then receives whatever reward he may desire.—Mixed up with this, is the study of certain mystic formulæ, and observance of certain terrific rites, and in due time the person is endowed with greater or less supernatural power, according to his merits. In many of the ceremonies necessary to this, a dead body plays a principal part, as we shall see by the sequel.—The *Sava Sadhana*, or *Mrita Sadhana*, or operating incantations by means of the dead, is described at length in the last volume of Ward's *Account of the Hindus*, and seems to bear an analogy to the rites of our Gothic ancestors, and of the witches of Thessaly.

§ It would therefore seem that the *Vetala* or demon was merely the unsettled spirit of the deceased; or, to borrow again from Burton, "These spirits, Porphyrius saith, which we call angels and devils, are nought but souls of men departed." Agreeably to this theory, in the curious Italian translation of the French work, entitled *Demonomanie*, "materna, alta desiderata, ed utile," written to confute the idle opinions of those who disbelieved in witches and witchcraft, we find that "Il diavolo si dirà esser l'anima d'un morto."—Some persons are converted after death into malignant beings, as a punishment for former misdeeds; and

jects your death—take my advice, be upon your guard, escape from his murderous schemes, and thank me for your life."

Thus having said, the spirit disappeared, and Vicrama, immersed in thought, proceeded to his palace. At day-break the news of his return spread through the city, and the officers and people came in multitudes to congratulate him on his re-accession to the throne. The whole country was a scene of festivity, and every house resounded with the strains of joy.

After some time had passed in the discharge of his regal duties, Vicrama received a visit from an ascetic, who, presenting to the king a certain fruit, took his seat upon the ground before him, kept his seat for an hour, and then departed. Upon his departure, the king considering that this might be the enemy of whom the spirit had warned him, refrained from eating the fruit, and consigned it to the charge of his chamberlain, with strict injunctions to take care of it. The next day, the Jogee returned, with another fruit of the same kind, which he presented as before, and after a while retired; and in this manner he conducted himself for a considerable period.

some, it would appear from the *Tantras*, may, if they please, secure the reversion of such a state after death, by performing appropriate rites while living. A soul deprived of the due number of *Sradhas*, or obsequies performed by his descendants, is also condemned to a period of uncomfortable existence in a body which answers to our notion of ghostly substance, the "*tenuis aura*" of Lucretius, or the matter of *caloric* of some modern speculators, in which vehicle the spirit, as long as the thumb, according to Hindu measurement (the pigmy or elf, may be,

"Imprisoned in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless violence round about
This pendent world."

That this is the sober creed of the Hindus will be seen from the verse addressed by them at their *Sradhas*, when they offer cakes and balls of meal, &c. to the spirits of the defunct; for, as says Milton,

"Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require
As doth your rational."

The stanza is,
Tenant of æther,—of repose bereft,
Whose form aerial no asylum knows,
Bathic in this water, on this milk regale,
And rest a while in happiness!

After the regular performance of sixteen of these ceremonies, the spirit is dismissed into the *Pitr Loca*, or elysium of the manes. Beside these sources from which the spiritual population of the Hindus is kept up, we have other spirits of a purely celestial nature, some of which we shall hereafter have occasion to notice,

Upon one occasion of this kind, Vicrama, on receiving the fruit, let it slip accidentally from his hand; a monkey in the court immediately snatched it up, and tore it to pieces, when a ruby rolled out, of such exquisite splendour as to dazzle the eyes of the monarch and his train.*

After they had sufficiently admired the gem, Vicrama turned to the Jogee, and asked him why he had offered so valuable a gift; to this the seer replied, "It is written in the Sastras, that a man should never come empty handed into the presence of a daughter, a doctor, an astrologer, a teacher, or a king; † on this account I have presumed to lay my presents before your Majesty, and this is not the first which you have done me the honour to accept."

Upon hearing this, Vicrama commanded the treasurer to bring before him every fruit that the Jogee had presented; they were accordingly brought into court, and each being opened was found to contain an inestimable jewel. Astonished at the sight, the king repeated his request that the seer would explain the purpose of these costly gifts; ‡ but to these entreaties the Jogee answered, that it was highly improper to speak publicly of holy texts, magical verses, § medical preparations,

peculiar practices, domestic affairs, or prohibited food; that what, was unfit however, to be spoken in an assembly, might be uttered in private; that what was communicated to more than four ears could not be regarded as a secret; and that he was ready to explain his motives and wishes to the king privately, and in no other way. As there was no alternative, and as Vicrama could not refuse so slight a gratification to a man to whom he was indebted for such splendid presents, he granted him a private audience, and the Jogee thus delivered himself:

"On the banks of the river Godavari is an extensive burial-ground; * in that place I may accomplish rites in which I have long been engaged, and effect the arduous attainment of the † eight supernatural powers. For this purpose your aid is indispensable. Your presence for one night is all I ask, ‡ and the object of a life of mortification is perfected." Vicrama, with more courage than prudence, complied with his request, and desired him to appoint his time; the Jogee replied, "On Wednesday, the 14th of the dark half of the month Bhadra, || at evening twilight, come to me, armed, but unattended and unknown;" the king agreed, and at that time, and in that manner, repaired to the residence of the Jogee.

Upon his arrival, he found him

* Something like this occurs in an oriental tale with which most readers may be acquainted, and perhaps their own recollection may serve them in finding out the story.

† We have here high authority for the oriental custom of making presents.

‡ Prior to this, however, it is stated in the original, that the king sends for the jewellers to polish these gems, and appreciate their value; and in giving his orders, he shows a very unkingly sort of a suspicion that these gentry will take him in: undeservedly too, it would seem; for they fix the value of each jewel at a whole kingdom.

§ Jantra mantra; verses of mystical purport; properly speaking, the Jantras are

Symbols and signs and tricks
Engraved in planetary nicks;

in short the magical figures of the old fortune-tellers: they are of all shapes, and are usually inscribed with the mystical words Sri, Om, Hoon, &c. and the name of some deity.—The Mantras are the mystical verses, and are either single letters or syllables, or short addresses to a deity.

The Hindus have Mantras for every thing; for destroying foes, removing obstacles, exciting love, facilitating parturition, discovering hidden treasures, recovering stolen property, curing Psora, and lighting a candle.—Several of them indeed are short prayers, as is the following:—"Om" salutation to the celestial Rudra, the God with formidable teeth. Such a one (naming him) with his children and kindred, kill, kill, burn, burn,

boil, boil, quickly, oh! quickly exterminate! *Hun! Phul! Swaha! Tah! Tah!*" It is impossible to conceive the reverential awe with which our best Pundits look upon this nonsense.

* Or, rather, a place where the dead are burned; a particular spot being usually assigned for this purpose near every village, and always, if possible, upon the banks of a river.

† The eight Siddhis, these are also attributes of Siva, who is the favourite deity of all dabblers in conjuration. They are thus enumerated: minuteness or invisibility; lightness or the power of passing rapidly from one place to another; the faculty of procuring any thing wished for; that of laying hold of the moon, &c.; the power of gratifying every desire; greatness or expansion; supreme sway; the faculty of bringing every thing into complete subjection, and the power of extinguishing all will all passion or desire.

‡ According to the Sanscrit original, the Jogee tells the king, that he wants him as being a person of perfect purity, and therefore fit to act as his *Uttara Sadhaca* or assistant. This person is employed to convey the body to the spot required, and during the rites performed by the principal, to clume in, as a respondent, with the burden of his *japa* or prayer.

seated in the center of a troop of imps and goblins, * and beating time upon two hollow skulls, as they whirled round him in infernal dance;—the king undauntedly advanced, and demanded of the enchanter what were his commands; he paused, and then grimly replied, “King, you are here, and must work my will. South of this, two miles, is a place where the dead are committed to the flames; on that spot grows a Sirisha-tree; † on a branch of that tree hangs head-downward a dead body;—quick, bring it hither, it is necessary for our rites.” He ‡ then began to mutter his beads, and the king set forth.

The night was dark; the rain fell as if it were about to exhaust the heavens; || and nucleon spirits, wandering through the gloom, uttered cries that might have daunted the most daring. Vicrama pursued his way. Snakes shot across his path, and, rearing their crests, fiercely, coiled fearfully around his legs at every step; but he repeated a charm to chase them away, and, still proceeding to his destination, triumphed over all the perils and obstacles of the road.

Upon reaching the receptacle of the dead, he found it infested with evil spirits; he saw demons employed in maltreating the carcasses of the dead; female fiends banqueting on the bodies of infants deceased; and he heard on every side the scream of the wild elephant, or the tiger’s appalling roar: undeterred from his purpose, he approached the designated tree; as he advanced, every bough, every leaf, was agitated; the tree seemed wrapped in crackling flame, and tumultuous cries of Kill! Slay! Seize! Hold! Beware! rose shrilly and fearfully around him. The king was not alarmed, but he was now assured that the sorcerer was the man

whom the spirit of Indra had taught him to apprehend. Determined, however, to brave the result, he pressed onward to the tree, where he saw the dead body hanging by a string, in the position described to him *. Drawing his sword, he cut the string asunder, and the corpse fell to the ground.

When the dead body was thus cut down, it exhibited signs of life, † tearing its hair, and crying bitterly. The king was astonished, and addressing it kindly, inquired whose body it was; the answer was a malignant laugh, and the corpse was immediately suspended in its former position on the tree. Vicrama, again cutting it down, put it under his arm, and holding it firmly, exclaimed, “Wretch! who art thou?” He received no reply; but feeling satisfied that this was the son of the oilman, whom his friendly genius had described to him, he made no further inquiry, and tying up the body in a cloth, proceeded to convey it to the magician.

After having gone some distance, the evil spirit in possession of the carcase cried out, “Ho! who art thou, and whither dost thou carry me?” The king informed him. “I have an agreement however, to make with you,” returned the spirit; “if you speak one word on the way, I will fly back to my tree.” The king assented. Again the spirit spoke: “Raja! wise men pass their days in rational pleasures or learned conversation; fools in wrangling or in sleep; our best mode of curtailing our journey is by entertaining talk; and, as you are to be dumb, I will undertake to amuse you by relating stories. Listen, but remember our agreement!”

(To be continued.)

* “And vow! Tam saw an unco sight!”

† Mimosa Sirisha.

‡ Or, to make *japa*; repeating, in an inaudible voice, more or less frequently, some such mystical matter as is given above.

|| Or, is literally, “You would say, have done raining to-day, it never will rain any more!”

* There must be something “more than meets the ear” in this invented posture; it is also particularly mentioned in the continuation of the Arabian Nights, in the fine story of the magician Maugraby.

† *Mortui ssetu manante cadaver.* Lucan.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.—No III.

LOSS OF THE ARNISTON.

CAPE LAGULLAS.

THE loss of the Arniston may be attributed to the fatal mistake of the cap-

tain, who considered himself to the southward and clear both of Cape Lagullas and the Cape of Good Hope, when the ship was actually to the eastward of

both; and latterly, to the northward of the former; such dangerous mistakes have occurred to several ships in this situation, some of which have had the greatest difficulty in working out of the deep bay to the eastward of Cape Lagullas: and these mistakes have more than once arisen from that cape being placed too far to the northward on the old charts. The latitude, according to some authorities being $34^{\circ} 44'$, while its true latitude, is 15 or 16 miles more to the southward, or about 35 degrees.

It was a commonly received opinion that the Cape of Good Hope was the most southern point of the African continent; this, however, is now well known to have been a mistake; Cape Lagullas, according to the latest and best authorities, being ten leagues more south than the Cape of Good Hope.

We have been favoured with the following narrative of the loss of the *Arniston*.

Narrative taken from the Survivors of the Crew, relative to the Loss of the Arniston (transport), wrecked near Cape Lagullas, on the evening of the 30th of May 1815.

Charles Stewart Scott, late carpenter's mate of the *Arniston* transport, and others, state, that to the best of their knowledge, she sailed from Point de Galle on or about the 4th of April, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Africaine* and *Victor* sloop of war, with six Indians; about the 26th of May the *Arniston* parted company from the convoy, owing to stress of weather, having blown away most of her sails, other sails were bent, but the weather continued very squally with a heavy sea. On the 29th about 7 A. M. the land was discovered right a-head, bearing about N. by W. a considerable distance off, the wind then S. S. E. About half-past 4 P. M. still blowing very strong, hauled to the wind on the starboard tack under a close reefed maintop sail, and stood on till half-past two A. M. On the 30th, supposing the land seen was near Table Bay, the hands were turned out, bore up N. W. and set the foresail, intending to run for St. Helena; continued on till 10 A. M. then the land was discovered nearly a-head, turned the hands up, and hauled the ship close to the wind on the larboard tack; still blowing very hard: made a

sail (having topsails and courses set) stood on till near noon, when breakers were discovered on the lee bow: wore ship, and hauled to the wind on the other tack; stood on till 2 P. M. then wore and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack: continued on till near four o'clock, when breakers were seen, called Lagullas reef, which we could not weather on either tack; being completely embayed, clewed up the sails, and cut away three anchors. The two lower cables parted shortly afterwards; when Lieut. Brice, agent for transports, recommended the Captain to cut the sheet cable and run the ship on shore, as the only chance of saving the people's lives. The cable was then cut, and the ship put before the wind. In about eight minutes afterwards she struck forwards; the ship heeling to windward, cut away the guns in order to heel her the other way, which could not be effected, and she soon began to break up. About eight o'clock the masts went, and the ship in a very short time was quite in pieces. Many people were drowned below, in consequence of her heeling to windward, and others clung to pieces of the wreck, endeavouring to reach the shore, which was about a mile and a half distant.

Of the whole crew, consisting of about 350 persons, only six men reached the shore, and that with difficulty upon planks, being much bruised by the wreck, and by the surf, which was very high. At day-light, the sternpost was the only part of the ship to be seen: the beach was covered with pieces of the wreck, stores, &c. and also by a number of dead bodies, which were buried by the survivors. Among them were the bodies of Lord and Lady Molesworth, the agent, captain, and several children.

On the next day, the first of June, considering ourselves to the westward of Cape Point, it was agreed to coast the beach to the eastward, which we continued to do for four days and a half, subsisting upon shell-fish from off the rocks; but fearing we had taken a wrong direction, it was agreed to return to the wreck, and we accomplished it in three days and a half, where we remained six days, subsisting chiefly on a cask of oatmeal, which had drove on shore. By drying it in the sun, we experienced great relief. The pinnace had been thrown on

shore bilged, which we proposed to repair in the best manner we could, and endeavour to coast along shore. At that time, the 14th of June, being at work on the boat, we were fortunately discovered by a farmer's son, John Swastry, who was out shooting, who humanely carried us to his father's house; here we remained with every comfort he could afford us for a week, and then set off for Cape Town, where we arrived on Monday evening the 26th of June. Before we left the country, we were informed that 331 bodies thrown on shore, had been interred near the beach.

(Signed)

CHAS. STEWART SCOTT, AND PARTY.

This declaration was made before me in Cape Town, this 27th day of June 1815, of which this is a true copy.

(Signed) T. MERES, *Lieut. R. N.*

Resident Agent for Transports.

A list of officers and passengers (as far as can be collected from the survivors) who perished on board the *Arniston*, the 30th of May 1815.

Agent, Lieutenant Brice, R. N. Capt. George Simpson; first mate, T. Hall; gunner, T. Gowan. *Survivors*.—C. S. Scott, carpenter's mate, second, William Grung; third, Gibbs; fourth, Robinson; Dr. Gunter, boatswain; John Barrett, carpenter. Joseph Fenlex, Philip Ghea, William Drummond, William Tist, Thos. Mansfield, John Lives.

Passengers.—Lord and Lady Molesworth, with a boy about seven years old under their care. Four children, sons of an officer belonging to the 73d regt. at Colombo. Captain Stoddart Royal Scots. Mrs. James, with two children from Point de Galle; Mrs. Taylor, an officer's widow; Miss Twissleton, daughter of the clergyman at Colombo; Mr. Gordon and son, about five years old (Commissary of ordnances); Lieutenant Callendar, 19th regiment; invalids from the 19th, 22d, 56th, 84th, and Royal Scots, and near 100 seamen from the man of war in India, with fourteen women, including passengers and twenty-five children; in the whole, about 350 people.

N. B. Captain Wemyss died on board, six weeks after leaving Ceylon.

Mudras Govt. Gaz. Sept. 14.

BASHEE ISLANDS.

The following information regarding

some islands in the China Seas, denominated the Bashces, was communicated to us by a correspondent on board the *Révolutionnaire*. These islands do not appear to be generally known. The island of Bashee is situated 20° 30' North latitude. The coast is extremely steep, and the anchorage not good. The number of their inhabitants is computed at 3000. Bullocks, goats, pigs, fowls, &c. are procurable in great abundance here, as well as at Batan, Saptan, Bajos and Dilliquai, which are all adjacent isles, and on their western quarter afford very good anchorage ground. Refreshments are to be had with much facility, and the *Révolutionnaire* frigate touched twice at Batan, where she found safe anchorage and all sorts of provisions exceedingly cheap; a bullock being generally procurable at from one to four dollars.

MALACCA LIGHT HOUSE.

Calcutta, Feb. 10—This very useful edifice, erected by order of government, has long been a desideratum most heartily wished for.

The extent of the Panjang Shoal, or long reef of rocks, to the southward of Pulo Java, or Gallow's Island, which, at high water, is just a-wash, and in many places steep to, renders it very dangerous for ships of any considerable burthen entering the roads from the southward; and indeed also those proceeding down the Straits for that port; the lights along shore being low and very deceiving.

A circumstance within our recollection very nearly proved fatal to his Majesty's ship *Trident*, Captain Johnstone, bearing the flag of H. E. the late Admiral Rainier, going into the road, on a very dark night, from this island, with a strong breeze, passed the town, and was merely by the sight of the breakers, brought up all standing with two anchors, dropped under foot, within a cable's length of the reef, in 18 fathom.

With respect to the shoal or sand-bank, off Fisher's Island, whereon there is about three fathoms, a beacon was erected on it by order of Major Farquhar, which, we believe, was washed away; there is however a narrow channel between the shoal and island, through which his Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*,

Captain Bathurst, passed in 1803, borrowing on each side.

Dr. Horsburgh, in his directory, only remarks that he has heard of such a shoal.

PASSAGE FROM CHINA.

The recent arrival of thirteen large heavy laden ships of the East India Company from China in our Channel, in one hundred and nine days, is a triumph of mercantile navigation, and combination of nautical skill with good fortune, of which there is nothing equal upon record. To cut through fifteen thousand miles of ocean in that short time is without example in marine experience. With similar passages we ought to communicate with our Asiatic presidencies within six months, instead of once in twelve to fifteen months.

The ships lately arrived from China had

heard of the battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris before their sailing, and left China in consequence, in three squadrons, which all reached St. Helena together; were dispatched from that rock two and two, and all made the Start Point in our Channel at once; a proof of skill, and an instance of good luck in navigation, which has no parallel. All the particulars of this extraordinary passage deserve well to be carefully collected and noted, for some evidence and guide in the practice of navigation. The concurrent observations of so many able seamen would be instructive, and of an authority to admit of no dispute. The writer was once, on a passage to India, 140 days out of sight of all land, and in that long time did not make more than three parts of the distance which has now been run through in one hundred and nine days!

INDIAN NOTICES.—No. II.

DURGA PUJA.

IN the preceding volume of the Asiatic Journal there is given an account of the amusements of the annual Hindoo festival of Durga Puja, for the year 1814; and we are gratified to transcribe the following lively description, by the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette, of the evening entertainments, at the houses of the principal native inhabitants of that city, on the return of the season, 1815.

“During the three by-gone days, the native part of the city has exhibited a scene of revelry and licentious joy quite unparalleled, except by the unrestrained freedom of the ancient Saturnalia, or of the modern carnival of Venice. All the serious affairs of life have been suspended, and every Hindoo, from the sacred Brahmin, to the vile and unclean Soodur, has given himself up to the due celebration of those mixed ceremonies by which the favour of the mighty Durga is propitiated. Of the arcana of these rites, from an observance of which those not of the faith are carefully excluded, we can give no account; and there is, in every successive season, so much sameness in that portion which is public, that we fear, even the short notices we mean to offer will be flat and uninteresting. It would however be making an ungrateful return to the munici-

ficence and politeness of many native gentlemen, to pass over in entire silence the splendour and attractiveness of their entertainments. We shall therefore very briefly describe each, in the order in which we chanced to visit them.

“The elegant mansion of Rajah Ram Chundur was rendered especially alluring by the presence of the tender Nikhee, whose wonderful vocal powers have been long known to the English public, and, from her native admirers, have obtained for her the just appellation of Queen of the Song. Time, as it “steals her years away”, leaves all the charm of her voice, which is still unrivalled in sweetness and pathos.

“The dwelling of Mudhoo Soodun Sundul presented an unusual display of the successful union of the splendour and richness of oriental architecture, with the pure and unambitious style of the European schools; and the interior of the apartments showed a degree of neatness and elegance seldom witnessed even during the present greatly improved state of eastern buildings. In the recess, the image of the protecting goddess shone forth with unrivalled richness of decoration and brilliancy of colouring.

“Amongst several sets of good performers, we have peculiarly noticed the

young and comely Mahtab, and the graceful Fyz Buksh.

"At the old and hospitable mansion of Rajah Raj Kishun, a new and equally pleasing exhibition came in to relieve the sameness of the regular Nautch. A number of male dancers, of the Mohummudan creed, performed a farcical scene, termed Buhar, in which the awkward and mincing steps of the Hindostan dance were extravagantly burlesqued, and the wild, impassioned strains of the Kheal Tupja and Doorpind, and the melting airs of Souda, were ludicrously parodied.

"The house of Gopee Mohun, of another respectable branch of the family of Rajah Newa Krishun, possessed many and various sources of attraction. Besides the usual forms of the dance and song, several curious feats were performed by the dancers. Of these the most striking was that of Kalgoomana, which consists in the quick waving of a platter of fire placed in the palm of the hand, in every direction during the giddy whirls of the dance; and jumping unhurt on the sharp edges of naked swords. Two Brahmin boys of the Kuttuck tribe from Benares, displayed great sweetness of voice in the successful execution of melodies in the pure Brij Bhaka dialect.

"A little further on, at the noble residence of Goroob Purshad Bhosh, a native of high respectability, appeared, for the first time, a young and nearly an infant female songstress, whose astonishing talents are likely to eclipse all meaner rivals, and soon to place her between the celebrated leaders of the choir, Ushoorun and Nikhee. She is the daughter of a skillful Chhमेerian musician, and, although yet barely eight years old, already blends the varied excellences of those hitherto unrivalled mistresses. In the wild, difficult, and ever changing measures of the Tillana and Chutoorung, she commands all the compass of voice, and mellow fullness of tone, which distinguish Ushoorun; while in the exquisite rhapsodies of the Rekhtn, exemplified in the Ghuzul, she delights the ear with all the softness and thrilling melody of Nikhee's delicate voice. She appears to possess great nicety of ear, and her fine form and features promise in a few years to unfold every superior charm of beauty and expression.

"At the houses of other wealthy Mahajans, similar performances, varying in

kind and degree of excellence, were represented; and the paternal mansion of Neel Munny Mullick outstripped all its neighbours by the exclusive possession of Ushoorun, whose admirable talents, as displayed in the charming of the most difficult odes of Hafiz and Jamec, we have never seen equalled.

"Amongst the Hindoos of inferior wealth and distinction, the popular exhibitions more appropriate to the festival, named the Kuree and the Jatra, took place of the Moosalsnanee dance and song. The former is a wild Choriambic species of dance performed alternately by three or four groups of Stentorian bards. They sing gross extemporaneous compositions in Bengalee verse with powers of vociferation that stun an European ear, and accompany their notes with violent but significant gesticulations.

"These compositions are renewed every year, just before the Durga Pujah, and form a species of entertainment peculiar, we believe, to Bengal.

"The Jatras of this season were chiefly dramatic representations of the loves of Krishna and the Gopees, performed by boys of the Kuttuck tribe, of the Brahmin cast, and appeared to us to possess a great resemblance to the ancient chorus of the Greeks.

"At some future day we may attempt a description of so much of the religious part of this festival as is not hidden from unholy eyes; but at present we must dismiss the subject, after remarking, that it is ended by the committing of the figure of the goddess to the waters.

"The images of the goddess, thus annually cast into the waters, were, perhaps, in former times of greater value, as to their material than at present. A golden image of the Durga, seated on a lion is now in the possession of Rad, ha Kishun Bysak who belongs to the general treasury, which was found in the middle of last month in the excavation of a tank at Huns Kulee, a place near Kishengurh. The image, which is more than fourteen inches high, and is in good preservation was found at the depth of twenty-five feet. The gold is inferior in quality, being of the description called by the natives, paroda gold. The goddess is valued at 20,000 rupees, and is at this time the great object of adoration and wonder."

"Puja," or "Pooja," signifies wor-

ship, and Durga or Doorga is a female personification of "active virtue." "Active virtue" is the great attribute of the Hercules of the Greeks.

LOSS OF THE ALEXANDER EAST INDIAMAN.

A monument has been erected in the church-yard of Wyke Regis, in the county of Dorset, to record the melancholy fate which befel the passengers and crew of the late Alexander East Indiaman. The following is a copy of the inscriptions:—

To record the melancholy wreck of

THE SHIP ALEXANDER,

This monument is erected by C. Forbes, Esq. M. P. London, and the owners of the said ship, which, on her voyage from Bombay to London, was totally lost in the West Bay, on the night of the 26th March, 1815, when all the crew and passengers, consisting of more than 140 souls, unhappily perished, with the exception of five lascars.

The following are the names of the persons whose bodies were found, and buried immediately adjoining this spot:

Lewis Auldjo, commander; Mr. Brown, chief officer; Major Jackson, Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Wade, Mrs. Auldjo, Mrs. Duubar, Miss Toriano, two Misses Deverells, Miss Jackson, Master Russel, Master Jackson, and Miss Elphinstone.

The remains of Mr. Dunbar were found subsequent to the interment of the above-mentioned, and buried in Portland. The body of Mrs. Jackson was taken up near Lyme, in the county of Dorset and there buried.

The under-mentioned also perished on this melancholy occasion, and their bodies have not been found:—

Major Ramsay, Lieutenants Bennet and Baker, Mrs. Deverall, Miss Jackson, Master Deverall, Mr. Bowman; 2d, 3d, and 4th mates; an European woman servant, and an invalid of artillery.
Lamented shades! 'twas yours, alas! to
drain

Misfortune's bitter chalice; whilst in vain
Fond Hope and Joy, regardless of controul,
Prompted each movement of the winning
soul;

Sudden destruction rear'd his giant form,
Black with the horrors of the midnight
storm;

And all, convuls'd with elemental strife,
Dissolv'd the throbbing nerves of Hope
and Life.

Death's triumph past, may angels guide
your way

To the blest isles of eternal day;
Where no rude blasts provoke the billowy
roar,

Where Virtue's kindred meet to part no
more.

WHEAT IN HINDOSTAN.

A considerable quantity of wheat was some time since imported from Bengal into Java, for the purpose of enabling the cultivators in that island to extend the production of so valuable an object of agriculture from its soil, to which it has hitherto been a stranger, except in some of the most elevated spots to the eastward, where also the grain is said to be inferior in size and farinaceous quality to that which grows in the upper provinces of Hindostan.

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to peruse the following account, which has been communicated to us from a most respectable source, of the manner in which this branch of cultivation is conducted in Hindostan. The alterations required by a difference in point of soil, climate and season, will naturally occur to the intelligent cultivator.

Wheat is sown between the 25th of September and 10th of October following, on lands within the rise of the river Jumna in the periodical rains, when the waters have retired within their banks for the last time in the season. The soil is once ploughed only, and sown in furrows by the drill. The first plough, which forms the furrow, is followed by a man who scatters the seed; a second plough follows the first, and, in forming the next furrow, turns the mould over into the first, it is next rolled to settle the earth, and the seed is then left to its fate, never receiving any other aid, and the husbandman trusts to occasional showers, and night dews for bringing the crop to maturity. The crop is generally fit for reaping by the middle of March; it grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet in favourable situations, and within the inundation of the Jumna in particular a great deal of this wheat is cultivated.

The same cultivation extends to lands inundated by other rivers of Bundelcund, and particularly favourable to this description of wheat.

On higher lands where the soil is sandy it is sometimes cultivated; but it is then brought to maturity by irrigation.

LOSSES OF EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

A List of Ships that have been lost in the India and Chinese Seas, without leaving any trace to ascertain the manner.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Ship's Names.</i>	<i>Captain's Names.</i>	<i>Where Lost.</i>
1783	Cato	Sir Hyde Parker	{ Supposed to have been wrecked on the Maldiva Islands.
1787	Argyleshire	Fowler	
1788	Louisa	Ross	{ To the eastward of Luconia.
1790	Adventure	Whiteman	
1791	Indus	Rogers	Between Tellichy and Ceylon.
1791	Foulis	Blachford	Between Madras and Bencoolen.
1793	Nerbedah	M'Donald	China Seas.
1794	Prince of Wales	Henry	Between Batavia and Bombay.
1795	Hassai	Lighthurn	In the Bay of Bengal.
1800	Talbot	Dempster	China Seas.
1802	Intrepid	Roper	{ China Seas. These were two cruizers sent to look after the wreck of the Talbot.
	Comet	Henry	
1803	Diana	Joliffe	Bay of Bengal.
1804	Houten	Rees	China Seas.
1805	William Kennedy	M'Cauly	{ Between Madras and the Equator.
1807	Ann	Churchman	Pacific Ocean.
1809	True Briton	Bonham	China Seas.
	_____	J. Harding	Coast of Africa.
1810	Ocean	Williamson	China Seas.
1811	Varuna	Douglas	China Seas.

N. B. All the ships lost in the China Seas, with the exception of the Nerbedah, are supposed to have foundered in Tuffoons.

In 1809, the Company sustained some heavy losses in their shipping, more particularly in the homeward bound ships from Beugal; of these three were lost in 1808, and four in 1809, of which no account has ever been received. The following is a statement of the losses sustained in the years 1807-8, and 1808-9, taken from the accounts rendered to Parliament.—

Walpole, lost off Margate, homeward bound, value of her cargo	£ 11,706
Admiral Gardner, lost on the Goodwin Sands	37,897
Britannia, Company's own Ship, including her cargo	117,820
Travers, lost outward bound, in the Bay of Bengal	14,558
Lord Nelson, } Parted from the fleet homeward bound, in Nov. 1808,	63,468
Experiment, } in a violent gale of wind, not since heard of, supposed to have foundered, and all hands perished.	12,470
Glory, }	11,275

Calcutta,	{ Parted company from the fleet homeward-bound, in March 1809 in a tremendous gale of wind, not since heard of, supposed to have foundered, and all hands perished.	£.
Beugal,		138,915
Duchess of Gordon,		135,601
Lady Jane Dundas,		100,540
Europe, taken outward-bound, and carried into Mauritius		51,316
Streatham, do.		154,398
Asia, lost proceeding up Bengal river, outward-bound		154,502
		43,011

Forming a total in two years of fourteen ships, valued at £. 1,048,077

So unprecedented a loss of ships occasioned a particular inquiry on the part of the Company into the causes of these disasters; from which it appeared that they were owing chiefly to the extraordinary tempests, or to the captures of the enemy, and not to any defect or errors in the structure, equipment, or loading of the ships, or to any want of skill or conduct in the commanders and officers.

POETRY.

LINES

Written on a short Excursion up the Hoogly.

Soft spreads the shade o'er Gunga's verdant shore,

And gently glides the stately bark along ;
Soft fall in Gunga's wave the dashing oar,
And strikes responsive to the boatman's song.

Day's parting glow still lingers on the stream, [spreads ;

And purple o'er the distant water
Bright on its edge the moon's advancing beam,

Its silver lustre tremulously sheds.

While cool and fragrant breathes the southern gale,

Rich from Malaa's sandal-scented grove,
Here at the helm I loiter to inhale,
New life and health, tranquillity and love.

Oh ! that a scene so sweet, so mild, as this, [should yield,

One thought that speaks not harmony
That truths unwelcome should embitter bliss, [field !

Rank poisonous weeds amid so fair a

But hark ! where Superstition's frantic cries, [float ;

With deepening tone, across the waters
Where those fair turrets crown the steps that rise [ed note.

From Gunga's brink, ascends the blend-

The gong's loud clang, the tinkling of the bell, [drum,

The harsh rude rattle of the varied
The lengthening hoarseness of the pealing shell, [come.

In wild discordance, mingling, fitful,

There Brahma's sons the deity assail

With idle clamour and still idler rite ;
There as the substance waives the shows prevail,

And forms unreal dazzle reason's sight.

Once was there talent to exalt mankind,
To raise the intellect and touch the heart ;

Then was the smiling harvest of the mind,
The Sage's wisdom and the Poet's art.

Witness their maze of metaphysic lore*,
Deep fraught with reasoning intricate though vain ; [yore†

Witness the Bards who in the days of
Shone the first gems of Vicramadit's reign.

Now all their lore and fancy runs to waste,
To mystic riddles and distempered dreams ; [haste,

As oft their country's flowers, with fatal
Find ripeness death, from day's intemperate beams.

Mourn we their fall ! the feebleness of man, [the best—

Who knows not what he hopes to know
The truth ; and turn to those who scarcely scan [blest.

Such lofty themes, or ought but to be
Fronting the light in yonder fauces that glow,

See brighter fires along the shore extend,
Where moving secondary stars below,
A sparkling fringe to shadowy thickets lend.

There moves a pageant, there the baby
bride,

In state uncouth magnificent appears,
And there the boyish bridegroom learns from pride

A task ill suited to his tender years.

Coarse torches vilely blaze, and through the air [loud,

Breath rudest strains less musical than
And tale and tinsel, tawdriness and glare,
Catch the warm wonder of the gaping crowd.

Oh what a child is man ! what toys delight !

What nothings elevate the groveling elf !
All has its charms that keeps but from his sight [himself.

That most displeasing of all things,

Nethinks I hear some humble Indian say,
And who art thou, our weakness to arraign ?

* The six Darsanas, or schools of Hindu philosophy, to which those of the Greeks seem to have been much indebted.

† The nine poets who flourished in the reign of Vicramaditya, in the century preceding the Christian era, and usually called the Nava Rina, or Nine Gems.

Unerring dost thou trace thy earthly way,
Or are thy pleasures, thy pursuits less
vain?

What dost thou here?—from native scenes
why roam? [behind?

Why leave thy country and thy friends
Why for a stranger's dwelling quit thy
home, [to find?

And joys thou couldst not here expect

Why are those cheeks so wan, so sunk
those eyes, [weak?

That step so languid, and that voice so
And why that mind so eager to despise,
The humble happiness it scorns to seek?

For affluence this?—to sacrifice thy health,
Thy friends, thy pleasures at so vile a
shrine; [wealth,

To gain, what unenjoyed is nothing,
And what, enjoyed, soon ceases to be
thine?

Or, dost thou pay these offerings to pride?
Or give life's treasures for uncertain
fame? [ride?

What's rank, amongst the pigmies you de-
And what, in Death's cold ear, a death-
less name?

Forbear, then, Indian follies to condemn,
Till thou canst boast thyself from frailty
free; [them,

All men are triflers—why expect from
What human feebleness forbids to be?

ROOBÆE.

BURON i seenuh i mun, zukhm be nishan
zudeh,ee

Bu Hyrnt um ke ujub teer he kuman zu-
deh,ee

Koojo ruwum? bu keh goyem? Bugo!
cheh chareh koonum?

Ke teer i ishq mura dur duroon i jan zu-
deh,ee.*

Thus translated.

A VIEWLESS bow directs the dart—
I feel yet know not whence the smart.
No outward scar to sight reveals
The wound my struggling bosom feels:
Where shall I fly—to whom complain?
What medicine seek to soothe my pain—

* These lines are selected as a favourable example of the occurrence, in the Persian language, of images familiar to the poetry of Europe. There are many citations from the works of Latin and the older English poets contained in notes to Mr. Wilson's charming translation of the *Mégha Duta*, which happily illustrate similar resemblances in the Sanscrit.

Alas! I fear these pangs will prove
The shaft that pierced my breast—was
love!

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

TO THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Spoken at the Chowringhee Theatre,
July 1, 1814.

WHEN all the clustering world is leagued
in arms, [alarms;
To spheres remotest reach the dire
Wide walks the enemy of general peace
Through fields, streets, squares, halls,
vestries, and police;

Starts up in families, in courts appears,
And sets dear friends together by the ears;
Leads lovely woman from her dreams of
fashion,

And rouses grave philosophers with passion;
Bids public pleasures end in private rage,
And struts and frets its hour upon the
stage!

Yet, as all ferment soon or late must clear,
And bright the wine, or vinegar, appear;
So, let us hope, while through the world's
wide range [change,

Dawns the fair promise of a peaceful
That hither too, 'Tranquillity shall bend,
And o'er this mimic world her sway ex-
tend: [stalk,

Then no dissension on our boards shall
To feed your censures, as it finds your talk,
And busy gossips shall be lured no more;
The secrets of the green-room to explore;
But known good humour, and good
wishes certain, [curtain,

Shall drive all comments from behind the
Where wisest men, the place mysterious
keeping, [ing.

Have always told us not to think of peep-
For all then that before your eyes appears,
But not one word Fame whispers in your
ears, [to-night,

We, decked with honours, newly vamped
Our faith and fame theatrical may plight;
With the same zeal that planned, that
reared this fane,

We seek the Drama's credit to maintain,
To furnish cultured taste its highest
pleasure, [leisure:

And sooth with reason's pastime, reason's
No other end is ours;—'tis yours to say,
What splendours wait the newly dawning
day;

The seed we sow; 'tis yours alone to rear,
And your's will be the harvest of the
year!

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Oriental Commerce; containing a Geographical Description of the principal Places in the East Indies, China, and Japan; with their Produce, Manufactures, and Trade, including the Coasting or Country Trade from Port to Port; also the Rise and Progress of the Trade of the various European Nations with the Eastern World, particularly that of the English East India Company, from the Discovery of the Passage round the Cape of Good Hope to the present Period; with an Account of the Company's Establishments, Revenues, Debts, Assets, &c. at Home and Abroad. Deduced from authentic Documents, and founded upon practical Experience obtained in the Course of Seven Voyages to India and China. By William Milburn, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service. 2 vols. roy. 4to. pp. 994. Twenty roy. 4to. Charts. London. Black & Co. £6 6s.

I. The comprehensive title-page which we have thus transcribed, is no more than a faithful description of the very comprehensive work which it introduces. The geographical extent of the author's inquiries is the fullest which can be desired. Commencing with the *Madeiras*, Mr. M. leads us next to the *Canary* and *Cape de Verd* Islands, thence to the ports visited by *East India* ships, in *Brazil*, and the ports in the *Rio de la Plata*; thence to the *Cape of Good Hope*, the east coast of *Africa*, the islands on that coast, the *Red Sea*, or *Gulf of Arabia*, the coast of *Arabia* to the *Persian Gulf*, the *Gulf*, the coasts of *Persia*, *Scindya*, and *Guzzerat*, the coast of *India*, from *Cambay* to *Bombay*, the island of *Bombay*, the coast of *Concan*, the coast of *Canara*, the coast of *Malabar*, the island of *Ceylon*, the coast from *Cape Cormorin* to *Madras*, coast of *Madras* to *Ben-*

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gal, *Calcutta*, *Bengal* to the *Malay Peninsula*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, the *Eastern Islands*, *Siam*, *Cochin-China* and *Tonquin*, *China*, *Japan*, *Isle of France*, *St. Helena*, &c. Through the whole of this wide range, Mr. M. after premising brief, but sufficient, and we are bound to add, exceedingly well-written geographical and historical notices of each place, subjoins the largest assemblage of particulars connected with its trade, commerce, and navigation. With *Bombay*, Mr. M., for reasons which will presently appear, possesses a peculiarly intimate acquaintance; and his chapter, in consequence, on that settlement, is particularly complete. Guarded, however, with this remark, we do not hesitate to cite the heads of information relating to this seat of British trade and government in Western India, as a just specimen of the great variety of interesting and practical objects which fall within the design and performance of Mr. M.'s book. Did our space admit it, we should be tempted for the reason before alluded to, to extract some part also of the author's description of *Bombay* :—

DESCRIPTION — Coins — Remarks on Coins; their Weights, Alloy, &c.—Weights—Measures—Commerce of *Bombay* and *Surat*—Commerce with *London*—Extracts from the Act of Parliament authorising individuals trading to the British settlements in *India*—Company's regulations relative to tonnage furnished under the Act—European articles suitable to the *Bombay* market—Price Current of European articles—Commerce with *Hamburg*—*Denmark*—*Lisbon*—*Madeira*—Statement of Commerce with Foreign Europe—Commerce with the United States of America—Commerce with

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the northern parts of Guzerat—Surat and the adjacent villages—Bombay—Coast of Coromandel—Coasts of Malabar and Canara—Bengal—Ceylon—Statement of Commerce with British Asia—Commerce with the Gulph of Arabia—Gulph of Persia, Cashmere, &c.—Cutch and Scindy—Bassein and Villages—Goa, and the coast of Consan—Pegu—Pulo Pinang, and the eastward—Batavia—China—Various places—Statement of the Commerce with Foreign Asia, &c.—General recapitulation—Balance in favour of Bombay and Surat—Price current of East India goods—Import and Export duties—Custom-house regulations—Regulations respecting servants—Rates of Pilotage—Light-house dues—Wharfage—Dock Regulations and charges—Regulations relative to Salutes and Gunpowder—Ship Owner's allowances—Seamen's wages—&c.—Company's regulations relative to Cotton carried in their ships to China—Rates of freight from Bombay to China—List of Merchants resident at Bombay—Rates of Commission—Merchant vessels belonging to Bombay—Insurance Companies—Statement of losses from 1805 to 1808, by capture and sea risks—Company's Imports from England—Company's Exports to England—Revenues—Disbursements—Assets—Government Securities—Bombay Army—Pay and Allowances—Regulations relative to Furlough and Retirement—Rates of passage money to and from England—Regulations relative to baggage, outward and homeward bound—Regulations relative to clearing, presents, wine, baggage, &c.—List of established fees thereon—Extract from the Act of Parliament relative to objects of Natural History—Duties on various East India commodities imported as baggage, presents, &c.—List of manufactured and unmanufactured goods—List of prohibited goods, and laws relative thereto—Bombay Marine—Pay and Allowances—Regulations relative to furlough and retirement—Comparative rank of the Officers of the Company's ships and Company's army—Rank of Officers in the Army and Navy—Provisions and Refreshments—Article procurable at Bombay—Alkali—Anacardium—Anime Gum—Arrack—Arrangoes—Awl—Beetle Nut—Chaya Root—Cocoa Nuts—Coir—Coculus Indicus—Cnessi

Bank—Cornelians—Cotton wool—Euphorbium—Fish Maws—Folium Indicum—Lignum Colubrium—Mangoes—Nux Vomica—Peacock's Feathers—Piece Good—Putchoek—Radix Lopeziana—Sandal Wood—Sesamum—Shawls—Squills—Turbith—Zedoary.

Of the views and qualifications of the author we shall now give an account in his own words:—

The materials of which this work is composed, have been collected during a period of twenty-five years actively employed in the sea service of the Company, and in commercial pursuits in England immediately connected with it. During the above period, the author performed seven voyages to and from the East-Indies and China, and had the benefit of repeatedly visiting the principal places referred to in the work. These opportunities were well calculated to qualify him for the task he has undertaken; and with what success he has performed it, is now submitted to the judgment of the public. It has been his aim through the whole, to render every thing in the numerous subjects it comprehends, as plain and intelligible as possible.

The geographical and historical matter has been drawn from the best and latest writers, and the author has endeavoured to be accurate without being too diffuse.

The statements of the relative value of the coins, weights and measures, were made from personal observations at the different places the author has visited, from the authority of such as have treated on these subjects before him, and from the kind assistance of various friends conversant therein. He has to regret, however, that they are less perfect than he could wish, from the want of a fixed standard, even at the principal settlements. Here it may be necessary to remark, that Indian accounts are kept in lacs of one hundred thousand each. Thus £1,234,567 would be stated in rupees 12,34,567—twelve lacs, thirty-four thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven rupees.

The statements of duties, and various regulations in the shipping and commercial departments of the principal

settlements, have been brought down to the latest period; and as observations upon the provisions and refreshments procurable at the various places, must be admitted to be essentially necessary to those connected with the commerce of the East-Indies, particular care has also been taken to give a correct detail of them.

The lists of European and other commodities suitable to the markets at the British presidencies, are made up from actual transactions. Those of Bombay will appear more extensive than at the other settlements. The author's connections were chiefly there; and the calamitous fire, which a few years since destroyed the warehouses of the merchants, made the orders from that settlement more numerous. By a reference to these lists it will be seen that there is scarcely an article manufactured in Great Britain, or any other part of Europe, but what is carried in considerable quantities to India in the investments of the commanders and officers of the Company's service.

The directions for chusing the various productions of India and China are given from the best authorities; and the quantities imported and sold, will enable the merchant to ascertain, with a great degree of accuracy, the demand for each article, and the price it has generally borne at the Company's sales.

The trade from port to port in India, carried on by native and European merchants resident there, commonly called the country trade, is fully shewn by numerous tables; and from the lists of the articles which compose the imports and exports, it will be seen that the productions of the western hemisphere bear but a very small proportion in this trade.

The commerce carried on by foreigners with the British settlements is extremely beneficial to the latter; the greater part of the imports consisting of treasure, and the exports of the manufactures of England. The articles imported are principally wines, spirits, naval stores and metals, interfering in a very small degree with the trade carried on by the East-India Company, or the commanders and officers in the service.

In stating the rise and progress of the commerce carried on with India and

China by the various nations of Europe, the best authorities have been consulted, and the author has entered into a detail of their commercial transactions, particularly those of the English, to a much greater extent than had hitherto been done.

II. Of every article of India and China trade we are presented, in this work, with the natural, and civil, as well as commercial history; and among these, the commodity of Tea is at once so important in a commercial view, and so popular a theme for the general reader, that we are induced to select from this portion of Mr. M.'s pages a few paragraphs which may exhibit something of the style and execution of the work:—

Tea, which, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was scarcely known as a commodity of traffic, now holds the most distinguished rank in the list of Asiatic imports. It is not only the most extensive, but the least fluctuating branch of the East-India Company's concerns; nor are the advantages that result therefrom confined to the Company alone: the public are deeply interested therein. It benefits navigation, by affording constant employment, out and home, for at least 50,000 tons of shipping, and 6,000 seamen; it has been the means of opening an increased market, for the vent of one of the most important of our national manufactures (woolles to the extent of upwards of a million sterling per annum); and it has at all times contributed largely in support of the public revenue.

When the Chinese first began to use tea as a beverage, we cannot trace. The first accounts we have of it, are from two Arabian travellers who visited China about 850, and relate, the inhabitants had a beverage they called "chah," and that a considerable revenue was levied on its consumption: it seems, therefore, to have been as universally in use then as at present.

The first European writer who mentions tea, is Botero, an Italian, who published a treatise in 1690, in which he does not indeed mention its name, but

describes it in such a manner, that it is impossible to mistake it. He says, "the Chinese have a herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink instead of wine; it also preserves their health, and frees them from these evils that the immoderate use of wine doth breed unto us." In 1600, Teixeira, a Spaniard, saw the dried leaves in Malacca, where he was informed the Chinese prepared drink from it.

Olearius, a German, found the custom of drinking tea prevalent among the Persians in 1633, and gave the following description: "they drink a kind of black water, prepared from a decoction of a certain shrub, called cha, or ehia, which the Usbeck Tartars import from China; the leaves are long and taper, measuring nearly an inch, of a black colour, when dried and wetted, and shrivelled like worms." Staikaw, the Russian ambassador of the court of the Mogul in 1639, partook of this beverage. "I know not," says he, "whether they are the leaves of a tree or of a herb; they are boiled in water, with the addition of some milk." At his departure he was offered a quantity of tea, as a present for the Czar; but the ambassador declined the compliment, as it would only encumber him with a commodity, for which he had no use. Dufour, in 1693, remarks, "that tea is in great repute in China, Japan, Tonquin, and Tartary; that after making its way into India, it passed to Persia, and from thence to Turkey, in which latter place the use of it was not very general, as the Turks gave a decided preference to coffee."

The precise period at which tea was first introduced into Europe, is in some measure involved in obscurity. The editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* state, that it was first imported by the Dutch in 1610; it is most certain, that in 1611 the agents of the Dutch East-India Company solicited and obtained a grant from the Emperor of Japan, allowing them to trade in his territories. This treaty was effected through the medium of letters addressed to the Emperor by Prince Maurice, then at the head of the Dutch government. An interchange of presents took place, agreeable to the invariable usage among eastern nations on all diplomatic occasions, and in that

made by the Emperor, doubtless tea was included, as one of the natural productions of his country. This accounts in a satisfactory manner for the introduction of tea into Holland; but when it is considered that the Portuguese, immediately after the discovery of a passage to India by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, formed extensive establishments in almost every part of that country—that they resided in great numbers at Japan, long before the Dutch made their appearance at that place—that they had a trading intercourse with China direct, and had sent an ambassador to Pekin as early as 1517—and, above all, that they obtained a settlement upon Macao in 1586, it is a fair presumption that the inhabitants of Portugal not for more than an entire century, have remained strangers to a commodity that was so familiar to their countrymen in every part of Asia.

The Dutch East-India Company were unquestionably the first who engaged in tea as an article of commerce; and from the beginning until near the close of the seventh century, the whole of the European demand was supplied through the medium of their sales. The quantities that were imported during this period, are perhaps to be ascertained only by referring to the Dutch East-India Company's books.

It is sufficient, however, in this place, to remark, that they must have been comparatively trifling. Its principal channel of expenditure was in medicine, where it failed in obtaining any considerable degree of reputation, owing to the discordant opinions that were held by the faculty, with regard to its properties.

In 1635, Simon Pauli publicly declared against it, in a treatise entitled, "*Comment de Abusa Tabaccae et Theæ*," in which he was followed by many others, who concurred with him in opinion as to the use of its being attended with injurious effects. On the other hand, it was not without its advocates, by whom it was highly extolled for its virtues. Thus circumstanced, it could hardly be expected that tea should make any rapid advances in the public estimation. Valerius, a native of the Netherlands, relates that in 1670 the use of it was unknown in his native town of Dort. About this

time, he adds, Vanden Brouke and de Leonardi attempted to introduce the practice of drinking the infusion as a beverage, but with so little success, that it was publicly ridiculed, under the name of "hew wasser," or hay water.

About 1679, tea met with a powerful supporter in Dr. Cornelius Bontckoe. This gentleman, whose eminence in his profession had raised him to the situation of first physician to the Elector of Brandenburg, entertained the highest opinion of its salutary qualities, and deemed it impossible to injure the stomach, even if as much as two or three hundred cups were taken in the day. The Dutch East-India Company were so highly pleased with this work, that they voted the author a handsome pecuniary gratification.

The sanction of so respectable an authority, had its operation in relieving tea from many of the prejudices that had been entertained against it; but the high price at which it continued to be vended, prevented the consumption from being materially increased. In fact, tea has never been in very extensive use on the Continent, nor would it probably have attracted the attention of foreigners, as a distinct object of commerce, had they not in more recent periods availed themselves of the opportunities that offered, of participating in the supply of this country, through the medium of the contraband trade.

Having thus given a brief statement of the progress of tea upon the Continent, to the close of the seventeenth century, we next proceed to shew that, at the like period, its advances had not been more rapid in this country.

The use of tea had obtained in England, long before the East-India Company adopted it as an article of trade; but when, or by whom it was first introduced, cannot be ascertained with direct certainty. Jonas Hanway asserts, that a quantity of it was first brought from Holland, in the baggage of the Lords Arlington and Ossory, in the year 1666, by whom it was introduced among the nobility as a novelty. Sir John Hawkins, in his life of Dr. Johnson, is of opinion, that Mr. Hanway is not accurate on this head, and cites an ode of Waller to the Queen, to prove, that in 1683, it was considered as a new thing; but it is evident, that

neither of these gentlemen is correct. It has again been held by others, that tea was unknown in 1660, because it is not to be found among the established articles of import, specified in the book of rates referred to in the act of 12 Charles II. chap. 4, commonly called the "Tonnage and Poundage Act." The same observation is equally applicable to coffee and chocolate. This affords conclusive evidence, that neither of these articles was considered at the time, of sufficient importance to merit a place among the materials of commerce; but that they were all known, and all in previous use, is placed beyond the possibility of doubt, by referring to two acts of Parliament, passed in the same year, 12 Charles II. cap. 23 and 24, the one granting to his Majesty, an inland or excise duty, on certain commodities, therein named, during his life; the other in perpetuity, as a compensation, in lieu of the advantages that were derived from the courts of wards and liveries, and tenures in capite, which had been given up. By each of these acts, it is directed, that there shall be paid by the maker thereof,

For every gallon of coffee made and sold, four-pence;

For every gallon of chocolate, sherbet, and tea, ditto, eight pence.

To this, in the year 1670, by an act of the 22 and 23 Charles II. cap. 5, was added a further addition of the like sums, by which the duty on teas was increased to two shillings per gallon.

This singular mode of taxation, so different from the modern practice, may not, at present, be understood; but, by adverting to a few circumstances, the needful explanation may be afforded, and at the same time, not prove irrelevant to the subject.

It is, on all hands agreed, that the introduction of coffee into this country, took place prior to that of chocolate or tea. The difference, however, between each, must, in point of time, have been so trifling, as scarcely to admit of a distinction. It has been held by more respectable authorities, that coffee was first brought to England in 1652, by Mr. Edwards, a member of the Turkey Company, and that his servant was the first who opened a house for publicly vending it as a drink, but it appears from the following extracts from the Life of Wood, the

antiquarian, that a coffee-house had been opened at Oxford, a year or two sooner. "In 1651, one Jacob, a Jew, opened a coffee-house, at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter, in the East Oxon, and there it was, by some who delighted in novelty, drunk." When he left Oxon, he sold it in Old Southampton Buildings, in Holborne, and was living then in 1671."

The love of novelty is a predominant feature in the British character. Coffee no sooner became known, than it was eagerly sought after, as a fashionable beverage, and houses were opened in various parts of the metropolis, as also in other parts of the kingdom, for vending it as a public drink, to which quickly succeeded chocolate, sherbet, and tea. The latter article was in use in 1661, as appears from the manuscript diary of Mr. Samuel Pepys, in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge, which says, "Sept. 25, 1661, I sent for a cup of tea (a China drink) of which I had never drank before, and went away."

These authorities are satisfactory that tea was originally drunk in the public coffee-houses in common with coffee, chocolate, and sherbet. In proportion as the coffee-houses were frequented, the taverns became deserted; and government, finding a sensible diminution in the duty upon wines, judged it necessary that the duty should be made up by a tax on the liquors consumed in the coffee-houses, as also that those houses should be placed under a similar degree of restraint with taverns and ale-houses, by requiring the keepers of them to take out a licence at the quarter sessions, and enter into security for the due payment of the excise duty. If they neglected to do this, they were liable to a penalty of £5 per month.

The excise officers attended the coffee-houses at stated periods, and took an account of the number of gallons of each liquid that were made, upon which the duties were charged. This practice existed till 1689, when, "it being found by experience, the collecting the excise duty upon liquors of coffee, tea, and chocolate, was troublesome and unequal upon the retailers, and required such an attendance of officers, as rendered the receipt thereof very inconsiderable," (so says the preamble to the act, William and Mary, sect. 12, cap. 6.) it was resolved

to discontinue it, and to establish an additional custom duty of five shillings per pound.

It is very doubtful whether there are any records in existence, either at the custom-house or the excise office, that will shew the quantities of tea, that were imported during this period, or the number of gallons of tea on which the excise duty was paid; but it may be reasonably concluded they must have been very trifling, from the high price it bore, which was from forty to fifty shillings per pound at the first cost.

III. The rise and progress of the trade of the various European nations with the eastern world, particularly that of the East-India Company, is a distinct but interesting branch of inquiry in this work; and, like the rest, distinguished by apparent activity and accuracy of research, general neatness and perspicuity of style, and methodical arrangement. Under this head is to be classed the author's account (1.) of the state of the Portuguese trade with the British settlements in the East-Indies; (2.) of the trade between British India and the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia; (3.) of the rise and progress of the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in the East Indies; (4.) historical facts relative to the commerce of Denmark with the East-Indies; (5.) historical facts relative to the commerce and conquests of France in the East Indies; (6.) historical facts relative to the commerce of Ostend with the East Indies; (7.) commerce of Madras with the United States of America; (8.) commerce of Bengal with London; (9.) commerce of all parts of British India with London; (10.) commerce of Bengal with Hamburgh; (11.) with Madeira; (12.) with Cadiz; (13.) with Foreign Europe; (14.) commerce of all parts of British India with Foreign Europe; (15.) with the United States of America; (16.) progress of the commerce between Sweden and the East Indies, &c. &c.

IV. The "rise and progress" and present state "of the trade of the East-India Company, with an account of the Company's establishments, revenues, debts, assets, &c." are more particularly treated of in the copious "introduction" which is prefixed to this work. Of what relates to the Company's present establishments, revenues, &c. we reserve to ourselves the occasion of taking further notice; while at this time we limit our attention to topics of general survey. With our author, we do not omit to premise, that "the advantages which Great Britain has derived from its commerce with the East Indies for upwards of two centuries, by the immense wealth it has introduced into the country, the large pecuniary supplies it has afforded the government, and the assistance it has given her naval power, to which her exaltation among the nations may be attributed, are so truly beneficial," that it can be no unimportant object to endeavour to trace its rise and progress, and to place in a clear light "its present situation."

The conquests of the Mohammedans in India, which commenced with the eleventh century, and put them into possession of Bengal in the beginning of the thirteenth,* form no particular era in the history of the Oriental commerce of Western Europe. The trade of India, by the route of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and the Mediterranean, had subsisted from the earliest times; and even the Britons, there is no reason for doubting, were more or less acquainted with the East Indies from remote antiquity.† At a date comparatively recent, but yet long preceding the earliest Mohammedan in-

vasion, (A. D. 883), we find Sighelmus, Bishop of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, who had been sent by Alfred to Rome, with presents to the Pope, proceeding thence to the shrine of St. Thomas, at Meliapore.

But the Mohammedan conquests gave new vigour to the trade of India with Europe. In the thirteenth century they embraced the greater part of the Hither Peninsula, and the most valuable of the Spice Islands. The conquerors engrossed the commerce of these countries, and transmitted, during that and the two following centuries, the merchandize of Asia to the European markets, chiefly from Aden in Arabia, by the Red Sea to Suez, whence it was conveyed on camels to the Nile, and there shipped for Cairo and Alexandria; or otherwise it was carried from the Persian Gulf to the Euphrates, and afterward transported by caravans to Aleppo. From Aleppo and Alexandria it was dispersed by Venetian and other European merchants over the western countries. England was supplied with Indian commodities by an annual ship from Venice, of great burden and immense value, which those who freighted it sold at their own prices.

In the commencement of the fifteenth century, the Portuguese discovered the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. This event was soon followed, by their acquisition, partly by treaty, but chiefly by conquest; of numerous settlements on the coasts of the peninsula of India, and in the Eastern Islands; by means of which they became in their turn the purveyors of India goods for Western Europe. The ascendancy of Venice now consequently declined; and the Portuguese, for nearly a century, were without a competitor in Christendom. The law of nations was held to exclude all but the discoverers from the right of

* See Stewart's History of Bengal, reviewed in the preceding volume of the Asiatic Journal, pages 459, 561.

† William of Malmesbury.

passing by the new route ; and the maritime superiority of Portugal, and the weakness of her sister powers, procured a submission to that sentence.

This discovery, and this exclusion, in the mean time, were productive of great events, at which, in this place, it is only permitted us to glance. They led to the discovery of America.* The nations, averted by the claims of the Portuguese, and yet restless under the decision, turned their thoughts to a western passage. The eastern passage having been found in the south, and the country sought for being known to lie in the south, a south-west passage was what they long promised themselves to find. It was in this search that Columbus fell in with what he naturally called the West Indies. When the south-west passage was at length despaired of, the north-west passage (that more modern object of solicitude) flattered the general hopes of Europe.

In 1497, Henry VII employed John Cabot in search of the north-west passage. In 1549, Sebastian, the son of John Cabot, persuaded a number of merchants in London to raise a sum for defraying the expenses of a second attempt. Sebastian's voyage, though it failed of its immediate object, was yet perhaps, as we shall presently suggest, one of the indirect sources whence the English East-India

trade has arisen. The merchants obtained a charter, and in 1553 fitted out a fleet of three ships, under Sir Hugh Willoughby. Sir Hugh Willoughby, with his crew, were lost : but Captain Chancellor, the second in command, arrived at a port in Russia, travelled to the court of the Czar, and laid the foundation of the present Russia Company. A new channel of trade was soon after opened namely, through Russia and Persia, for raw silk.

Previously too, to this period, very considerable privileges were granted to the English merchants by the Grand Signior, for the establishment of a Turkey trade; and the Turkey or Levant merchants came to be looked upon as the true East India traders, deriving their commodities from the sources formerly resorted to by the Venetians.— Thus, the discovery and ascendancy of the Portuguese having destroyed the wealth and power of Venice, and the other nations of Europe having, at the same time, from other causes advanced, some progress was made toward overthrowing the monopoly of the Portuguese themselves. In 1577, Sir Francis Drake, who had sailed into the South Seas by the Straits of Magellan, resolved, in order to avoid the Spanish force sent to intercept him, to return by the Cape of Good Hope; and in the course of his passage touched at Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands, where he purchased a large quantity of cloves, and engaged the king, by treaty, to supply the English nation with all the cloves produced in his country. This was the first act of direct trade between the English and the countries known by the general name of the East Indies, and this act was performed by Sir Francis Drake, also the first person on record who made a complete voyage round the world.

* It has been said that the discovery of Vasquez de Gama alone must have ensured the discovery of America, even had the direct efforts of Columbus to explore the Western Ocean never been made, because the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope could not have failed to throw vessels, mistaking their course, or being driven out of it by stress of weather, on the coast of Southern America. In reality, an instance of shipwreck of a Portuguese vessel bound to India, on the coast of Brazil, occurred shortly after the discovery of Columbus.

Sohrab, a Poem, freely translated from the Original Persian of Ferdousee; being a Portion of the *Shahnam* of that celebrated Poet. By James Atkinson, Assistant-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, and Member of the Asiatic Society. Published under the Sanction of the College of Fort-William. Calcutta. 1814. 8vo. pp. 267. Imported by Black, Parbury, and Allen. 15s. 6d.

THE name of the hero Roostum is familiar to the readers of Persian history; and Roostum was the father of Sohrab, the history of whose birth and tragical death is the subject of the present poem.

The tract of country over which the perusal of this work leads our imagination extends from *Zabulstan*, a province on the western border of Hindostan*, to *Mazinduran*, the *Hyrcania* of the Greeks, on the southern borders of the *Caspian sea*; while the immediate action of the poem is confined to *Zabulstan*, *Persia*, and *Sumungan*, or *Sumenjan*, in the province of *Balkh*, in *Great Bucharia*, on the north side of *Caucasus*.

Zaul, the father of Roostum, was a great vassal of the crown of Persia, who, while his son fought its battles, resided at Zabul, in the exercise of his feudal sovereignty. Roostum was the third hero of a distinguished family. His father had been an illustrious warrior, and is arrayed, by the Persian poets, in all the wonders of fable. His grandfather, Saum, the son of Kuhurman, was general of the armies of Feridoun. Saum vanquished or tamed a great number of animals and terrible monsters, among which was one called Soham, on account of its being of the colour and nature of fire. Saum

made Soham his war-horse in all his engagements with the demons, or enemies of Persia. At the birth of Zaul, Saum, seeing that the infant had hair which was entirely white, suspected it to be the offspring of a demon, and prayed to be relieved from the curse which had fallen upon him. He exposed it to beasts of prey upon the mountain Alburz, (the same on which Zoroaster talked with God), but it was there nursed by the Symoorgh, or griffin. Saum, in a dream, was at length reproved for his cruelty, but assured of the safety of the child; and, on this, he arose, in the utmost haste, and repaired to the mountain, where he received his son from the beneficent monster, and carried him home. The Symoorgh, at parting with her foster-child, gave him a feather of her wing, promising, that whenever, in a moment of danger, it should be thrown into a fire, she would appear to his assistance. When Zaul grew up, he became enamoured of Roodaba, the daughter of the king of Cabul, and asked his father's consent to the marriage. Roostum was the son of this union, and in conformity with the prediction of the astrologers, before his birth, he conquered, for the king of Persia, the demon-kingdom of Mazinduran, on the southern borders of the Caspian sea, called by the Greeks Hyrcania.

This was but one, however, of the many military services of Roostum, whom, as well as his father and grandfather, we are taught, in the poem, to distinguish by the name of the Champion. The tranquillity of Persia was troubled by Afrasiab, who reigned in the country beyond the Oxus or Jihoon, formerly called Turan, and now Turkistan, and which forms a part of the ancient Scythia. Afrasiab was descended from Feridoun, and pretended to the empire of Persia; and whenever opportunity offered, he crossed the Oxus, and invaded that country. Zaul, and after him Roostum, were the champions who from time to time resisted his progress, and drove him back into his own kingdom.

It was after one of these repulses of the king of Turan, that Roostum encountered an adventure with which the poem before us opens; an adventure

* Placed by some in the territories which now compose the country of Sindh. The ancient Persians considered Zabulstan and Seestan, or Segestan, as one principality, which was held in appanage by the family of Roostum, of the kings of Persia.

which made him the father of Sohrab, and ultimately the victim of the affliction which the conclusion of this poem portrays. An incident the most natural, and the most characteristic of the state of society, commences the story, and leads to all that follows.

Roostum, in the division of the Shah-namû immediately preceding the present, had defeated Afiaslab, and pursued him within the limits of Turan. Here, in a forest abounding with deer, or perhaps, more specifically with elk*, we find him separated from his followers, and employed, in strict consistence, no doubt, with the manners of the times, in making a fire, and cooking the venison he has caught. His horse (Rushk, lightning) is permitted, in the mean time, freed from his armour of leather and felt-cloth, to roam at large, cropping his food. Roostum, his meal finished, falls asleep. While he sleeps, a party of Turanians, Turks or Cossacks (celebrated horse-stealers) happening to meet with his horse, threw a halter round his neck, and led him away. Upon awaking, Roostum discovers, with equal grief and indignation, the loss he has sustained, and sets out on foot, encumbered with his arms and armour, in search of his beloved horse. Having at length found the marks of his feet, he follows the track, and is thus carried to the town or city of Sumungan, or Sumenjan, the residence of the Scythian prince within whose particular dominion he now is. Roostum—

“With strength and wisdom more than human blest,”

was too distinguished a personage to be unknown or respected in these foreign regions. The king comes out to meet him, and having heard of the injury done him, and promised him redress, prevails on him to lay aside both sorrow and anger, and partake of the convivialities which he prepares for him. The feast and song are accordingly enjoyed, and from these the Champion retires to rest.

But this was the smallest part of the flattering welcome which Roostum received at Sumungan. He had not been long asleep, when Tumeenah, the daughter of the king, attended by her

maid, bearing a lamp which was perfumed with amber, entered his chamber, and standing, apparently, at a decorous and timid distance from his bed, declared her love for him, (a passion long nourished by his renown,) and besought him to marry her. The poem before us relates the transaction with great rapidity, but it is evident that in this interview he only heard and replied to the suit of Tumeenah; that he subsequently asked the consent of her father, with whom

“The spousal rites engaged his prudent thoughts;”

that preparations were made for the marriage; that some time accordingly elapsed; and that at length—

“His generous soul, with gentle pity moved,

Gave to her circling arms the man she loved.”

The portraiture of manners becomes less intelligible to us, when, the marriage being completed, Roostum prepares to return to Zabulstan, leaving Tumeenah, whom he appears never to see again, but for whom he preserves the most constant affection, at her father's court. This unaccounted-for and unaccountable procedure is, indeed, the whole occasion of the direful tragedy which follows; for Tumeenah bears him a son, the hero Sohrab, whom he never sees till he meets and slays him in battle.

We must now pass over all, or nearly all the incidents and detail of the poem that intervene, and hasten to its pathetic catastrophe. Sohrab, who, partaking of the miraculous character of all his progenitors, is a prodigy from his very birth, having learned from his mother the history of his father, and the character of the reigning king of Persia, Kye Kaoos (not very favourably represented by the poet,) forms a plan for invading Persia, forcing Kaoos to surrender his crown to Roostum, and reigning conjointly with his father, “in virtuous league combined,” for the benefit of the human race. It must be confessed that this scheme is not much misplaced in the person of an ardent, virtuous and thoughtless youth, eager for action, vaguely loving the good, and not very accurate in his ideas of right and wrong. In this part of the poem, we meet with a short

* See a note by the translator, page 2 of the poem,

passage so creditable to the dexterity of the poet, who mounts Soohrab on a horse descended from Roostum's, and so fair a specimen of the vigour and smoothness, and even the faults, of the translation, that we cannot forbear to quote it :—

“ High flushed he spoke, with youthful
pride elate,
Bent to destroy the monarch's glittering
state;
But more his distant father's love to
claim,
His surest guide the sounding voice of
fame.
A powerful courser first demands his care,
Of strength and speed to meet the toils
of war.
He views the royal stalls in vain, and
turns
Indignant round; with wild impatience
burns;
But when at length they bring the des-
tined steed,
From Rukush bred, of lightning's wing-
ed speed,
Rejoiced he springs, and with a noble
bound
Vaults to his seat and whirls the courser
round;
Grasps his huge javelin with a hero's
might,
And pants with ardour for the fields of
fight.”

But the impetuosity of Soohrab is seized on and applied by the cooler machinations of Afrasiab, the lord-paramount of the sovereign of Sumungan, his father-in-law on the maternal side. The crafty Scythian promises himself one of two results from the enterprize of Soohrab; either that the boy will subdue Roostum, who will take the field in defence of Persia; or that Roostum will kill his son, and, in his grief, retire from the war; so that from the one or the other of these causes, the crown of Persia will be robbed of its Champion, and fall into his own possession.

We intimate again, that in our rapid sketch, we are obliged to pass by in silence many of the interesting circumstances of the poem; but we must not omit all mention of that which confers upon it so remarkable a beauty, namely, the indefatigable attempts of Soohrab to discover his father, the manner in which

he is repeatedly and cruelly baffled in this attempt, and the terror which is on his mind, lest, in his ignorance, he should be betrayed into the crime of parricide. In this part of the poem the situation of its hero strongly reminds us of that of Œdipus. Thus the poet, when he has at last engaged Roostum and Soohrab in the mortal shock :—

“ Their gasping throats with parching
thirst are dry,
Gloomy and fierce they roll the lower-
ing eye,
And frown defiance. Son and father
driven
To mortal strife! Are these the ways
of Heaven?
The various swarms which boundless
ocean breeds,
The countless tribes which crop the
flowery meads,
All know their kind; but hapless man
alone
Has no instinctive feeling of his own.”

And thus Soohrab, truly suspecting his father in Roostum :—

“ Now mark my great antagonist in arms!
His noble form my filial bosom warms;
My mother's tokens shine conspicuous
here,
And all the proofs my heart demands
appear;
Sure this is Roostum whom my eyes
engage!
Shall I, oh grief! provoke my father's
rage?
Offended Nature then would curse my
name,
And shuddering nations echo with my
shame.”

For the poet, he has no refuge but in a stern philosophy, where again we are strongly reminded of all classic sentiment :—

“ To him his mother gave the tokens
true,
He sees them all, and all but mock his
view.
When gloomy Fate descends, in evil hour,
Can human wisdom bribe her favouring
power?”

And again :—

“ Thus anxious he explored the crowd-
ed field,
Nor once the secret of his birth revealed;

Heaven willed it so. Pressed down by
 silent grief,
 Surrounding objects promised no relief.
 This world to mortals still denies repose,
 And life is still the scene of many woes.

Much invention is employed in delaying the catastrophe. Sohrab and his father are frequently brought together, and it is long before the poet permits the deadly blow. Sohrab falls by the hand of Roostum, and here we leave it to our illustrious Persian author, and to his most respectable translator, to tell the remainder of the pitiable story. Sohrab is "weltering in the dust :"—

Groaning with pain he then in murmurs
 sighed—

"Oh had I seen, what Fate has now denied,

"My glorious father! Lite will soon be o'er,
 "And his great deeds enchant my soul
 no more ;

"But hope not to elude his piercing sight ;
 "In vain for thee the deepest glooms of
 night !

"Couldst thou thro' ocean's depths for
 refuge fly,

"Or 'midst the star-beams track the
 upper sky,

"His kindled rage would persecute thee
 there,

"For Roostum's soul will burn with anguish
 and despair."

An icy horror chills the Champion's heart,
 His brain whirls round with agonizing
 smart ;

O'er his wan cheek no pearly sorrows flow ;
 Senseless he sinks beneath the weight of
 woe ;

Relieved at length, with frenzied look he
 cries,

"Prove thou art mine, confirm my doubting
 eyes,

"For I am Roostum!" dire amazement
 shook

The dying youth, and mourful thus he
 spoke :

"How oft my heart has throbb'd with
 strong desire,

"And fondly claimed thee for my valiant
 sire!

"Now, on my arm the dreadful proof
 behold!

"Thy sacred bracelet of refulgent gold!

"When parting tears my mother's eyes
 o'erflowed,

"This mystic gift her bursting heart bestowed:

"Take this," she said, 'thy father's'
 token wear,

"And promised glory will reward thy
 care."

"The hour is come, but fraught with
 bitterest woe,

"We meet in blood to wail the fatal blow."

The loosened mail disclosed the bracelet
 bright,

Unhappy gift! to Roostum's startled sight;
 Prostrate on earth he rends his sacred hair,
 With all the rage and frenzy of despair.

The succeeding lines describe, first, the effect of Roostum's absence on the Persian army, and next the death of Sohrab :—

The western sun had sunk in deepen'd
 gloom,

And still the Champion wept his cruel
 doom,

His wandering legions mark'd the long
 delay,

And Rukush loose along the mountain
 stray ;

Thence rumour quick to Persia's monarch
 sped,

And loud described the mighty Roostum
 dead.

Ka, oos alarmed the fatal tidings bears,
 His bosom quivers with increasing tears :

"If he be lost, it breathless on the ground,
 "And this bold Turk with early conquest
 crown'd—

"Then must I, helpless, from my kingdom
 torn,

"Wander, like Jumsheed, thro' the
 world forlorn."

The army roused, rushed o'er the dusty
 plain,

Urged by the Monarch to revenge the
 slain,

Wild consternation saddens every face,
 —Toos winged with horror sought the
 fatal place,

And there beheld the agonizing sight,
 The murderous end of that unnatural fight!

Sohrab, still breathing, hears the shrill
 alarms,

His gentle speech suspends the clamor of arms:
 "My light of life now fluttering sinks in
 shade,

"Let vengeance sleep, and peaceful vows
 be made.

"Beseech the King, these Scythian pow-
 ers to spare,
 "And close the horrors of destructive war.
 "I led them on, their souls with glory
 fired,
 "While mad ambition all my thoughts
 inspired,
 "In search of thee, the world before my
 eyes,
 "War was my choice, and thou the sa-
 cred prize!
 "With thee, my Sire, in virtuous league
 combined,
 "No tyrant king should persecute mau-
 kind.
 "That hope is past—the storm has
 ceased to rave—
 "My ripening honours wither in the
 grave;
 "Then let no vengeance on my comrades
 fall,
 "Mine was the guilt, and mine the
 sorrow, all.
 "Oh! still o'er thee my soul impassion-
 ed hung,
 "Still to my father fond affection clung!
 "But fate remorseless all my hopes
 withstood,
 "And stained thy reeking hands with
 kindred blood."

His faltering breath protracted speech
 denied;
 Still from his eyelids flowed a gushing
 tide;
 Through Roostum's soul redoubled hor-
 ror ran,
 Heart-rending thoughts subdued the
 mighty man.
 And now at last, with joy-illuminated eye
 The Zabul bands their glorious chief
 descry;
 But when they saw his pale and haggard
 look,
 Knew from what mournful cause he
 gazed and shook,
 With downcast mien they moaned, and
 wept aloud,
 While Roostum thus addressed the weep-
 ing crowd:
 "Here ends the war! let gentle peace
 succeed,
 "Enough of death, I—I have done the
 deed!"
 Then to his brother groaning deep he
 said—
 "Oh what a curse upon a parent's head!

"Go, bid the Scythian sheath his sword
 —no more,
 "Let fell contention drench the earth
 with gore."
 Zooara flew and wildly spoke his grief,
 And wary thus replied the crafty chief.
 "When bold Soohrab his father's ban-
 ners sought,
 "Hujcer denied that here the champion
 fought;
 "He spread the ruin, he the secret knew,
 "Then let his crime receive the venge-
 ance due!"
 Zooara frantic, breathed in Roostum's
 ear,
 The felon-outrage of the fiend Hujcer;
 The guilty wretch had weltered on the
 strand,
 But prayers and force withheld the lifted
 hand;
 Then on himself the Champion's rage was
 turned,
 Remorse more deep within his bosom
 burned;
 A burst of frenzy fired his throbbing
 brain,
 He clenched his sword, but found his
 fury vain;
 The Persian chiefs the desperate act re-
 prest,
 And calmed the tumult in his labouring
 breast:
 "Oh Godurz fly! and to the King
 relate
 "The ten-fold horrors which involve my
 fate,
 "If heaven-born pity e'er his bosom
 sway'd,
 "Bid him be generous in a wretch's aid.
 "A sovereign balm he has, whose won-
 derous power
 "All wounds can heal, and fleeting life
 restore;
 "Swift from his tent the potent beverage
 bring!"
 —But mark the malice of the brainless
 King!
 Hard as the flinty rock he stern denies
 The healthful draught, and gloomy thus
 repiles:
 "Yes, let him die! foiled in his tower-
 ing aim,
 "This mighty rival of his father's fame!
 "Can I forgive his foul and slanderous
 tongue?
 "The sharp disdain on me contemptuous
 flung?

"Scorn'd 'midst my army by a shameless boy !

"Now will my eager soul the dear revenge enjoy !"

Goodurz returning told the hopeless tale—
Yet might the champion's strongest voice prevail !

Sudden he rose, but ere he reached the throne,

Sohrab had breathed the last expiring groan.

The affliction of Roostum, and the disposal of the two armies are related as follows :—

Now keener anguish rack'd his troubled mind,

Reft of his son, a murderer of his kind !

He beat his breast, his scatter'd tresses tore,

And wrung his hands still wet with filial gore ;

A shower of ashes o'er his head he threw ;
The bleeding corse before his shuddering view ;

When his sad mother hears, with horror wild,

"These hands have shed the life-blood of her child,

"Sonobly brave, so dearly-loved, in vain !

"How shall my heart the rending shock sustain !"

The warrior-chief the soft contagion felt,
And round the dead in pensive sorrow knelt.

High on a bier the breathless youth they place,

A regal mantle shades his pallid face ;

And Roostum, sick of martial pomp and show,

Himself the spring of all this scene of woe,
Doom'd to the flames the pageantry of war ;

His bright pavilion crackling blazed in air ;
The sparkling throne the ascending column fed,

In smoking fragments fell the golden bed ;
The raging fire red glimmering died away,
And all the warrior's pride in dust and ashes lay.

The King of Kings now joined the mournful chief,

And tried to soothe his deep and settled grief ;

For soon or late we yield our vital breath,
And all our worldly troubles end in death !

But Roostum's mighty woes disdained his aid,

His heart was drowned in grief, and thus he said :

"Yes, he is gone ! to me for ever lost !

"Oh then protect his brave unguided host ;

"From war removed and this detested place,

"Let them unharm'd their mountain-wilds retrace,

"Bid them secure my brother's will obey,

"The careful guardian of their weary way."

The King appeased, no more with vengeance burned,

The Scythian legions to their homes returned.

The Persian warriors gathering round the dead

Grovell'd in dust, and tears of sorrow shed :

Then back to loved Iran their steps the monarch led.

The transport of the body of Sohrab to Zabul, the lamentation of Zaul and his wife Roodaba, and finally the grief, sometimes frantic, and sometimes tender, of Tuhmcena, are delightfully told in the concluding lines of the poem :—

And now through Zabul's deep and bowery groves,

In mournful pomp the sad procession moves.

The mighty chief precedes the bending bier ;

His warrior-friends, in grief assembled, near ;

The dismal cadence rose upon the gale,
And Zaul astonish'd heard the piercing wail ;

He and his kindred joined the solemn train,

Hung round the bier and wondering view'd the slain :

"There gaze and weep," the sorrowing father said,

"For there behold my glorious offspring dead !"

The hoary sire shrunk back with wild surprise,

And tears of blood o'erflowed his aching eyes ;

Roodaba loud bemoaned the stripling's
doom ;
Nipp'd ere the blossom shew'd his radiant
bloom ;
His tender youth in distant bowers had
past,
Sheltered at home he felt no withering
blast ;
In the soft prison of his mother's arms,
Secure from danger and the world's
alarms ;
O ruthless fortune ! flush'd with generous
pride,
He sought his sire, and thus unhappy died.

Roostum with gentle hands the bier un-
clos'd ;
The slaughter'd youth to public view ex-
pos'd ;
Husbands, and wives, and warriors, old
and young,
Struck with amaze around the body hung,
With garments rent, and loosely flowing
hair ;
The shrieks and clamours fill'd the echo-
ing air ;
Frantic they cried, " Thus Saum the
champion slept !
" Thus sleeps Soohrab ! " Again they
groan'd and wept.
Now o'er the corpse a saffron robe was
spread,
And grateful musk embalmed the sacred
dead.

But when to Scythia flew this tale of woe,
Think how a mother bore the mortal blow !
Distracted, wild, she sprang from place
to place ;
With frenzied hands deform'd her beau-
teous face ;
The musky locks her polish'd forehead
crown'd,
Furious she tore and scattered on the
ground ;
Starting in agony of grief, she gazed,
Her swimming eyes to heaven imploring
raised ;
And groaning cried : " Sole comfort of
my life !
" Doom'd the sad victim of unnatural
strife,
" Where art thou now ? With dust and
blood defiled,
" Thou darling boy, my lost, my mur-
dered child !

" Short was the day that gave my heart
delight,
" Soon, soon succeeds a long and dismal
night ;
" On whom shall now devolve my tender
care ?
" Who loved like thee, my bosom-sorrows
share ?
" No more with thee my soul be doubly
blest ;
" No, drowned in blood thy lifeless body
lies,
" For ever torn from these desiring eyes ;
" Why did not I conduct thee on the way,
" And point where Roostum's bright pa-
vilion lay ?
" Hadst thou the bracelet to his view re-
stor'd,
" Thy precious blood had never stained
his sword."

The strong emotion choak'd her panting
breath,
Her veins seem'd wither'd by the cold of
death ;
The trembling matrons hastening round
her mourn'd,
With doleful cries, till fluttering life re-
turn'd ;
Then gazing up, distraught, she wept
again,
And frantic brought, amidst her clamo-
rous train,
The favourite steed ; his mail aloft she bore,
With burning lips she kissed them o'er
and o'er ;
His martial robes she in her arms com-
prest,
And like an infant strained them to her
breast ;
The reins and trappings bathed with tears
she brought,
The sword, and shield, with which the
stripling fought,
These she embraced with melancholy joy,
In sad remembrance of her darling boy !

It is with great reluctance that
we prepare to take our leave of
this elegant production. We could
dwell with pleasure on its parti-
cular beauties—we could examine
the poetical pretensions of the
great poet Ferdousee—or, as we
would rather write *his name*, Fer-
dosi,—and we could point out, amid

the very superior merit of the translation, numerous defects and blemishes. But these are tasks which our limits compel us to leave to others, the more especially because there yet remain one or two observations on the volume before us, which seem indispensable from our pen.

We must not, in the first place, close our article, without informing the Persian scholar, that the original text of the poem is given at the end of the translation, nor without relating, from the preface of the translator, the peculiar advantages under which it is here presented to Orientalists, involving, as that information does, a notice of the great undertaking of Dr. Lumsden, namely, the printing of the whole of the *Shahnamu*, in eight folio volumes.

"The original text," says Mr. Atkinson, "now first printed, is taken from a manuscript corrected under the superintendence of the learned Mr. Lumsden, professor of the Arabic and Persian languages in the College of Fort William*, and kindly lent me by that gentleman with the laudable view of promoting the diffusion of Oriental literature. It was carefully collated with twenty-seven manuscript copies, by a body of natives of acknowledged acquirements, whom he had selected for the purpose of preparing a complete edition of the *Shanamu*, which it is calculated would be comprised in eight folio volumes. The first volume appeared in 1811†, but the publication of the

second, which will contain the story of Soohrab, has been suspended. When we consider that at present all the manuscripts of the *Shahnamu* extant are so exceedingly incorrect, and many of them with interpolations and omissions to the extent of from ten to twenty thousand verses, the importance of the work, liberally undertaken to rescue the great poet of Persia for ever from the ignorance and vanity of transcribers, may be supposed to ensure its completion."

In conclusion, we earnestly recommend the appearance of an edition of this translation of Soohrab from the London press. The subject and conduct of the poem adapts it to the general reader. It is otherwise, perhaps, with the *Mégha Dûta*, of which a review lately appeared in our pages, and of which the delicate charms require, through a great part of the poem, for their due perception, a mind prepared by previous studies. Here, there is nothing which is not familiar, the poem abounds in action, and in natural as well as noble and tenders sentiment. Its superstitions and fables are of the kind with which we are all acquainted. In re-printing Soohrab, it would be advisable to separate the notes, which are copious, from the text. A critical and historical introduction to the poem might also be advantageously prefixed; and the volume should be sold both with and without the original Persian. We should also recommend a less exotic orthography; as, *Sorab* and *Rostum*, instead of *Soohrab*, *Roostum*, &c.

* For a brief notice of Dr. Lumsden's Persian Grammar in two volumes folio, see *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. I. page 368.

† The *Shah Numa*; being a Series of Heroic Poems [founded] on the ancient History of Persia, from the Earliest Times down to the subjugation of the Persian Empire by its Mohummudan

Conquerors, under the reign of king Jezdjird. By the celebrated Abool Quasim i Firdousee, of Toos. In eight volumes. Vol. I.—Edited by M. Lumsden, Esq. L. L. D. Professor of the Arabic and Persian Languages in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, 1811.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW code of regulations for the Students of the College of Fort-William was published two years since, according to which no civil student is allowed to remain in the college for a longer period than two years; and it at the end of that period he is not reported qualified for service by the acquisition of two languages, the regulations provide that such student shall be instituted in one of the Moofussil stations, and not allowed a higher salary than three hundred sicca rupees per month, until proofs are afforded that by diligent study he has attained the proficiency required.

The revolutions which have taken place on the surface of the earth exhibit interesting phenomena in India as well as elsewhere. A short time since, the Calcutta naturalists were called upon to assign causes for an interesting phenomenon, which has presented itself at the great tank before the junction of the Chouringhee road, with that of Esplanade Row. The bottom of this great basin being sandy, suffered the water to filter through and escape, so as to leave the tank dry in the hot season. To remedy this evil, it was determined to remove altogether this sandy layer. A number of workmen were employed, and had not dug above four feet, when they came to a group of full grown trees. These trees were standing perpendicularly at short distances from each other, and had the appearance of trunks lopped off within three or four feet from the roots. In general they were about a foot and a half or two feet in diameter. They were firmly fixed in a dark loamy soil, into which their roots spread in every direction. The elbows where the trunk separated into its roots, were distinctly marked. The substance of these subterraneous growths was of a reddish colour, like *sondree*, soft and moist, still preserving the grain of the wood. Upon inquiry, it was found that this natural curiosity was by no means singular. About six or eight years ago, a similar appearance offered itself on cleansing the Lal-diggy, in Tank Square; and very lately at Dum Dum, not only trunks of trees, but bones and deer's horns were found at a great depth from the surface of the ground, on the occasion of sinking a new tank. It is even said the body of a boat was dug up under similar circumstances at Garden Reach.

Another notice of this Phenomenon.—The facts stated in the Calcutta Gazette agree exactly with our information on the subject, but we are disposed to think
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that the particular spot has not sunk, but that agreeable to the theory of Rennel, the whole of the strata above the trees has been deposited during a course of ages after some sudden inundation. The fact of trees being found at that depth is not peculiar to the tank now the object of inquiry. We examined the bottom of a tank three miles distant, and discovered large logs of what we conceived to be *Sondree*. In the excavation of docks by Mr. Jones the civil engineer, timber of various descriptions has been found. Also in the excavation and clearing of tanks on the opposite side of the river. No appearance of petrification appears to have been observed.

To those who are acquainted with the numerous melancholy accidents that take place at Garden Reach, below Calcutta, from the abundance and ferocity of the alligators in that quarter, it will give some satisfaction to read a report of the destruction of two of those animals, last summer, by the exasperated natives. From their size and evident powers of mischief, it was easily to be perceived, that nothing could be more formidable than their attack under favouring circumstances. For the satisfaction of our readers, we subjoin a description of the one that was last killed, from which an idea may be formed of his strength and general appearance. The account is dated Calcutta, June 27, 1815.

This merciless plunderer met his fate, on Saturday morning, on the other side of the river opposite to Mr. Plowden's, where the former had been also killed. He had been observed by some of the natives in a hollow part of the bank, in which the tide had apparently left him, and so situated as to be unable to extricate himself readily. Under these circumstances an attack was determined on, and he was dispatched without much difficulty by the small iron spikes, that the assailants had armed themselves with, and which they plunged successively into the most puerile and vital parts of his body. Thus conquered, he was carried in triumph by the victors to the opposite bank of the river, and hauled up immediately in front of Mr. Plowden's house, where, with a brick laid across longitudinally between his jaws to expose his mouth and throat to view, he lay during that day and the morning of the following a spectacle for the curious, and certainly no bad specimen of amphibious monstrosity. A small part only of his tail was wanting, the length of which, according to the account of the natives that cut it off, was upwards of a foot.

Of the animal, as he lay, the following are the principal dimensions.

	Ft.	Inc.
Length from the snout to the stump of the tail	16	6
Ditto of the head	3	0
Ditto ditto body	5	6
Ditto ditto tail	8	0
Ditto ditto fore leg	2	4
Ditto ditto hinder leg	3	0
Greatest breadth of the body ..	2	2
Ditto ditto head	1	8
Length of the mouth	1	8
Breadth ditto	1	1

Thus the whole length of the animal, when alive, must have been little less than 18 feet, and the circumference of his body, where thickest, about six feet.

His teeth were of various sizes, irregularly placed in the jaw, but the largest not bearing the same proportion to the size of the animal that the tusks of wild beasts bear to their magnitude. This we should be scarcely disposed to account a proof of small age, since in every other light there was nothing but the amplest evidence of majority. In the lower jaw we counted 25 or 26 teeth, most of them inconsiderable in size.

At the joining of the head with the body, there appeared to be a large scale, forming part of the animal's armour, from which four bony protuberances were elevated, and on the back between the four legs commenced three rows of such protuberances extending on each side along the body. Outside of these, there was an incomplete row on each side stretching only about one third of the distance between the fore and hinder legs. Four of the serrated ridges, thus produced, extended along the tail to the length of 5½ feet, all converging, but the teeth of the two outermost increasing in size, while those of the inner ones diminished so as to disappear at the junction of the former ones. The shape of this part of the tail was more verticillate than otherwise; and the remainder to the extremity ensiform, the upper edge being serrated in continuation of the preceding ridges, and having the bony protuberances of increased size.

The legs were of considerable thickness compared with their length, and furnished each with a webbed foot, the toes of which were provided with claws of very formidable appearance. We measured the claws of the hinder ones, which exceeded two inches in length, and were more than half of that in diameter at the root. These, however, corresponding with the length and thickness of the legs themselves, were much larger than the fore ones.

Our readers may possibly fancy to themselves the sensations excited by beholding an animal of such dimensions—as long as three men of more than the usual stature

shielded from common accident or attacks by such defensive armour, with a tail of such magnitude which nature had no doubt intended as well for offence as for assisting his movements, with jaws that might have been a forceps for Vulcan, with strength equal to what the ancients may have attributed to that celestial maker, and originally endowed with ferocious propensities to use his strength and weapons to the destruction of every living creature that he could reach. Altogether, the sight was one of terrific novelty, and the contents of his belly were of a description sufficiently calculated to heighten the feelings excited by his external appearance. On opening him, amidst a quantity of bones were found the bangles that had belonged to some hapless Mussulman boy, and the bangles also of a Hindoo woman. To these exuviae was added a more recent capture, which still retained its proportions entire, viz. a goat. The amount of his spoils affords a melancholy confirmation of the dangers to which the natives are said to be exposed in their river ablations, and of the frequency with which they become victims to the attacks of these worst of river-pirates.

An agreeable and valuable periodical publication has lately been commenced in India, entitled the Calcutta Magazine. We are indebted to it for the Ode to Gunga, and that to a Nautch-girl, in our preceding number, and for some articles in our present, and promise ourselves further acquisitions from the same respectable source.

A work is announced in Paris, by M. Abel Remusat, M. D. entitled, *Recherches sur les Langues Tartariennes*, &c. *Researches on the Tartarian Languages*; or, *Essays on the different points of the Grammar, and the Literature of the Mantchoos, the Mongols, the Oighurs, and the Tibetians*; with an Appendix, containing a great number of Chinese and Tartarian sentences, vocabularies and alphabets, extracted from oriental books. The following is extracted from the Prospectus:—"Since learned men have felt the importance of the materials which the Chinese writers might furnish for the history of Asia, Tartary, till then covered with a thick veil, has begun to be better known. Visselou and De Guignes first sketched out a description of the revolutions which have occurred in those uncultivated countries. But their works, very little read in our days, are exclusively consecrated to a recital of political and military events: nothing is found there on the manners, the religions, the languages, and the literature of the Tartars. These subjects are however more interesting

than the uniform narrations and monotonous descriptions of sieges and battles, whose repetition becomes fatiguing, and whose perusal is always sterile. The critical history of languages in particular, beside the advantage of offering new points of comparison for the analytical study of the operations of the human understanding—have those of supplying the deficiency of historical documents when these are wanting—of enabling us to mount higher than the most ancient traditions, and showing us the origin and descent of nations. But great precautions should be used in employing a method which is so liable to abuse. It must not be limited to an accumulation of vocabularies, or a comparison of catalogues of words—it is necessary to penetrate into the interior structure of languages, to examine their grammatical rules, their phraseology, and their peculiar etymological principles. Deriving information from compilers must be particularly avoided. All the attention must be directed to original monuments, if the arrival at positive conclusions, and marching with a firm step in this thorny path, are desired. The neglect of these precautions, commanded by sound criticism, is the true cause of the imperfection of the notions hitherto entertained of the languages of Tartary, although they were never so necessary; as the idioms to be examined were but little extended, and historical inferences were to be deduced from their examination. In the midst of profound obscurity, the spirit of system has been more than once substituted for an exact knowledge of facts—and theories more or less ingenious have occupied the places of exact ideas—which it had been too difficult to collect from the Chinese historians or the small number of Tartaric monuments which have descended to us. The principal object of the work we propose is to give more just ideas of the ancient and modern state of the nations of Tartary; in making known, by the comparison of their idioms, the coincidences and differences which exist among them. Admitting the fundamental division of the Tartars, as fixed by many authors, into four principal races, very distinct from each other, and from the other Asiatic nations; by examining the languages, the truth of this division, and the approximations that result from it, among people of the same race, is proved. The history of the different systems of writing which have been current among the Tartars is given in detail—the origin of those systems is investigated, and the monuments which present their traces are examined. This part of the work, almost exclusively compiled from Chinese authors, solves many important historical questions on the origin attributed by some moderns to the

alphabets, the languages, and the doctrines of the inhabitants of Southern Asia. In a peculiar chapter, devoted to the language of each of the four races of Tartars, the principles on which it is constructed are examined—the source of the dialects derived from it are ascended to—an idea of its grammar—its orthography and its etymological processes is given, all the facts relating to its literary history, scattered in the Chinese and national authors, are collected—and, in conclusion, each idiom is exemplified by a vocabulary and texts of some extent, accompanied by a faithful version, a grammatical analysis, and historical and literary notes. That this kind of Chrestomathy, in which the first authentic specimens of many languages of Central Asia are found—may not be destitute of utility in itself, the author has been careful to select those writings which possess some historical or philosophical interest. Thus, the text which serves for a specimen of the Mantshoo language is one of the books of the sect of Boodha, translated originally from the Sanskrit; and the notes accompanying it, compiled from the Chinese, convey many points of the doctrine of that celebrated sect. The Mongol, Oighar, Elut, and Tibetan texts have been chosen as much as possible from those which have some connection with the general object of these researches, the process used in publishing permitting a close adherence to the kind of caligraphy in use among these different people; and on this account also their collection may be interesting to philologists and useful to the lovers of the oriental languages. By discussing the majority of the literary questions which may arise relative to the Tartars, a just and precise idea of the degree of influence their southern neighbours, the Chinese and the Hindoos, have had on their cultivation may be formed—and of that which the Boodhist, Christian, and Mahometan missionaries have exercised on their faith, their manners, and their political and religious constitution. By this means all the chimeras which systematical writers have accumulated relative to the Calmucks, Oighurs, and Tshutes, of whom they have successively made the primitive people—the nation by excellence—those from whom all the others have received their arts—their religions and their civilization—will vanish, never to return. That strange system, which could only obtain currency in an age when every thing appearing to invalidate the testimony of the Holy Scriptures was favourably received, is entirely destroyed by a deep and attentive examination of facts, and this is an important result of M. Abel Remusat's work. The text of these researches will form a 4to. volume, English letter (*caractère Saint-Augustin*), on large paper (*papier carré*),

about 400 pages, printed at the Royal Printing Office, with the requisite Chinese and Tartaric characters. The Appendix of about 100 pages, containing the texts of any length, will be printed by the Lithographic process recently introduced into France by the Count de Lasteyrie.

Mr. Creswell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press, a Treatise on Spherics, comprising the Elements of spherical Geometry and spherical Trigonometry.

Mr. George Kerr, of Aberdeen, will soon publish, Observations on the Harveian Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood.

Mr. Cilchrist is preparing for publication, *Philosophic Etymology, or Rational Grammar*; containing the nature and origin of alphabetic signs; a canon of etymology; the common system of English grammar examined; and a standard of orthography established.

Mr. Berry, author of a History of Guernsey, has in the press, a series of tables, entitled, the Genealogical Mythology, intended as a book of reference for classical students.

Mr. Donovan is printing an Essay on the Origin, Progress, and present State of Galvanism, with a statement of a new theory.

The author of Botanical Dialogues will soon publish, the Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Construction of a Gay Flower Garden, with directions for the preservation of flowers from insects, &c.

Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Charles Buck, collected and arranged from his papers, with a brief review of his publications, by Dr. John Styles, are printing for the benefit of the widow and family.

Dr. John Ryland proposes to publish an edition of the Works of the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, including several new MSS. and a Memoir of the Author, in nine or ten octavo volumes.

The *Ugin Marbles of the Temple of Minerva at Athens*, selected from the second and fourth volumes of Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities*, will soon appear, in imperial quarto, engraved on sixty double plates.

Dr. Hughson is preparing a work relative to the Privileges of London and Southwark, as specified and confirmed by charters, statutes, and customs.

In a few days will be published, *Self-Deception*, a novel, by Miss Emma Parker.

Preparing for Publication.—A series of twenty-four etchings by Captain George Jones, intending to perpetuate the most striking individual acts of heroism, gallantry, incidents, &c. that have connection with the military operations of the late campaign

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Of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients; with some account of Specimens preserved in England. By James Dallaway, M.B. F.A.S. With thirty Engravings and several Wood-cuts. Imp. 8vo. 2l. 8s. bds.

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Journal of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland, &c. during the years 1813 and 1814. By J. T. James, Esq. student of Christ's Church, Oxford. With eighteen engravings, 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN the town of Bettiah, in the province of Bahar, are a number of Christians of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Of these people, says a writer, the following is all the account that the shortness of our stay, and our limited opportunities of inquiry, have enabled us to give.

The first missionary, sent by the see of Rome to this part of India to propagate the Christian faith, was Padre Fidel of Arona. He arrived at Bettiah in the year 1745, during the administration of Rajah Doo-roop Shah, and began to baptize in 1747. In 1771, the approach of a British force having occasioned the flight of the then Rajah, the father of the present Rajah Beer Kishun Singh, from his capital, the lands within the fort of Bettiah, were assigned to the Italian Missionary for the support of his establishment; * the fort at that time inclosed a considerable area, but the walls have now fallen to decay; these lands have since been, for the great-

er part at least, resumed by the present Bettiah Rajah, who is less friendly to the establishment than was his ancestor Doo-roop Shah.

Although little encouraged by the ruling authorities, and held in some degree of contempt by the surrounding Hindus, they do not find it necessary to keep their tenets at all concealed; they are not, it would appear, very zealous in making converts, but their numbers are notwithstanding rather augmenting than diminishing. The following was given to us as an authentic statement of the number of native Christians residing at present at Bettiah:—

Adults	322
Children baptized	359
Children unbaptized ...	14

Total 695

At Chooree, a village about five miles north of Bettiah, is another small establishment, under the guidance of a young Italian missionary, Father Anthony, of Lodi. These Christians were originally

* By Sir Robert Barker, and confirmed by Lord Cornwallis.

Hindos of the Newar tribe, who emigrated from Nipal about the year 1768, when the Ghoorkali Rajah, Pirthi Narayn invaded and subdued that country. Their present numbers are stated to be

Adults	114
Children baptized	131
Do. unbaptized	25

Total 270

The church of Bettiah, and that at Chooree, both maintain an intercourse more or less regularly with Rone. A missionary of Lucknow, a Father Marcelino, is considered as their immediate head. The Bettiah church is under the authority of a very venerable priest, a Father Rimualdo, upwards of eighty years of age. He is a truly respectable man, and highly beloved by all those of whom he is the spiritual guide. His means are little adequate to his benevolence, or his comforts; consisting solely of the produce of a small piece of land, which may yield perhaps 120 or 130 rupees per annum, and of his tithes, which are paid in grain, and may yield him annually 25 or 30 maunds. He has a house and church adjoining, in the centre of the town; he reads the service in Latin, and preaches extempore in Hindoostanee. Some of the congregation have Latin liturgies, and

seem to understand the customary prayers. They all join chorus in the psalms, and their singing is no contemptible performance. The Father's manner is strikingly fervent and devout, and excites the steady attention of his auditors, who, whatever they may really feel or comprehend, assume very successfully the air of doing both.

The Christians of Bettiah seem to be an indolent inoffensive race, with little activity or enterprize, and a high veneration for their priest. They are chiefly occupied in agriculture, and rearing poultry, and are not distinguished in dress and appearance from their Hindu neighbours. Upon meeting with a European they rarely fail of making their religious faith known to him by a clumsy attempt at a bow, cap in hand, and by vociferating lustily, "Muen Christin hoon." Their women appear to enjoy more liberty than is common in these countries, going abroad without effort at concealment, and conversing freely with the men. They have been taught to set a value upon a becoming appellation, and the baptismal names Ameliana, Fausta, Albina, Santa, Diana, Angela, &c. are as frequent amongst the humble Christians of Bettiah, as they may have been heretofore among the pretenders to elegance or piety in the west.

HERTFORD COLLEGE, GENERAL EXAMINATION.

May 30th, 1816.—This day, the Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who manage the affairs of the East India College, proceeded, agreeably to appointment, to the Honourable the Company's College, at Harleyfordbury, near Hertford, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council, as to the result of the General Examination of the students at the end of the term.

The Committee, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him, and all the Professors, as well as the Oriental Visitor. Shortly afterward they proceeded to the Council Room, where the Council laid before the Committee, as usual, a report containing a general view of the discipline and literature of the College in the term then on the point of expiration. This report was highly satisfactory to the Committee.

The Committee, attended by the College Council, proceeded to the hall, where the students had previously assembled, and the following proceedings took place.

After the clerk had read the list of the students to whom medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions had been

awarded, Mr. William Richard Young, a student in his first term only, read an Essay in the English Language, of his own composition, "On the Influence of the Personal Character of eminent Individuals upon the Prosperity of Nations," in which he displayed a considerable share of talent.

Reading and translating in the Persian, Hindoostanee, Sanscrit, and Bengalee Languages, then took place, in which the several students who were selected for that purpose, in consequence of their merits evincing a proficiency in those languages, highly creditable to themselves, and to the Oriental Professors, and very gratifying to the Committee.

The business of the day terminated with the Chairman's addressing the students to the following effect:

He said he had but a few words to offer to them, and that every word would be in commendation of them, and of gratification to himself. In the first place, he tendered the thanks of the Committee of College, to the Principal and Professors, for their care, their skill, and their science, in the discharge of their duty, so abundantly manifested in the excellent and gratifying report which they had been enabled to lay before the Committee that

day, and evinced more and more in that place (the Hall) by the superior attainments of so many of the students, and in the general attainments of all.

He intreated the students to pursue that course which had merited and had met such approbation. He requested them to pay the most marked attention to the statutes and regulations in all their parts, and to further, by continuing efforts, more and more the acquirement of that substantial and useful knowledge, which, he observed, was the brightest ornament of the gentleman in any situation, and more particularly to themselves, who, under Divine Providence, would have high and important stations to fill.

To those who were then about to leave the college finally, on the road to honour and independence, he said the Committee wished happiness and health. Then he exhorted to pursue that honest and manly integrity which would at once make them respected and beloved, and enable them, in process of time, to return to the bosom of their country and friends with all the proud and conscious dignity which such rectitude could not fail to inspire.

Those who had still some time to remain, he advised to continue the course they were pursuing, to follow the example of their seniors, who were about to depart from the College, with marks of honourable distinction, and to remember, carefully to remember, the earnest and affectionate solicitude of their parents and friends. Their anxious eyes, he said, were upon those he was addressing, and their happiness or misery was intimately connected with the proceedings of those persons.

He said, the regulations did not permit of a prize being offered to Mr. Boulderson for his great proficiency in the Sanscrit language, because he was not a Baccalaureate student; but that his voluntary acquirement of that language was highly to his credit, and that his example was most worthy of imitation on the part of other students, who might be similarly circumstanced.

The Chairman (Thos. Reid, Esq.) then concluded with observing, that he had nothing more to say, but "affectionately farewell."

The following is a list of the students who obtained medals and other honourable distinctions.

Medals.

1. William Robertson, a medal in Persian, a prize in Hindoostanee, and great credit in other departments.

2. Edward Cockburn Kindersleg, a medal in classics, a medal in mathematics, a medal in political economy, a medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

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Prizes.

3. Hildebrand Gordon Oakes, a prize in Persian writing, a prize in French, and highly distinguished in other departments.

4. Robert Cathcart, a prize in Bengalee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

5. Andrew Robertson, a prize in law, and great credit in other departments.

6. Daniel Elliott, a prize in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

7. Leacock Robert Reid, a prize in classics, a prize in mathematics, a prize in Persian, a prize in Hindoostanee, a prize in French, a prize in drawing, and great credit in other departments.

8. John Collins Munro, a prize in Sanscrit, and great credit in other departments.

9. John Campbell, a prize in Bengalee.

10. George James Morris, a prize in classics, a prize in mathematics, a prize in Persian, a prize in French, and highly distinguished in other departments.

11. Alexander Maclean, a prize in Sanscrit.

12. Henry Smith Boulderson, a prize in Bengalee, and highly distinguished in other departments, by vote of council.

13. Alexander Philie Bruce, a prize in Hindoostanee, and great credit in other departments.

14. Henry Featherstone, a prize in mathematics, and great credit in other departments.

15. Sydenham Charles Clarke, a prize in Persian.

16. Robert Bulow, a prize in classics, a prize in drawing, and great credit in other departments.

17. William Richard Young, a prize in English composition, and great credit in other departments.

18. Bryan Houghton Hodgson, a prize in Bengalee, and great credit in other departments.

19. George Galme, a prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

20. Greenville Temple Knight, a prize in French.

A list of students "highly distinguished"—Mr. Frizer, Mr. Cardew, Mr. Lindsay.

A list of students who passed the examination "with great credit"—Mr. Owen, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. P. Grant, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Page, Hon. Mr. Shore.

A list of the ten best Persian writers—Mr. Oakes, prize; Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Willock, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Munro, Mr. Torrill, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cardew, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Thelluson.

INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette.)

General Orders, by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1815.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

14th Regt. N. I.—Senior Ensign Charles Hyde Marley to be Lieutenant, from the 10th October, 1815, vice Grant, deceased.

15th Regt. N. I.—Captain-Lieutenant Wm. Henry Robin Bettesworth to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. Joseph Garner to be Capt.-Lieutenant; Ensign Charles Davies to be Lieutenant; from 1st October 1815, in succession to Page, invalided.

Dates of rank are assigned to the undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry, as follows:—

Francis John Bellew, ... 20th Aug. 1815.
Lawrence Nelson Hull, 21st do. do.
Thomas Polwhele, ... 22d do. do.
Henry Stewart Brooke, 23d do. do.

Lieut. Emanuel Elkie of the 12th Regt. N. I. on this establishment, has been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Hawkins of the 22d Regt. N. I., in charge of the Mysore Princes, having produced the prescribed certificate from the Medical Department, will be permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, on his furnishing the necessary pay certificate.

Capt. E. F. Waters of the 17th Regt. N. I. having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of urgent private affairs.

Lieut. Charles Rogers of the 5th Regt. of N. I. and Adjutant of the Ramghur Battalion, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten months.

Lieut. James Stewart, of the 14th N. I. and Adjutant of the Burdwan Provincial Batt. and Lieut. T. M. Black of the 29th Regt. N. I., having respectively furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, and the latter to sea, for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account for six months. Lieut. Stewart's leave of absence is to commence from the 1st proximo.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders, under date the 23d ultimo, to Lieut. H. L. White, of the 18th Regt. N. I., to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Mr. Henry Nelson, Conductor of Ordnance, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment, and permitted to reside at Dinapore.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 31, 1815.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, promotion, and alteration of rank:

Captain W. R. Gilbert of the 1st Batt. 15th Regt. N. I. to command the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Lieut.-Col. Lumsden resigned. Captain Gilbert's appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo.

1st Regt. N. I.—Senior Ensign Robert Delamain, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, deceased, with rank from the 12th July 1815, vice Engleheart, promoted.

9th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. How Daniel Showers to be Capt.-Lieutenant; Ensign Thomas Barlow Malden to be Lieutenant; in succession to Graydon, deceased; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

1st Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall to rank from the 12th June, 1815, vice Jackson, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. J. N. Smith, commanding the 2d batt. 18th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. Thomas Hepworth, of the 2d batt. 4th Regt. N. I. having produced the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of their health.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

COURTS MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th Oct. 1815.—Extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Bangalore, on Thursday the 16th day of March, 1815, of which Col. J. Simmons is President, are published to the army.

Charge.—Private Joseph Gray, of Captain Daly's company, 1st batt. his Majesty's 34th Regt. charged with having deserted from a detachment of the Regt.

stationed at the depot at Poonamallee, on or about the 2d August 1814, and not returning till brought back a prisoner on or about the 4th of Nov. 1814.

(Signed) J. M. EVERARD,

Lieut.-Col. com. 34th Regt.

Seringapatam, 15th Feb. 1815.

SENTENCE.—The Court finds the prisoner Joseph Gray, H. M.'s. 34th Regt. guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being a breach of the first article, sixth section, of the Articles of War, it doth sentence him to receive eight hundred lashes on his bare back with a cat-of-nine-tails in the usual manner, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

J. SIMMONS, Col. and President.

J. WELSH, Lt.-Col. Dep. Judge-Adv.

(Signed) T. HISLOR, Lieut.-Gen.

CHARGE.—Private Walter Scoby, of Captain Ross's company, 1st battalion of H. M. 34th regiment, charged with having deserted from a detachment of the regiment stationed at Poonamallee, on or about the 2d of August 1814, and not returning till brought back a prisoner on or about the 4th Nov. 1814.

J. M. EVERARD, Lieut.-Col.
commanding the 34th regt.

Seringapatam, Feb. 15, 1815.

SENTENCE.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the 1st article, sixth section of the articles of war, it doth therefore adjudge him the said Walter Scoby, private in his Majesty's 34th regiment, to receive 800 lashes on his bare back, in the usual manner, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) J. SIMMONS, Col. and Pres.

J. WELSH, Lieut.-col.

Deputy Judge Advocate.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. HISLOR, Lieut.-Gen.

At the particular recommendation of the Court, and in consideration of the former good conduct of the prisoners, privates Gray and Scoby, of his Majesty's 34th regiment, as well as of their long confinement, the Commander in Chief is pleased to remit the punishment awarded them, and to direct their release from confinement, and to return to their duty.

It is evident that these young soldiers had no intention of deserting their colours, but that they were led to quit their quarters by the fatal effects of drunkenness, a crime which has hitherto been disgracefully prevalent in this army, and to which so many soldiers owe the disgrace of public punishment, and the loss of health as well as character. The Commander in Chief, however, trusts that

the liberal institution of regimental Canteens, which provides so amply for the comfort and recreation of the European soldiers, will put an end to this shameful practice, and that the painful duty of inflicting disgrace and corporal punishment, will become less frequent, when the experience of rational enjoyment in the society of their comrades and the disposal of their money in wholesome drink and manly games, shall convince the soldiers of the advantages of orderly conduct, steadiness, and good character.

This order to be read at the head of every European regiment and detachment.

Extracts from the proceedings of a general Court Martial which assembled in the camp at Akowlah, on Thursday the 25th day of May 1815, by virtue of a warrant from Colonel John Doveton, commanding the subsidiary force serving his Highness the Subahdar of the Decan, under authority from his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart, Commander in Chief of the forces, serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, and of which Lieut-Colonel Mac Leod, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, is President, are published for general information.

CHARGE.—Private James Keenon, of Captain and Brevet-Major Hole's troop, of his Majesty's 25th light dragoons, confined on the following charges, viz. :—

1st. For having deliberately charged a pistol with a ball cartridge, on the afternoon of the 25th instant in one of the troop tents, and for saying to serjeant Debeau, whilst in the act of forcing the pistol from him, "it is a good job that you caught me, I intended it for you, I would have given you your supper of it;" thereby evincing his intention of shooting the said Serjeant Debeau.

2. For saying on his (private James Keenon's) way from the tent to the rear-guard of the regiment, "it was a lucky thing for Serjeant Debeau that he had been caught so soon, or he would have split his brains against the wall."

3. For loading a pistol a second time, after he had been placed as a prisoner in the rear-guard, with a view of attempting his own life.

4. For having in the above described manner, wasted part of the ammunition delivered out to him.

(Signed) W. TUVLL, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding 25th Light Dragoons.

Camp at Karcol, April 26, 1815.

SENTENCE.—The Court finds the prisoner James Keenon, private in his Majesty's 25th dragoons, guilty of the first and second charges preferred against him. The Court finds the prisoner guilty, in part of the third charge, viz. for loading a pistol a second time, and shortly after he had been placed in the rear-guard as a

prisoner, but acquits him of the latter part of the charge.

The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the fourth charge.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth therefore by virtue of the articles of war, established for the better government of his Majesty's forces, sentence him the prisoner, James Keenon, to receive 1000 lashes on his bare back, in the usual manner, and to be drummed out of his Majesty's service at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) N. Mc. LEON, Lieut.-Col.
R. S. President.

J. NIXON, Deputy Judge
Advocate to the Army.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) T. HASTOP,
Lieut.-Genl.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, Nov. 4th, 1815.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that the remount of the cavalry on this establishment, shall be conducted at Hissar, under the direction and management of the present Deputy Commissary General, and to authorise that officer to purchase horses, to complete deficiencies in the Horse Artillery, the several regiments of European Dragoons, and Native Cavalry, and to send them to those corps without any committees being previously held on horses so tendered.

On the arrival of remount horses with corps respectively, they will be inspected, and if found fit for service, admitted by Regimental Committees, the proceedings of which are to be transmitted as directed by the existing regulations.

Regular monthly Indents, agreeably to the following form, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Commissary General at Hissar, for camels and ordnance cattle, required to complete the fixed proportions at the several stations throughout the field command and Benares district.

FORM.

Indent on the Deputy Commissary General for _____ required to complete Batt. _____ Regt. _____

Nomina- tion.	No. as per Gen. Orders.	Present.	On Com- mand.	Wanting to complete.
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Camels, ...
Bullocks, ...

(Signed) N. B. Lieut.-Col.
Commanding at _____.

The foregoing indent, particularly in as far as relates to the Cavalry remount, is to be considered experimen-

tal, and subject to future revision and alteration if found necessary.

G. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, November 10, 1815.—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, in conformity with the Honourable the Court of Directors, contained in their general letter, in the Military Department, under date the 28th March, 1815, of the following tenor, —

P. M. 24. — "Our attention having been drawn to a regulation by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for making a permanent provision for officers losing an eye or a limb, from wounds received in action; we have taken the subject into our serious consideration, and being willing at all times to mark our consideration and to extend our indulgence to all the Company's officers, who suffered by distinguishing themselves in our service, we have resolved to establish a similar regulation in our service," — is pleased to promulgate the following regulations, with the view of carrying into effect the intentions of the Honourable Court, to grant pensions to officers of their army on this establishment, sustaining serious and permanent injury in action, to have effect from the dates hereafter specified.

If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, that he has, in consequence of his wound lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, such officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale subjoined. This pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held altogether with any other pay and allowances to which such officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

Officers who have lost more than one eye, or limb, shall be entitled to the provision for each limb or eye so lost, and as the pension is not to commence till after the expiration of a year and a day from the date of receiving the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of one year's pay granted under the existing regulations, published in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, bearing date the 23d November, 1807, to officers who may have lost a limb or eye in action.

Applications for this pension may be made to government through the Adjutant-General of the army, and to be accompanied, if commanding officer of the army or detachment, by a declaration on honour that he sustained the injury for which the compensation is claimed in action. If at the head of the general staff, by a certificate by an officer commanding the army or detachment. If an officer on the general staff, or if commanding a corps, by a certificate by an officer at the head of the staff. If belonging to a corps, by a certificate by the officer in command of the corps at the time, or by the senior officer on the staff, that such injury was sustained in action. The application must likewise be accompanied, if the officer is serving within the limits of the Bengal Presidency, by the certificate of the Medical Board, specifying, after inspection, that the officer claiming the benefit of the regulation, has lost an eye or limb, or suffered permanent injury equivalent to the loss of an eye or limb from wounds. If the officer is employed on foreign service, the application must be accompanied by a certificate from the principal medical officer on the station where he is serving.

In the latter case, however, the officer must, as soon as he returns to Bengal, be inspected by the Medical Board, and transmit their certificate to the Adjutant-General of the army, for the purpose of being submitted to government.

All officers who have sustained such injury as would entitle them to the provision established by the present regulation, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in Europe, in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper certificate from the Medical Board, be allowed a pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 28th March, 1815.

This allowance will be granted in general, according to regimental rank, but in cases in which, in consequence of their Brevet ranks, officers shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded in the discharge of duties superior to those attached to their Regimental commissions, it will be given according to the Brevet rank.

Scale referred to in the preceding Regulations.

General or Lieutenant-General commanding in chief at the time to be specially considered.

Lieutenant-General, £400, or 3,200 S. Rs.
Major-General, or Brigade-General commanding a Brigade, £350, or 2,800 S. Rs.

Colonel—Lieut.-Col.—*Adjutant-Gen.—
*Quarter-Master-General—*Deputy

Adjutant-General, if chief of the department—*Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if Chief Superintending Surgeon, £300, or 2,400 S. Rs.

Major commanding a corps, £250, or 2,000 S. Rs.

Major—*Deputy Adjutant-Gen.—*Deputy Quarter-Master-Gen.—*Surgeon in charge of a Field Hospital—Captain—*Assistant Adjutant-Gen.—*Assistant Quarter-Master-General £200, or 1,600 S. Rs.

Secretary to the Commander of the forces or Commander in Chief—*Aide-de-camp—*Major of Brigade—Surgeon Regimental—*Judge-Advocate-Gen.—Chaplain—*Deputy Paymaster, £100, or 800 S. Rs.

Lieutenant—Adjutant, £70, or 560 S. Rs.
Cornet—Ensign—Lieut. Fireworker—Assistant Surgeon—Apothecary—Deputy Judge-Advocate—Deputy Commissary of Ordnance—Conductor of Ordnance—Veterinary Surgeon—Sub Assistant-Surgeon, £50, or 400 S. Rs.

The officers marked thus (*) to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they preter it.

G. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, November 10, 1815 —
Capt. G. E. Gore, of the 11th Regiment N. I. having furnished a certificate from the Medical Department, is transferred, at his own request, to the Invalid establishment, from the 1st inst.

Mr. John Shaw, Surgeon of the 7th Regiment N. I. is transferred at his own request, to the Invalid Establishment, from the 1st instant.

The following promotions are made by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council—

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.—
Captain-Lieut. John Dun to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant Thomas Joseph Turner to be Captain-Lieut.; Ensign Alexander Carnegie, to be Lieutenant; from the 1st November, 1815, in succession to Gore, invalidated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior assistant surgeon Thomas Smith, to be full surgeon, from the first of November 1815, *vice* Shaw transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant John Cunningham, of the 17th regiment N. I. is appointed by his Excellency in council to be Barrack Master at Cawnpore, from the 1st instant, *vice* Gilbert, appointed to the command of the Calcutta Native Militia.

Ensign J. Eason, of the Honourable Company's European regiment, is trans-

ferred to the Pension list from the 1st instant.

The Rev. John Vincent, having produced an affidavit, dated the 7th instant, of his appointment as a chaplain on this establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly.

Captain William Menzies of the 21st regiment N. I. having produced the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for nine months.

Ensign Samuel Carter of the 30th regt. N. I. having produced the prescribed certificates from the Pay department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on very urgent private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for ten months.

G. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, November 14, 1815.—

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, having had under his consideration the allowances drawn by the Cadets of cavalry on this establishment, and advertent to the slowness of promotion in that branch of the military service, is pleased to authorize the following scale of allowances to be drawn prospectively by Cadets of cavalry doing duty with a cavalry regiment, being the pay, gratuity, tentage and half batta of a Cornet, viz.

Pay	St. Rs.	97	5	4
Gratuity		12	0	0
Tentage		50	0	0
Half Batta		45	0	0

Total pr. mensem 204 5 4

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to authorize Cadets of cavalry to draw, in all situations, the full horse allowance of a Cornet; viz. St. Rs. 60 pr. mensem.

The following scale of allowances is authorized to be drawn monthly, by such officers as may have been appointed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to raise and train recruits for Provincial corps, from the date of their appointment, until the assumption of the command by the officer specially nominated thereto, viz.

Personal Staff	St. Rs.	60	0	0
For writer's stationary, and all charges incidental to the command		150	0	0
For two pay Sircars at 15 Rs. each		30	0	0

Total St. Rs. 240 0 0

In addition to the above allowances a monthly sum of St. Rs. 75 for the repair of arms and accoutrements, is authorized to be drawn from the date of their delivery to the levies.

The Governor-General in Council considers it proper to order the abolition of the present establishment of Sircars to local battalions; and to authorize in lieu thereof, a pay Havildar to each company at 5 Rs. pr. mensem, as allowed to the troops of the line; also one Sircar to each local battalion, for the purpose of aiding the commanding officer in the disbursement of pay to his men.

His Lordship in Council with a view to the equalization of the allowances of Havildars, Naicks, and Drummers of the local battalions when acting with the regulars, direct the reduction of the batta of the two former ranks, when entitled to that allowance, to St. Rs. 4 per. mensem; and that of the Drummers, to St. Rs. 3 per mensem.

G. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, Nov. 14, 1815.—His

Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, was pleased in the political department, under date the 10th instant, specially to attach Mr. assistant surgeon James Rankin in his medical capacity to the superintendent of political affairs, and agent of the Governor-General with the Sikh and Hill Chiefs, between the rivers Jumna and the Sutledge; and to permit Mr. Rankin, to draw from that date, the consolidated allowance of an assistant surgeon attached to a political residency, viz. Sonant rupees 680 per mensem.

Lieutenant Robert Newcomen of the 27th regiment N. I. on this establishment, has been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

G. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Oct. 4, 1815.—The following movements and partial change of quarters are ordered to take place.

On the arrival of his Majesty's 14th foot at Cawnpore, his Majesty's 67th foot will march to Meerut, where it is to be stationed.

The 2d. battalion of the 26th, from Nahan to Kurnal, at such time as will be intimated direct to that corps from Head-Quarters.

The 1st batt. 17th to Meerut.

6th to Ally Ghur.

7th to Agra.

29th to Muttra.

1st to Lucknow.

5th to Saharanpore.

26th to Keital in Bundelcund

3d to Benares.

2d 29th to Cawnpore.

28th to Keital in Bundelcund

1st 30th to Berhampore.

2d 30th to Barrackpore.

9th to Dinapore.

4th to Ditto.

Of the above corps the following will move to the destinations assigned them, on the first of November next, or on such early day after that period as the situation and circumstances of the corps will conveniently admit :—

Right Wing. 1st battalion 3d.

1st 5th.

1st 6th.

Left wing. 1st 7th.

1st 17th.

1st 26th.

Left wing. 2d battalion 28th.

1st 29th.

1st 30th.

2d 30th.

The 2d battalion of the 13th will on the arrival of the right wing of the first battalion at Agra, march to Chumpane in Kumaon, to relieve the second battalion 11th, which when relieved, will proceed to Muttra.

The 2d battalion of the 4th, and 2d battalion of the 9th, will march on being respectively relieved by the 1st and 2d battalions of the 30th regiment.

The left wing 1st battalion 3d, will march from Bundelcund, at such time as Major-General Marshall shall direct, under the instructions he has received from Head-Quarters.

The left wing, 1st battalion 7th, will proceed to Agra, on the arrival of the 1st battalion 6th, at Ally Ghur.

The 1st battalion 1st, will march to Lucknow on the arrival of the first batt. 29th at Muttra.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, Wednesday, June 12, 1816.

A General Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

The usual routine business being dispatched,

The *Chairman* (Thomas Reid, Esq.) rose to acquaint the Court, that it was met for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Committee of By-Laws. This was the first question that stood for discussion. He saw the hon. Chairman of the Committee of By-Laws in his place, who would introduce the report to the consideration of the proprietors.

H. Howarth, Esq. M. P. said, the Committee of By-Laws having done him the honour of electing him to the situation of their chairman, he had been desired to lay before the proprietors the report to which they had agreed, and which pointed out those alterations which the By-Laws appeared to them to demand. Although, in this report, they had refrained from going into the subject at any great length, yet, taking into consideration the report of last year, when the number of the committee had been increased from seven to fifteen, it would be found that a greater scope had been given to their exertions, and a greater variety of matter had been brought under their consideration, than at any former period—but, being desirous of avoiding any unnecessary multiplication of the alterations

in the By-Laws—and, above all, being anxious that their proceedings should be marked by consideration and caution,—they had confined themselves to the present short report. The commercial situation of the company had undergone a considerable change, in consequence of the provisions of the new charter. They were now a *competing* body of merchants, instead of a body possessing a certain trading monopoly. In consequence, it would probably be found necessary that their shipping-laws should undergo a revision; but, as this subject appeared likely to come under the consideration of Parliament, the committee had abstained from a premature decision on it. They had unanimously agreed to the recommendations contained in the report which he should now present, and they trusted, founded as they were on a just view of the interests of the company, that they would meet with the sanction of the proprietors.

The hon. gent. then delivered in the Report of the Committee of By-Laws, which was read by the clerk as follows :—
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

At a Committee appointed to inspect the East India Company's By-Laws held on Tuesday the 7th of May, 1816.

The committee having met under the provisions contained in the 1st section of the 3d chapter of the by-laws, by which they are required to meet at least twice

in the year, to inspect the by-laws and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, and to consider what alterations and additions may be proper to be made, and to report their opinion from time to time to the general court, recommend for the adoption of the court of proprietors the following alterations in the present code of by-laws, viz. :—

Page 5, chap. 1, section 1, Accounts.—It is ordained, That the books containing the general accounts of this company in England shall be balanced to the 30th day of April yearly, and the balance be drawn out within three calendar months after the receipt of the Indian books of account corresponding in period with the books about to be balanced in India.*

Page 8, chap. 1, section 4.—Item, it is ordained that such accounts and papers as may from time to time be laid before either house of parliament by the court of directors shall be laid before the next general court.—*And that all proceedings of parliament which in the opinion of the court of directors may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East India company shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a general court to be especially summoned for that purpose before the same shall be passed into a law.*

Page 8, chapter 1, section 5.—Item, it is ordained, that the court of directors shall annually cause a general state per computation of the company's affairs to be drawn out to the 30th of April in each year, and laid before them for their observation : and that the same shall also be laid before the quarterly general court in the month of December following at the latest.

Page 30, chapter 6, section 9.]—Item, It is ordained that no person shall be elected a director of this company within two years after having held any office in the civil, military, or maritime service of the company, *and that no proprietor holding an office or place of emolument under the crown shall be eligible to become director.*

Page 36, cap. 6, section 18.]—That no additional salary, exceeding in the whole two hundred pounds per annum, shall be annexed to any office† without the approbation of two general courts to be summoned for that purpose.

Page 36, cap. 6, section 19.]—That every resolution of the court of directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole two hundred pounds per annum to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two general courts specially summoned

ed for that purpose before the same shall be submitted to the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, *in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which report shall be signed by such directors as approve the same, and shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant, and that such allowances in the nature of superannuations as the court of directors are empowered to grant to their officers and servants in England by 53d. George III, cap. 155, section 93, shall be laid before the next general court.*

Page 37, cap. 6, section 20.]—That every resolution of the court of directors for granting to any person by way of gratuity any sum of money exceeding in the whole six hundred pounds, shall be laid before and approved by two general courts specially summoned for that purpose in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which report shall be signed by such directors as approve the same, and shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant.

Page 42, chapter 7, section 2.]—*That at every annual election of directors lists shall be published for the use of the proprietors, which lists shall be stamped at the top with the arms of the company, and shall contain the names of all the candidates distinguishing the co-directors that no printed lists other than upon paper stamped with the arms of the company under the authority of this by-law shall be valid and that no list shall be received for any election after the lists are finally sealed up according to the time prefixed.*

H. Howarth, Chairman. Thos. Lewis, George Cunningham, John B. Walsh, Robert Williams, George Grate, G. S. Wigg, P. Heatly, H. Smith, W. Drewe, Douglas Kinnaird, David Lyon.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT.

Among the alterations proposed to be submitted to the proprietors it will be perceived that your committee had passed a resolution to recommend for adoption on the general court the following addition to the by-law, cap. 6, section 9, page 30, viz. *and that no proprietor holding an office or place of emolument under the crown shall be eligible to become a director.* But upon communicating this, together with the other recommendations of the committee to the court of directors, doubts arose with them of the legal validity of such a restrictive regulation, if added to your code.

Those doubts were submitted in the form of a case to counsel, and were sus-

* The proposed alterations are printed in Italics.

† The existing by-law states "that shall be hereafter created."

tained by the following opinion, thereon subscribed by the attorney and solicitor general, Sir A. Pigot, and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, *viz.*

"Your opinion is requested, whether, if a by-law shall be adopted to the following effect, it will be valid and effectual? Item, it is ordained that no person shall be elected a director of this company within two years after having held any office in the civil, military, or maritime service of the company, and that no proprietor holding an office or place of emolument under the crown shall be eligible to become a director."

OPINION.—"By the charter of King William, all members of the company were eligible to be directors, provided they were natural-born subjects, or naturalized, and were holders of £2,000 stock for their own use. By the 13 Geo. III. c. 63, sect. ii. a further special limitation is introduced. This being the constitution established by charter and by statute, we think that it is not competent to the general court, by any by-law, to narrow the qualification of proprietors to be elected directors, and that the proposed by-law would therefore be void. And if it be a desirable measure for the interest of the East-India company, we think it can now only be effected by the authority of the legislature."

"(Signed) *H. Garrow, S. Shepherd, A. Pigot, J. B. Bosanquet.*"

"*Lincoln's Inn,
May 20th, 1816.*"

This opinion, as it appears to your committee, has thrown a new and important light upon more than one of your present by-laws, but particularly on this very by-law, cap. 6, sect. iii. as it now stands, and has stood for many years, the incapacity of maritime officers, as ordained in the said by-law, being authorized neither by charter or statute. The only remedy, as it appears by the opinion of counsel, as above stated, now to be found, is in the authority of the legislature.

Your committee, therefore, recommend to the proprietary an application to parliament, for a bill to render valid this important regulation, which has been acted upon for so many years, but, as it now appears, illegally, and that one of the clauses in the said bill be, "*that no proprietor holding any office or place of emolument under the crown be eligible to become a director.*"

H. Howorth, Chairman of the Committee of By-laws, Geo. Cumming, P. Heatly, W. Dreire, Thomas Lewis, Dan. Lyon, Jno. B. Walsh.

*East-India House,
6th June 1816.*

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The report having been gone through, Mr. Howorth proposed, that the items should be read, *s. ratum*, for the approbation of the present, and subject to the confirmation of a future court.

The Chairman—"This seems to be the regular mode of proceeding. Let the first item be read, as it *did* stand, together with the alteration proposed."

The clerk then read the original by-law, section i. chap. 1. and the proposed alteration.

Mr. Howorth—"This requires no sort of explanation, it is a matter of necessity, not choice."

The by-law, as amended, was then agreed to.

The by-law, section iv. chap. 1. was next read—"Item, it is ordained, that such accounts and papers, as may, from time to time, be laid before either house of parliament by the court of directors, shall be laid before the next general court." To which it was proposed to add, "And that all proceedings of parliament, which, in the opinion of the court of directors, may affect the rights, interests, and privileges of the company, shall be laid before a general court, before the same be passed into a law."

The Chairman having proposed "That the court do approve of this alteration"—

The hon. D. Kimball rose, and suggested to the court, for the sake of precedent, whether it would not be wiser, on the present occasion, to abstain from expressing their approval of the alteration recommended. The report had only been under the consideration of the proprietors for five minutes, when they were asked to decide on the alterations proposed by the committee. The necessity of those alterations they could only judge of from what had been stated in that court, by those who had given an opinion on the subject—but it was impossible, from the hasty reading of the report, that their reason could be satisfied as to the propriety of what was recommended. He therefore submitted, that the different items should be subjected to the approval of a future court, and that, in the mean time, the report should be left open to the inspection of the proprietors. This suggestion, he conceived, came from him with peculiar fairness, since he had the honour of being nominated on the committee. But really if he had not been one of the members of that committee, he should have been rather surprized, if he were asked to give his opinion, with respect to the alteration proposed in the by-laws, after merely having heard the report read in a cursory manner. The best mode therefore would be, that this report should receive neither their sanction, nor condemnation, at the present moment, but that it should lie open to the inspection of the proprietors for at least a fortnight,

before then opinion was primarily asked on the subject.

The *Chairman* said, the court of directors were perfectly passive as to the course to be adopted. Whatever mode the proprietors were willing to pursue, the court of directors would be ready to acquiesce in. The hon. proprietor ought, however, to recollect, that the present proceeding would not be final. Before the by-laws, as altered, became binding, they must have the sanction of a second court. The proprietors would therefore, in the interim, have an opportunity of looking to the report, in all its parts, and bearings.

Mr. *Hume* said, he felt unwilling to rise, after the course which his hon. friend (Mr. Howorth) appeared to have adopted—but his impression was strong, that the first act of the court should have been, to approve of the conduct of that body of men who drew up, and brought forward the report. It was a question, whether they were not bound, in justice to the gentlemen who composed the committee, to approve of the report that had recently been read. It was, he conceived, the duty of the court to do so. Whether their recommendations were or were not agreed to, ultimately, mattered nothing. Those gentlemen had been most anxious to do their duty—in every thing they had done, they had proceeded cautiously and temperately—the court ought therefore to approve of their report, whatever they might afterwards do with respect to their recommendations. This was the custom pursued, on similar occasions, by most great bodies—they first approved of a report generally, leaving the items of which it was composed open to further consideration. He hoped that this was what the court would now do—approve of the report first, and afterwards take the specific recommendation, which it contained, into their consideration.

The *Chairman* said, no person could have a higher opinion of the gentlemen, collectively and individually, who formed the by-laws' committee, than he had. But he submitted, whether it would not be better, that the proceeding suggested by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) should follow, rather than precede, the consideration of the report. No suggestion of this kind was offered to the court, last year, when very extensive alterations in the by-laws were recommended in the report of a committee.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, the proposition of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had nothing to do with what he recommended to the court. His hon. friend's suggestion, appeared to be a mere matter of form, and he could never agree, that the first opinion pronounced in that court, on a question, that was, and ought, to receive much consideration, should be given as an

ordinary matter of form. He considered it rather as an absurdity, for gentlemen to give their opinion in the first instance. The wisdom of two discussions lay herein—that, after the first had taken place, time would be given for gentlemen to inquire fully into the subject—the deliberative judgment of the proprietors would be exercised—their minds would be properly made up—and they would come to a calm and considerate decision, when the question had been fairly debated. If the court did not agree to this mode, they would make the first proceeding a mere matter of form; which no gentleman, who considered the importance of the subject, would be willing to do. He, therefore, suggested, that no decision be demanded in future, when any body laid a report before the proprietors, unless time were given for rightly understanding its contents, and an opportunity were afforded for discussing it fully. Whenever a report was presented, he would protest against its being read immediately, with a view to any proceeding at the moment. He conceived he had acted, correctly, as one of the committee, in calling on the court to exercise a cautious jealousy, on subjects of such a nature. If gentlemen chose to give their opinion on the report, without any previous consideration, they might do so. For his own part, he would have nothing to do with it.—He should disclaim all participation in the transaction.

Mr. *Howarth* apprehended that this was, in fact, a mere matter of form; for, if the hon. gentleman was in court, when he (Mr. H.) proposed that the items should be read, *seriatim*, for the approbation of the proprietors, he must have heard him state, distinctly, that they would be submitted to the consideration of a future court, which might deal with them as they thought proper. The present proceeding would not pledge the proprietors, irrevocably, to approve of the report, since it would be subject to the consideration of another general court. What he conceived was, that if there were any thing objectionable in the report, it would be laid before the public, by the course now adopted; and those who felt the objection, would be able to state it at the next court; whilst those who held a contrary opinion would have it in their power to answer what might be alleged against the recommendation of the committee. In calling on the court to proceed thus, he did not think he was asking them to agree to any thing, which in common acceptance, could be supposed to preclude the proprietors from expressing their disapproval of the alterations, at a future time.

The *Chairman* wished to know what was the sense of the proprietors on the

course of proceeding. Would they go on, as they had commenced? or, would they adopt the hon. proprietor's suggestion?

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, he would move, as an amendment, "That this report be left for the consideration and inspection of the proprietors—and, that a future court be summoned, to enable them to give their opinion on the subject to which it relates."

Mr. *Patteson* said, the hon. proprietor had better alter the construction of the by-law, and have the report laid before three courts, instead of two. For, according to his assertion, there must be two other courts held, independent of that in which the subject was originally brought forward. The by-law ordained, that no alteration should be made, without the consent and approbation of two general courts. But the hon. gentleman proposed, that the report should be introduced at one court, and approved of in a second and third. It therefore appeared to him, that the original motion was perfectly correct, and that the proposed amendment was wrong.

Mr. *Herriott* remarked, that the observations of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) had caused a doubt in his mind as to the course that was to be pursued. If but two courts were allowed for the approval or disapproval of the report, and a moderate time was not given, before they were called on for their first decision, in order that they should become acquainted with the subject, they might, he conceived, be placed in a very unpleasant situation. For instance, if he now held up his hand, in approval of the report, he not having considered it, and if he afterwards saw reason to alter the opinion thus hastily given, he should feel himself most awkwardly circumstanced.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, he should be very sorry to express any opinion, that appeared to be unfounded, or that did not strike others as being consonant with reason. He could see no absurdity in the proposition which said, that the report should be read in one court, and approved of in two. They all knew what took place in the House of Commons. The first reading of a bill was merely looked upon as the introduction of the measure—no debate took place upon it. But there were two subsequent readings; on which occasions, the subject was fully discussed. Now, with respect to the proceedings of the court of proprietors even on common questions fourteen days' notice must be given, before the subject could be brought under their consideration. No opinion was, or could be asked from the proprietors, in those cases, unless a period of fourteen days was allowed for the consideration of the subject. The by-law stated, that no alteration

should be made in the code, unless with the approbation, twice repeated, of the general court. From this it would appear that the by-laws were considered worthy of peculiar attention. And yet, according to the form at present observed, there was really and virtually, only one decision. For no gentleman in that court knew, from the advertisement, which of the by-laws it was proposed to alter. No gentleman could, therefore, except as a matter of form, give or withhold his approbation from the report. He, consequently, felt that he was right in what he pressed on the court—namely, that the report should be received and read, but that no opinion should at present be given on it.

Mr. *Howorth* observed, that what the hon. proprietor had said, seemed to be founded on a rational consideration of the subject. He, therefore, proposed, that they should proceed to read the report, item by item, without putting the question of approval to the court, in the least degree. Let the alterations be read, *seriatim*, in order that the public might perceive whether any objection could be urged against them; but abstaining from the question of approbation, until a future court were summoned.

Mr. *Bosanquet* thought the court would find itself embarrassed in its proceedings, from the circumstance which had already occurred, of one of the alterations having been regularly approved of. The suggestion that was offered by the hon. proprietor would have been deserving of the particular attention of the court, had it been introduced in the first instance. The case now stood thus:—An advertisement was published to this effect—"a court is summoned, first, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a report from the committee of by-laws, appointed by the general court on the 21st June last, proposing the altering sundry by-laws of the company." In consequence of this advertisement, the court assembled, and a report was laid before them. A motion was then made, and seconded, that the proposed alteration in section i. chap. I. be approved of. The affirmative question being put, the motion was carried. Now, under circumstances of this description, how it was possible for them to retrace their steps, in order to get rid of their previous determination, and to commence another mode of proceeding, he knew not. At the same time, with respect to other parts of the report, if the committee of by-laws thought it necessary not to pass any opinion on them, then, he thought, the course of proceeding, was open to the suggestion of the hon. proprietor. But it must relate to the latter part of the report only, and could not go to the extent of the first resolution that had been

submitted to the court, and agreed to. For he considered that it was perfectly inconsistent with the proceedings of any public body whatever, having agreed to the first proposition—that proposition being fairly carried in the affirmative—to come to a determination, immediately afterwards, to overthrow their own decision.

Mr. *Hume* said, the hon. director who had just sat down, founded his reasoning on the practice of the court, and on the nature of the advertisement. Now, with respect to the first point, he would state to the hon. gent. that, in the course of the last year, when the court found itself pursuing a wrong course, with reference to the proceedings on the by-laws, they did retrace their steps. Perceiving that they were in error, they returned to the proper path; and, instead of approving of the by-laws, in a body, the question was put on them, one by one. Certainly, if, on the present occasion, they discovered that they had acted improperly, with respect to one resolution, that could not constitute a necessity for their proceeding erroneously with them all. The proposition of his hon. friend was in the highest degree fair. He did not submit it to the court, because he was ignorant of the nature of the alterations recommended; but because others, who did not possess the same information on the subject, should be placed in the situation in which his hon. friend would have found himself, if he had not been on the committee. That is, they would be called on to approve of the report, without having had any opportunity of examining it. Therefore it was that his hon. friend called on the court to pause a little, and to give the proprietors time to understand what they were ultimately to decide upon. Now he would look to the advertisement. It set forth, that the court would be held, *first*, “for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, a report from the committee of by-laws,” nothing was mentioned about approving of the report. And what did the *second* part of the advertisement say—“that the court would also be held, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, *for their approbation*,” a resolution of the court of directors, which was specifically stated. If, therefore, it was strictly intended, that the court should immediately approve of the report, why were those words, which were inserted in the second part of the advertisement, omitted in the first? In the one, it was plainly stated, that the resolution of the court of directors would be submitted to them *for their approbation*—in the other, it was merely declared, that the report would be *laid before* them—no other pro-

ceeding was alluded to. He, therefore, thought, that neither the objection founded on the practice of the court, nor that which was connected with the terms of the advertisement, could, in the smallest degree, shake the proposition of his hon. friend. On the contrary, he conceived the most fair and manly way would be, if gentlemen entertained doubts, to let them attend the court that day fortnight, or on any other convenient day, and then come to a decision. Such a decision as this would stand on solid grounds. It would not be hastily entered upon, without a knowledge of the subject. This was the course that ought to be adopted; instead of calling on gentlemen to vote in favour of a proposition, one day, which, on a future day, when they had procured proper information, they might feel themselves inclined to oppose.

The hon. *D. Kincaid* said, the course of proceeding was obvious. The report was that day to be laid before them, and then the first question was, “is the report such a one as ought to be taken into our consideration hereafter?” Because, it was possible to lay a report before the proprietors of such a nature, that they might feel it necessary to mark it with the utmost disgrace, and to reject it, *in limine*. This was very commonly done in the House of Commons where, when a report of an obnoxious description was brought up, a motion was made, “that it be rejected.” He would now put the case of the committee of by-laws, acting *by quorum*—by their smallest *quorum*. Might not this small number of persons pass resolutions of a very objectionable nature—some of them subversive of the constitution of the company—others reflecting very severely, and, perhaps, very unjustly, on the conduct of the directors? This might be the case—for gentlemen would understand that a very extensive power was given to the committee. They had, in fact, a right to examine the general business of the India-House—to investigate the manner in which it was conducted—to inquire whether any neglect existed—and to report thereon. Suppose, then, they drew up a report, reflecting on the directors, it was open to the latter, when it was brought forward, to say, *in limine*—“this is a very improper report—we will defend ourselves from the attack made upon us—and we call upon the proprietors to say, whether it ought not to be rejected?” He therefore thought, on the grounds he had stated, that the first object of the court should be, to receive the report—and, having heard it read, if nothing appeared decidedly improper in the language or in the alterations proposed,

that then it should be submitted to the court on a future day, for the consideration and approbation of the proprietors. He had put a case that might occur, and which it was consequently fair to introduce. But, when he did so, he was entirely free from any fears of the honour of the committee. He never could suspect improper conduct from them—and he was sure the hypothetical case he had adduced, could not excite any unpleasant feelings in their minds, coming as it did from one of their own colleagues. The objection made by an hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) was, as far as he was acquainted with form, not to be overlooked. The court had already approved of one of the alterations. He should propose, that the records of the court should state this fact—and then go on to observe, that the further consideration of the report was deferred to a certain day—and that, in the mean time, the report was ordered to lie on the table. This would shew that the proceeding was fair and open, on the part of the proprietors, and would prevent them from being involved in any subtle dispute upon a point of order.

An hon. Proprietor said, if gentlemen would read the 3d section of the third chapter of by-laws, they would find that the proceeding of that day had been irregular, from the beginning. The by-law set forth—"that no by-law shall be ordained, altered, repealed, or suspended, without the consent and approbation of two general courts, specially to be called for that purpose; of the first of which general courts fourteen days' public notice, at least, shall be given." Now the notice, in this case, was only for receiving the report of the committee of by-laws. What had been done, was, therefore, null and void. It was clear that they could only, in compliance with the terms of the notice, receive the report.

Mr. Bosanquet said, the observations he had made were founded only on the form of their proceedings. He had offered no opinion on the propriety or impropriety of the suggestion that had been thrown out. He would not have troubled the court farther, but for the purpose of explaining a part of his remarks, which appeared to have been a little misunderstood. He did not found his objection on the advertisement. But this he would say, that the advertisement issued on this occasion, was similar to those which had been usually published. In consequence of that advertisement, the same practice had been pursued, as was adopted on former occasions, by the distinct decision to which the proprietors had come, on the first part of the report. He would therefore put it to the court, if they received what was proposed by the hon.

proprietor, whether they must not get rid, in some way or other, of the proceeding which they had originally adopted. The point at issue on this occasion was substantially this—whether they should have only two general courts, or three, which ever mode the court might think proper to pursue, was perfectly indifferent to him. He would clearly agree to that which the court selected. But, in the first instance, where great alterations were to be made in the by-laws, it would, he thought, be infinitely better, if no immediate decision took place. With respect to what had fallen from his hon. friend below him, who had just spoken, he could not agree to his observation, in its full extent. Some mode, however, ought to be devised, to enable them to stop, *in limine*—and to adopt the proposition of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) if it were expedient to adopt it. Instead of losing so much time on a point of form, they ought to come to a decision on the substantial part of the question—namely, how they were to dispose of the remainder of the report? For, as he had before observed, the material point for consideration appeared to be, whether three courts or only two should, in future, be held.

Mr. Howorth only meant to say for himself and the other members of the committee, that nothing was farther from their idea than to take the court by surprise. If forms were absolutely necessary to be adopted, in this instance, he certainly would not object to them; but, if the form proposed was not called for, he conceived it would be more convenient to proceed *now*, instead of introducing a precedent, by which, in future, three courts would be requisite, where two only were now called for. The labours of the committee were, however, subject to the decision of the court, and no intension existed of opposing any mode of proceeding which appeared necessary to the proprietors.

Mr. Impey said, the question which had been raised by gentlemen on the other side, was, whether, in future three courts should be held, or, as at present, whether two should be considered sufficient. He could conceive particular cases, where it would be extremely desirable to have three courts summoned, instead of two; and, when such cases arose, any proprietor might move that an additional court should be called. But the question was, whether there was any thing in this report, which rendered it necessary for them to depart from the usual course of proceeding. He believed that it should be read to them, and distinctly noticed, at one court; which would afford any individual an opportunity of stating his intention (if

he saw a necessity for opposition) of objecting to the items, or any number of them, at a future court, and of endeavouring to prevent their becoming a part of the by-laws. But he could not see any thing, in the present report, to which the smallest objection was likely to be made. It appeared to him that any obnoxious part must be objected to at the second court. As far as his own wish went, he would give his sanction, at present, to the report; and, if any thing objectionable appeared, he would debate it at the ensuing court. It would, he conceived, be a mere waste of their time, if three courts were to be summoned, unless some case of strong necessity could be made out to justify the proceeding.

The hon. D. Kinnaird begged the hon. proprietor to pay more attention to *forms*. They might, in fact, be considered a *substance*, in their proceedings; for in them alone consisted the safety of all the proceedings of great public bodies. The committee had made a report, but they had submitted no motion to the court for altering a by-law. They had recommended certain alterations, but with respect to those alterations, no motion had been made—no notice had been given of any such motion. How, then, could they proceed to approve of the alteration suggested? Some proprietor must call the attention of the court to the subject, and the whole transaction must be according to the correct and accurate course of their proceedings. In the present instance, the chairman took this duty on himself. Out of deference to the gentlemen who drew up the report, he was ready to submit it to the opinion of the great body of proprietors, whether he approved of it himself or not. But here it must be observed, that no notice had been given to the proprietors, that a series of alterations in the by-laws would be laid before them for their approbation. The committee themselves had given no notice on the subject. How then could a regular notification be inserted in the newspapers, stating that the proprietors would be called together to receive a proposition on a particular subject? Surely, it would not be a sufficient notice, if it were advertised, that a court would be held for special affairs—or for the granting a sum of money. This general statement would not do: the special affairs must be explicitly pointed out—and the amount of the proposed grant, and the person to whom it was intended to be voted, must also appear. The advertisement which occasioned the present court to be assembled, stated, that, on a particular day, a court would be held to receive a report from the committee of by-laws, proposing the alteration of sundry by-laws—but what those alterations were, was not set forth.

What, he would ask, was the meaning and intent of giving fourteen days' notice? It was clearly for the purpose of enabling the proprietors to come to the court prepared to give their opinion on some particular point. But if the notice only stated, that the court was to meet to consider of an alteration in the whole code of by-laws, the information was not sufficient to enable the proprietors to come to a decision; the generality of the notice prevented it from being of any use. A report might have been drawn up, by the committee, not recommending any alteration whatever in the by-laws—but, at the same time, containing observations worthy of the consideration of the proprietors. A report might be presented on the actual observance or non-observance of the by-laws, without proposing any alteration. A report from the committee did not necessarily lead to the conclusion that alterations were to be made—*non constat*, that there should be any alterations at all. The committee were not compelled to state to the court of directors, the nature of their report. How, then, could they set forth in their advertisement, that alterations were recommended to be made? They had, in fact, stated that of which they ought really to have known nothing; all the directors had a right to do, was to give notice, that a report from the committee of by-laws would be received on such a day, without glancing at its contents. Suppose the committee had told them nothing about the matter contained in the report—they would then have been obliged merely to name a day for its reception; and here he wished to observe, that their having communicated the report to the directors at all was a matter of courtesy. The committee was appointed by the proprietors, and not by the court of directors; and he was not quite certain, now the cat was out of the bag, but the proprietors might call them to account for their conduct in giving up the report. They might say to the committee—"You had no right to enter into a conference with the executive body—you ought to have been more jealous of it—and, if you had, we should have thought better of you." He thought, therefore, he had brought the business to this point—that the proprietors were met not to agree to any alterations in the by-laws, but to receive the report of the committee. On the question of *receiving* the report alone, could an opinion be now given; and he would beg leave to ask of the proprietors, whether they would receive the report or not? Henceforth, when a report was brought up, he would put the question to the court, whether it should or should not be received? By this means, the proprietors would, in the

first instance, state their opinion, whether they looked upon it as fit for future consideration. Now he was not at all certain, but that some gentlemen might get up, and state, that there were parts of the report that ought not to be received. He would be ready to combat those objections hereafter, if the report were now received. A future court must be called to consider the subject-matter of the report—and then it would be competent to the directors, in their advertisement, to say, “that a court would be held fourteen days’ hence for the consideration of certain by-laws, which it was proposed to alter.” This was a plain proceeding, and he would move that it be adopted.

The *Chairman* admitted, that the court of directors were acquainted with the contents of the report only by courtesy—but, he must observe, that they had a regular invitation to summon the proprietors. He had an interview with the hon. chairman of the committee, who requested that the court should be called, and a day was arranged most suitable for the purpose.

Mr. *Impey* did not wish to multiply debate, for the question seemed to be a very clear one. It merely was, whether two—or three courts should be held for the approval of the report. The hon. gent. (Mr. Kinnaird) observed, that form was substance. When he stated so broad a proposition, he could not allow it;—for he conceived, that form was meant to protect substance—but was not substance itself; undoubtedly it was most useful, and the court ought not to trench upon it. Now what was the substance to be preserved here? It was this, that full notice should be given to the proprietors of the subject to be submitted to their consideration, in order to prevent the court from being taken by surprise. Here, he contended, they could not be taken by surprise. In some cases, it might be proper to move, that the report should lie on the table till that day three weeks; but here propositions were made of such a nature, that every person in the court might decide on them, on the moment, as well as if they had considered them for three months. If the propositions contained in a report were of such a description, that all the members of the court were ready to accede to them, he could conceive no necessity for calling the proprietors together, three times. If, on the other hand, there was any part of the report of the committee to which any gentleman intended to object, he thought it fair to let the document lie on the table for the purpose of being taken into consideration, at a future day.

The *Chairman* wished to put the court in possession of a letter which had been

received from Humphry Howorth, Esq. the chairman of the committee, and which would explain the manner in which the court of directors became acquainted with the contents of the reports.

The letter was here read. In it Mr. Howorth said, “I have the honour to request that you will cause a general court of proprietors to be summoned, as soon as convenient, for the purpose of laying before them the report of the committee of by-laws. A copy of the report I have the honour to inclose—and hope it will be found satisfactory to the proprietors.”

Mr. *Drew* then rose. It seemed, he said, perfectly clear to him, that the question lay in a nutshell. A committee of by-laws was appointed—they made their report—it was read, and it was now for the proprietors to say, whether they would decide on it or not. If it contained any thing that required peculiar consideration, it was easy to say, let that be postponed till another time; but to put it off merely on account of form, was really a waste of time. They might, if they pleased, have a dozen courts on a subject of this kind. The by-law did not say, that three or four courts might not be held. All it ordained was, that no alteration should be made in the by-laws, without the consent and approbation of two several courts specially summoned. It did not prevent a greater number from being called. If they thought proper, they might deviate from the established practice of proceeding, and submit the report to the consideration of two other courts; or, if they liked, they might proceed at present. He was sure there was nothing farther from the thoughts of the committee, than any wish to hasten the decision of the court on the propositions they had submitted to the consideration of the proprietors. The more the court investigated them, the more would the committee be honoured, if their suggestions were adopted,—while, on the other hand, if the proprietors agreed to what they recommended, without knowing any thing of the subject, the praise given to the committee would be proportionably diminished. He, for his own part, as one of the members of the committee, had no desire to precipitate the decision of the court. The first suggestion of the committee, on the propriety of which no doubt could be entertained, had been agreed to—and he thought they had better proceed with those parts of the report that could not give rise to debate, and adjourn the consideration of any disputed points to a future day.

Mr. *Patteson* said, on considering the subject, it appeared that the court

then assembled had only to receive the report (*near, Lear*). The by-law, sect. 3, directed that no by-law shall be ordained, altered, repealed, or suspended, without the consent of two general courts, specially summoned, of the first of which fourteen days notice should be given. The notice, in this instance, was incomplete. The only error which they had committed, in consequence, was their approving of the first by-law, as recommended to be altered by the committee, which it was now pretty clear ought not to have been done. He thought the proceeding recommended by his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impey) was rather dangerous. His learned friend observed, that, if the report contained matter on which the proprietors could decide at once, as well as if they had been allowed to consider it for a long time, no delay ought to take place. But it ought not to be forgotten, that what might appear very unimportant to one set of proprietors, might be considered by others as matter of very great interest. It was better, therefore, that a particular rule should be laid down, from which no deviation could be suffered. He should only say one word more, as to the court of directors having become possessed of what the committee of by-laws thought proper to communicate. He hoped no mischievous consequences would be supposed likely to arise to the company, because the directors were acquainted with what the committee had done. It certainly was an act of courtesy, to make this communication—but it was one which was constantly practised.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* wished to be understood as not meaning to impute the slightest impropriety to the course which the committee had taken, in communicating the report. On the contrary, if any person objected to it, he would contend for its perfect propriety; it had been done by former committees: and he trusted future committees would follow the example.

The hon. *F. Elphinstone* said, that if the court were at present in error, in the proceeding which had taken place, that error was sanctioned by the practice of the last thirty years, which had led to it. The court of proprietors would consider, before they decided the point in dispute, that if the business could be fairly effected in two courts instead of three, their attendance at an unnecessary court would be only a waste of that valuable time, which might be much better employed.

Mr. *Impey* observed, that what he had said on this subject, was founded on the idea that the proceedings were regular. If any irregularity had crept in, it certainly must be corrected.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to think form of very little consequence. (*No, no, from Mr. Impey.*) He had stated, that the proprietors were called on to attend the court three different days, when two would be sufficient. Now he would tell the learned gentleman that three days were always necessary, where the alteration of a by-law was contemplated. He had himself given notice of a motion on that subject, in one court, after which two courts were summoned on the same business, making three distinct proceedings on three different days. Fourteen days notice should be given on such occasions. It was understood, that every alteration meant to be proposed in the existing by-laws—that every new by-law intended to be submitted to their consideration—should be published in the newspapers fourteen days before the first court was held, at which the business was to be considered. This had not been done here. Not one of the proposed alterations was published. If, then, the present court was rightly considered, though it might in strictness be said that it was the first of three courts held on the subject of the report, yet, in point of fact, it was only equivalent to the giving of a regular notice. They now, for the first time, were apprized of the nature of the alterations recommended by the committee. They were not, however, competent at the moment to come to a decision on that, or on any other subject; and they had acted illegally, in expressing their approbation of one point; they ought, therefore, to lose no time in setting themselves right. Having done wrong, no man, nor any body of men, ought to be ashamed of correcting the error that had been committed. Consistently with their own rights, consistently with the constitution of the company, they could not proceed in their present course. It was their duty, therefore, having deviated from the proper line which their laws prescribed, to meet at a future time, and rectify the error into which they had fallen.

The *Chairman* said, that, according to the opinion of their secretary, who had much experience in the proceedings of the court, the mode adopted in the present instance, had been pursued on all previous occasions, where alterations were made in the by-laws. Another course, however, suggested itself to him:—if particular parts of the report required consideration, let them be adjourned. At the same time it should be recollected, that the committee of by-laws ceased on the 20th of that month—and, therefore, if the court proceeded now, they would possess an advantage which they might not have at a future day—namely, the

opinion of the gentlemen composing the committee of by-laws, while they continued in office.

Mr. *S. Dixon* asked, what was the notice given in the public prints? That the court would be held for the purpose of laying a report before the proprietors. If any farther proceeding were intended, why did not the advertisement say, "to lay a report before the proprietors, for their consideration?"

Mr. *Bosauquet* observed, the notice was that a general court would be held, "for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a report from the committee of by-laws, appointed by the general court on the 21st of June last, proposing the ordaining, altering, repealing, or suspending, sundry by-laws of the company." How the matter in dispute might be settled by the court was to him a point of perfect indifference. He should be ready to agree that three courts should be held, in future, instead of two, if the proprietors thought it necessary. But, in point of form, he must say, that the course of proceeding now adopted, had been followed as long as he had had the honour of being a director, now upwards of thirty years. Unless he was better advised, he should continue to think, that the proprietors had a right to make the present the first of two courts, for receiving and considering the report. If his view of the subject were proved to be erroneous, he would be just as happy on this occasion, as on any other, to change the opinion he had formed, and acknowledge that it was not correct.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, the long experience quoted by the hon. director, though it sounded, in point of years, extremely well, and had a very imposing effect—yet, he believed, when it came to be examined, it would be found to have very little weight. Very few instances had occurred, during the period mentioned by the hon. director, where reports had been delivered in from the committee of by-laws. He believed, in that long period, but two reports were made. For seven years the committee had not met at all. Therefore, although the experience of thirty years sounded loudly to the ear, it must go for little, when the instances which applied to the present case had occurred so rarely in that period. With respect to the application made to the secretary for his opinion on the course of proceeding, he felt that it was sometimes a very disagreeable thing to call for a gentleman's opinion, at a moment's notice. But, even where the opinion of counsel was given, it did not always convince those who had held contrary sentiments, that those sentiments were wrong. He did not here mean to enter into a dispute relative to the legal right which the court

possessed to proceed in the way originally proposed—but, he demanded, could any man say a word against the expediency of adopting the course he had suggested? He would not argue the question of legal right—he would give the benefit of it to those who had started the difficulty—but he would put the matter on the broad ground of expediency. A learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) had observed, that it was possible there might be matter in the report of so light a nature, that it required no discussion, and, therefore, they might proceed with it. Now, he begged leave to ask, with reference to this very observation, whether *form* was not *substance*? He would ask, whether a picked court might not pass that, as light and trivial, which a body of unprejudiced proprietors might consider of the highest importance? To support his argument more fully, he would, as the lawyers called it, put a case in point. He happened, unfortunately, to be in a minority of six proprietors, who were opposed to fifty-five ship-owners, on a recent occasion—(*a laugh*). Now, might not a body like that, if any proposition were submitted to the court, relative to the shipping-interest—no matter how important—no matter what legal question was involved in it—might they not say—"O, agree to this immediately—it is a matter of no consequence!" This, he thought, tended to prove, that form was substance; for, only by adhering to form could such transactions be prevented. Under all the circumstances of the case, they ought to receive the report now, and give notice that it would be left open, during a certain period, for the inspection of the proprietors at large.

Mr. *R. Jackson* owned that the question did not appear to him to require much observation. Throughout his professional life, he had always followed this maxim, where a doubt arose as to the propriety of a proceeding, to get rid of it as soon as possible. The first question here was, whether the proprietors believed that a doubt did exist as to the course they ought to pursue? That it did exist was evident—and they were consequently called on to remove it in the easiest possible manner. An hon. director (Mr. Bosauquet) in the course of his argument, had said, "such is your advertisement—it is perfectly regular." Now what was the scope of that advertisement? It summoned the proprietors for the purpose of having laid before them a report, undoubtedly proposing certain alterations in the by-laws, but those alterations were not stated. But, said the hon. director, "look to your by-laws, they must supersede your advertisement." What said the law? "That no alteration should be made in any by-law, with-

out the consent and approbation of two general courts to be specially summoned." To be specially summoned for what? Why for the purpose of considering some alteration proposed in a by-law, which alteration the proprietors must be acquainted with, by a previous notice of fourteen days. Thus, if the notification stated, that it was intended to diminish section 7—to add to section 8—and to annul section 9—it would be regular, and the proprietors would be enabled to come prepared to the court. But the advertisement was, in this case, couched in general terms. His hon. and learned friend (Mr. Impey) seemed to be of opinion, that, if the suggestions now submitted to the proprietors were conceded, they would, in future, on all similar occasions, be obliged to hold three general courts. This, however, did not follow. Let the advertisement explain the nature of the proposition to be submitted to the court, clearly and explicitly, as it should do, and the difficulty would be at once done away. They had been told that long practice sanctioned an immediate proceeding. This might be so—but errors were sometimes practised for a long series of years, yet that circumstance could not render them lawful. It was said, that they had formerly voted an approval of alterations in the by-laws, in the manner which was now disputed.—But what did they do, in the last year, when they discovered they were not acting correctly? They retraced their steps, and came back to what was right. In the present case, there was, at least, a fair matter of doubt, considering the nature of the advertisement, and the words of the by-law, whether their proceeding had been regular. It might well be questioned, whether the advertisement ought not to have been specific? If it ought, then it was their duty to retract the error that had been committed. But how were they to retract it? By rescinding the vote of approbation which had already been passed with respect to the first part of the report. That would be the easy and proper way. His hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) said, he would place his proposition on the ground of expediency, and not discuss the legal question, because it might not arise again. He agreed in the propriety of this observation. He did not think the question would arise again, because he was sure, that, in future, the advertisement would be specifically worded. It was true, one of the altered by-laws had been passed that morning;—but were they, therefore, when, at least, the regularity of the proceeding was doubtful, to go on with the remainder? Could any thing be more simple than to agree with his hon. friend's proposition, to let the report remain open to the inspection of the proprietors, and

summon a court to take it into consideration on a future day? This course, he thought, would relieve them from all difficulties. It was due to all parties, particularly to the committee of by-laws, who said, "we would rather you should give our report further consideration; if you examine it fully, we shall thank you. We do not desire you to approve of alterations, unless you are perfectly acquainted with their nature." If, therefore, a notice were given, that, fourteen days from the present time, the report would be taken into consideration, every objection and every obstacle would be removed. As to the observation made by the hon. Chairman, that, if a delay took place, a new committee of by-laws might perhaps be appointed, it was most clear, that, let the new committee consist of whom it might, those who were on the committee at present would still remain proprietors, and would still manifest the same zeal for the interests of the company, as they had hitherto done. Impressed with these sentiments, he thought the further consideration of the report should be deferred: that, in the mean time, it should be open to the inspection of the proprietors, and that a special court should be summoned, on a future day, to offer their deliberate opinion on the alterations recommended.

The hon. F. Elphinstone asked, whether having already agreed to one of the by-laws, they were not bound to proceed with all the rest? One of them having been gone through, was it not requisite that they should go through the whole?

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had not argued the question as one of legal doubt. He had not given a decided opinion one way or the other. He had merely stated, that such a doubt might be entertained, and he had suggested a mode of getting out of the difficulty, without any discussion of the legal question at all. But he should not feel humiliated, if the whole of the alterations had been agreed to—and if the proceeding turned out to be incorrect—to retrace his steps. He would the more readily do so, where the by-law inflicted any penalty. An irregularity in the proceeding, when such law was passed, might be pressed, in a court of justice, by the person who was likely to suffer by it. He might take advantage of the original illegality of the proceeding, and prevent the company from inflicting the intended penalty. No by-laws, in his opinion, could be valid, unless they were agreed to, *seriatim*, by the proprietors. And it was well known that a great number of them were not put, *seriatim*, in the manner for which he contended, last year. If there were any informality, however, it was not of his seeking, but of his deprecating. In the present instance, if the point were only

matter of legal doubt, he conceived they could, and they ought to get rid of it, by adopting the proposition that had been made.

Mr. S. Hall, professing the highest respect for the talents and integrity of those gentlemen who had opposed the ordinary proceeding, still could not help expressing his sentiments, though not in unison with theirs. It appeared from the advertisement, that the period required by the practice of the court, for calling the proprietors together, in order to take into the consideration certain matters, had been complied with, according to custom. He confessed it struck him at first very forcibly, that it would be taking the court by surprise, if they proceeded on the present occasion. But, when he heard the explanation of the hon. Chairman, all his doubts were removed. If they could not take the report into consideration at that time, he should be glad to know for what purpose the proprietors had been called together? He knew the advertisement said, it was to have the report laid before them. But was it not expected, by implication, that the report would be read to them, and that their opinion would be taken on it? It had been read to them. Therefore, he would ask, if the present court were adjourned, as was proposed, would not two other courts be called to confirm the report, making three in the whole? If he were wrong in his conception of the matter, then the present was not a court; but if he were right, it must be called a court—and, therefore, it was proper to take into consideration, whether any necessity existed for two future proceedings? The hon. Chairman (Mr. Howarth) had said, that neither he nor the committee were desirous of having the report hurried through the court. Now, when another court was called—the body of proprietors being, in the interim, at liberty to see the report, when every information would be given them, as a ground for their decision on this subject, he could not conceive how any imputation of precipitancy could be advanced; nor could he imagine why the business might not now proceed, in its first stage, and be finally concluded at the ensuing court. It had been observed by an hon. proprietor that *form was substance*. A learned gentleman had taken a very fair objection to this doctrine. But, if form were indeed substance, he wished to know what would become of the first item of the altered by-laws, which had been carried? What then became of the forms of the court? For, if hon. gentlemen were right, the court had entered into the consideration of the report without attending to the necessary forms, and had come to a decision on one part

of the by-laws. How, then, was the court to be extricated from the difficulty, if indeed it were one, in which it had been involved? It was recommended, that full time should be given for the proprietors to acquaint themselves with every alteration intended to be made in the by-laws. But that would not obviate the difficulty to which he had alluded.

Mr. K. Smith—"I believe the question on the first point was not decided. The affirmative of the question was put, but not the negative."

The Chairman—"I beg leave to put the hon. proprietor right on that point. The question was put, on the first item, both in the affirmative and negative."

Mr. R. Jackson called the attention of the court to the words of the advertisement, by which they were called together. The court, it set forth, was held, first, "for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a given report," and secondly, "for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution relative to Col. Bruce." This shewed that two distinct proceedings were contemplated. The exception, in the first of these clauses, distinctly proved the rule.

Mr. Herriott was of opinion, that farther time should be given before a decision took place. He, and many others, were not competent to give their opinion on alterations, of which they knew nothing before they entered the court.

Mr. Twining believed it was the anxious wish of the court of directors, that the proprietors should proceed on the subject exactly in the way which was most agreeable to themselves. He believed it was still their wish. If it were their pleasure to adjourn the consideration of the report, and to call two other courts, he, for one, would have no objection. He did not in the least care for the mode in which the business was performed. He only hoped that course would be taken, which would be most satisfactory to the proprietors, in general, and to the committee of by-laws, in particular. If the proprietors would state what they wished to be done, he was sure the court of directors would most willingly accede to it.

The Chairman—"The proposition that has been handed to me is this—'that this report be now received; that the consideration thereof be deferred; that, in the mean time, it be open for the inspection of the proprietors; and that a future court be summoned to consider of the same.' Now, I think it will be seen that there is a discrepancy in this resolution, because part of the report has been received and approved of. How are we to get over this difficulty?"

Mr. S. Hall—"I should not have

again addressed the court on this subject, if I did not feel precisely as the hon. chairman does. This was a proceeding that the court might or might not have adopted. Now the court has expressed its sense of the matter, in the clearest manner, for it has agreed to one of the items of the report."

Mr. *Howorth*—"It is extremely obvious, that it is the sense of the court, to take the report into further consideration on a future day, without proceeding on any more of the items, at present. I am willing that it should be so."

Mr. *S. Dixon*—"I must own, that the words *further consideration* have their difficulties in my mind; because they indicate, that the court has already taken the report into consideration; whilst the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) suggests that it should only be received to-day."

The *Chairman*—"There is a mode, I think, by which the principal objection, that of our having already sanctioned one of the items of the report, may be got over. Let it be understood, by common consent, that the first resolution has not passed—and let the whole report be taken into consideration at a court, specially summoned."—(*Hear! hear!*)

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*—"It can be so understood—and let it be crased from the minutes of this day's proceedings—as is frequently done with the journals of the House of Commons. This being done by general consent, the report stands, *in toto*, and may be taken into consideration at the next special court. My motion shall, therefore, be, 'that this report be now received—and'"

Mr. *Twining*—"The report is received."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*—"That is a question on which I have a power to exercise my judgment. The proprietors have a right to consider, and to express their opinion, whether this report shall be received or not. I beg leave to remark, that, in the House of Commons, the question 'that this report be now received' is always put to the vote—and, on that question, a report may be rejected." The hon. proprietor then moved—

"That this report be now received, and that the recommendations contained therein be taken into consideration, at a future court, to be specially summoned for that purpose—and, in the mean time, that it lie open to the inspection of the proprietors."

The hon. *F. Elphinstone*—"That will not be sufficient—you must specify the changes that are proposed to be made."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird*—"They will appear in the advertisement. The hon. director has hit the right nail on the

head. When the advertisement is drawn up, it will be necessary to mention the specific alterations that are intended."

The motion was then carried unanimously.

GRANT TO COLONEL BRUCE.

The *Chairman* stated, that the next business for which the court was assembled, was to take into consideration a resolution of the court of directors, granting to Colonel Patrick Bruce, late military auditor-general at Fort St. George, the sum of £1,500.

The clerk then read the resolution of the court of directors, and the report of the committee of correspondence, on which it was founded, as follows:—

At a Committee of Correspondence, 29th May 1816.

Pursuant to reference of court of 31st December 1813, the committee have considered a letter from lieut.-colonel Patrick Bruce, late military auditor general at Fort St. George, stating that since his return to England, he has been favoured with a copy of the paragraphs in the military letter to Fort St. George, dated 21st October 1812, which had not reached Madras previous to his departure, and were in reply to the recommendation from thence, to grant an increase to the salary of the military auditor general, founded upon the greatly augmented labour of that department, since the time it was originally established, submitting certain circumstances connected therewith, which may probably induce the court, upon reconsideration, to judge it proper to direct, that the intended increase should take place from the time the hon. company derived benefit from adopting those measures which produced the savings proposed by him—that as the increase was to take place from the date of the letter, his successor in office would derive a permanent additional income by the proposed arrangement, but the person by whose services the company have benefited, as repeatedly brought to the particular notice of the court, would only receive a difference of about 85*l.* should they not think proper to give their orders a more retrospective effect, he submits to their liberality, his claim to further remuneration in the way granted to his predecessor, on the following grounds.

1st. In bringing up and establishing the regularity in the auditing of the several military paymasters' monthly disbursements, to a period more immediately following their receipt, than what had been before effected in the office of audit.

2d. In suggesting the various reductions, on several occasions, in the grain, provision, and bullock departments, in the pay, and other branches connected with the military expenditure,

3d. In having recovered by retrenchment, after the final audit of several paymasters' accounts, a sum of pagodas 3,60,323, and which has been refunded and paid back into the company's treasury.

4th. That his health and constitution having been much impaired, after a residence of thirty-two years in India, he was compelled to the necessity of taking his passage to England, subjected to an enormous expense, and thereby resigning the appointment of military auditor general, and expressing his hopes, that the hon. court, having considered him worthy of reward, which from circumstances occasioned by sickness, he has been prevented enjoying, they will be pleased to bestow on him such remuneration as may be judged proportionate to the advantages which have resulted, and will result, to the hon. company from his services.

The committee, on referring to the proceedings of the Fort St. George government, find, that in December 1808, lieutenant-col. Bruce, military auditor general, made an application to the governor in council, for an increase to the salary of the office, founded principally on the very considerable augmentation to the army, and of course to the military expenditure, and requested that such increase of salary, if acceded to, might commence from the time when certain reductions of expense, which had been made at his suggestion, were carried into effect.

In bringing this claim to the notice of the court, the governor in council, in their letter of the 27th January 1809, observe, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the facts stated by lieutenant-col. Bruce; they bear testimony to the zeal and rectitude, which, on all occasions, appear to have governed his public conduct, and remark, that they shall, accordingly, have much satisfaction if the subject meets the court's favourable attention, and if the salary is augmented, they have no doubt the court's orders will have retrospective effect.

In their reply to this reference, the court, in consequence of the earnest recommendation of the government, and of the increased duties of his office, granted to lieutenant-col. Bruce, as military auditor general at Fort St. George, a salary of 4000*l.* per annum, with the regimental pay of his rank, to be in lieu of every allowance and advantage arising from batta, house-rent, establishment, or any other source, except office-rent, if an office was not provided for him,—this salary was to take effect from the date of the court's letter, viz. 21st October 1812.

Previous to the receipt of the court's orders at Madras, lieutenant-col. Bruce had been obliged by ill health to apply for leave to return to Europe, which was granted, and the governor in council, in

advising this, in their letter of the 5th March 1813, say,

"As we entertain the highest opinion of the character and services of lieutenant-col. Bruce, we beg leave to recommend his claims to your attention, and that he may receive some substantial mark of your favour."

It is evident that lieutenant-col. Bruce, in whose behalf the increase was solicited, and whose services were strongly recommended by the governor in council to the court's attention, could only have been fitted by it, to a very inconsiderable degree, owing to his having been obliged by ill health to relinquish the office, and come to Europe, in less than five months after the increase was to take effect, whilst his successor in office would enjoy the full advantage of the increased salary, from the moment of his appointment.

The committee therefore, on due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, recommend to the court, that in full satisfaction and reward for his merits and services, during the time he held the office of military auditor general at Fort St. George, which are so strongly recommended to the court's attention by the governor in council, lieutenant-col. Bruce be presented with the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, provided the general court shall sanction, and the board of commissioners for the affairs of India approve and confirm the said donation, conformably with the 88th section of the act of the 53d of his Majesty, cap. 155.

These documents having been gone through—

The *Chairman* inquired, as the circumstances of Colonel Bruce's case were so fully detailed in the report, whether the proprietors would wish to have it read again? The report detailed the circumstances more accurately than he could. If gentlemen did not desire to have it read a second time, he should proceed to put the question.

Mr. *Hume* expressed himself anxious to offer a few observations, before the question was put to the court. From merely hearing it read, it was impossible to become acquainted with its details. The advertisement did not offer any information on the subject. From that no person could imagine the reasons by which the court of directors were induced to recommend this grant. The advertisement set forth, "that a resolution would be this day laid before the court, for granting to Colonel Bruce, a certain sum, *for the reasons therein stated.*" But whether the report was to be open to the inspection of the proprietors, or whether, in point of fact, it had been open to them for perusal, he did not know.

The *Chairman* answered, "that it had been left open to the proprietors."

Mr. *Hume* proceeded.—He had no opportunity of seeing it; and, in future advertisements, he thought it should be stated, whether the documents connected with any resolution of this kind were or were not left open for inspection at the India house. The reasons assigned for making this grant to Colonel Bruce, were his long services, and the benefits he had rendered the company, as military auditor general; the report also noticed the infirmity and bodily disease which his long residence in India, had occasioned. Now, as far as he knew anything of Colonel Bruce, he was as healthy a man as any in that court. If there was to be another proceeding before the proposed grant were ratified, he should not offer any objection to the motion for approving it. He wished, therefore, to know, whether the present proceeding would be final, or whether the resolution would be subject to the confirmation of a second court. As the by-laws had been altered, a second court would be necessary.

The *Chairman*.—"As the by-laws now stand, the decision of the present court must be conclusive, with respect to the proposition laid upon the table. He wished to mention, that the report had been lying open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the first day on which public notice had been given of the intended grant. The by-law, section xx. chap. 6, was minutely complied with—the report having been open to the examination of any proprietor, from the day the proposition was first advertised."

Mr. *Hume* said, he knew the by-law ordained that the report should be open to the inspection of the proprietors; but, as the circumstance was not noticed in the advertisement, he had doubted whether the direction had been complied with. Now, looking round to the empty benches—remarking the thin attendance of proprietors—it appeared to him to be a matter of very serious consideration, whether at such a time, they would be justified in voting away a large sum of money. Of Colonel Bruce he could say nothing. His objection had nothing to do with the merits of that gentleman. He believed him to be an excellent and meritorious officer. But, having received a report, on that day, from the committee of by-laws, recommending, amongst other alterations, that every resolution of the court of directors, granting a gratuity exceeding 600*l.* should be submitted to two general courts, for their approbation, could they, consistently with that decency and respect which was due to the body who authorized that report, render the present proceeding final, where the sum proposed was 1500*l.*? Never did a resolution come before them under circumstances that required more solemnity and

consideration. A report had been laid on their table, recommending, that, in future, no grant, exceeding 600*l.* should be agreed to, finally, at one general court. This suggestion ought surely to be attended to. If, in the course of fourteen days, any gentleman should have reason to doubt the propriety of the vote, he would thus be afforded an opportunity of coming into the court, and stating his objections to the grant of so much money. He thought, in justice to the committee of by-laws, and to the funds of the company, the court ought to defer their final consideration. The resolution might be agreed to on that day, subject to the confirmation of a subsequent court. He was of opinion that the circumstances which called for votes of such a kind should be more fully stated. Already three or four individuals had come before the court, and procured grants of the same nature—and the proprietors, even yet, had not all the information before them, connected with those grants, which they ought to have. The court ought to look to the manner in which their officers were paid abroad, when such votes were called for. The military auditor general at Fort St. George, now received 4000*l.* per annum, and, in addition to that, they were now about to grant 1500*l.* to the late auditor-general. It was true, he had given up the situation, and left India. But that very circumstance opened a new door for applications. For if, in consequence of the labour attached to a situation, the salary was raised, and the individual holding it, thought fit immediately to resign, he might, whether distressed or not, apply to the court for a round sum, to place him on something like a level with his successor in point of emolument.

Mr. *S. Dixon* was of opinion, that the approval of the grant should have the confirmation of a second court. That mode of proceeding ought always to be followed. There was nothing disrespectful to the individual in pursuing it. For a gentleman who deserved well of the company, however often he came before the court, would be sure on such occasions, to receive fresh marks of esteem and respect. He conceived it was extremely proper, in a case of that kind, the proceeding adopted by one court should be confirmed by another—and he suggested, whether it would not be as well, if a great part of the matter contained in the report were omitted. He thought that great part of the report might be left out with propriety. Certainly there was much of the service of this gentleman, which it was his bounden duty only to have done, as a servant of the company; but that was not the point which ought to be the immediate consideration of the court. They should re-

collect, that a great part of the colonel's life had been devoted to the company ; and after thirty-two years' service, it was not too much to give him the comparatively trifling sum now proposed. He presumed that the statement of the length of his service was correct.

The *Chairman* informed the court, that the colonel had stated it himself, in his memorial.

Mr. *Dixon* took it for granted, therefore, that when the court looked to the long period of thirty-two years' service in India, they would not think the remuneration now proposed to be given was too much. According to his calculation, £1,500 would amount to no more than £40 a year for that period ; the proposition was merely to give him £1,500—could that be considered too much for a person, who had faithfully performed his duty for that immense length of time, and in such a climate ? it must be taken too for granted, unless the contrary was shewn by facts, that during all that time he had conducted himself with fidelity, and with advantage to the company. He trusted, under these circumstances, the question would be carried unanimously.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* should not have spoken upon the subject, did he not feel himself bound, in fairness to himself, having objected to the grant in favour of Col. Ochterlony. On similar grounds he was bound to oppose the present motion. It would be unfair to his own motives on that occasion, if he were not to object to the present grant ; indeed, he should have thought himself justified in principle to have opposed it, if it had been the first case of the kind ; but more particularly so after his opposition to General Ochterlony's grant, on the same grounds. He did not enter into the merits of Col. Ochterlony, but he objected to the principle of granting a sum of money at *one* general court ; and he did really think there was something very sound in the observation, which fell from the honourable gentleman who spoke last, when he observed, upon the inconsistency of the by-laws, which required that there should be two courts to confirm the trifling grant of £200 a year, and yet the concurrence of but one court was required, to confirm a grant of perhaps £20,000. The inconsistency of this principle was so obvious, that he was at a loss to imagine upon what ground it could have proceeded. He was happy now, however, to find that the time was approximating, when it would be utterly impossible to do otherwise than have two courts, to confirm such grants of money. He would therefore suggest that the consideration of the present question should be postponed, if not until after the new law should be passed, at least until another court. He had

no objection to the merits of Colonel Bruce, for he had no doubt that, as far as merits went, that officer was entitled to the sum of £1,500. But he really thought that the directors ought, from common respect to the opinion, which he believed was very general amongst the proprietors, to withdraw this proposition for the present ; and more particularly so, because if the court passed the resolution now, it would be final. This, therefore, was the season for opposition, because if it was now passed, Colonel Bruce would be clearly entitled to the money. He begged to be understood, that he only suggested this course of proceeding from principle, and not from any objection to the amount of the sum, or the merits of the person. It must be admitted, that it was a very small sum ; but still that was perhaps the reason why he felt some little astonishment, that it should be brought forward on that day. If it was £20,000, he was thoroughly persuaded that the court of directors would not have ventured to have proposed it, within fourteen days of the time when it was expected that a new by-law would be made upon this subject. The smallness of the sum, therefore, proposed as it was at such a season, was a circumstance of great suspicion, and he was quite satisfied that if Colonel Bruce had been consulted, he would have been the first to have flung it from him. He would have said, "don't bring this forward at this time: it will have the air of a job—as if you were afraid of a decision, and wished to take the court by surprise." Now he was far from seeing that the smallness of the sum exempted it from that imputation ; the very smallness of the sum ought to have made the directors the more cautious of bringing it forward at such a time. Weak indeed was the defence of such a proceeding, if it were put upon the smallness of the sum. Therefore, in the name of Colonel Bruce, it ought to be withdrawn, for the sake of his reputation. He (Mr. K.) objected to it in his turn, for he had no hesitation in saying, that he did believe this recommendation was founded in fairness ; but he objected to it solely upon the ground of consistency in his own conduct. If it had been a very large sum, he had no hesitation in saying (perhaps he should not get much credit for liberal qualities by the statement), but if it had been a sum of £20,000, it would have taken a very long investigation to convince him that it was not a job. The directors placed themselves in that situation of having suspicious of that kind arise in men's minds, by such haste in bringing the motion forward in such a critical juncture, when it would do just as well a month hence, and be free from those suspicions

to which it now gave rise. He threw this out in perfect good-humour, thinking it would be creditable to the directors to withdraw it from immediate consideration. For their own sakes, they ought to guard their proceeding from the imputation he thought it liable to; but more particularly, he thought they ought to guard Col. Bruce from the least imputation upon the subject. If there should be any thing in this suggestion, for withdrawing the motion, that should appear to cast a slur upon Col. Bruce, he should be excessively sorry; but he was persuaded that the circumstance could, in no way whatever, affect the character and credit of the Colonel, either in the estimation of the proprietary or that of the public. For his own part, he could not consent to vote for this question, having voted against Colonel Ochterlony. He had voted against that gallant officer's grant being taken into consideration at one court, and he considered himself bound to do the same in the present instance. This was his only objection; and if it was determined to persevere in the question, he should certainly vote against it upon that ground. It was for those who were interested in Col. Bruce's feelings to assist in preventing its further progress.

The *Chairman* thought that the court of directors had no choice in the proceeding. The fact was, that by the by-laws the question could not be now withdrawn. It depended, therefore, upon the general court whether they would adjourn its further consideration. It was right for the court gravely to consider this; for as the law stood, the decision of the general court on that day must be conclusive. The case had been laid fairly before the court of proprietors, and it was for them to dispose of it.

Mr. Elphinstone would trespass upon the court for not more than a minute. He was perfectly disinterested in the whole of the business, for he did not know Colonel Bruce, nor did he ever see him to his knowledge. Therefore he (*Mr. E.*) must assert that he was as clear of any job as the honourable gentleman himself, who was so very ready to impute it to the directors. He believed the court of directors had no feelings whatever inconsistent with their duty.

Mr. Kinnaird said he imputed nothing to the directors.

Mr. Elphinstone said, that if the hon. gentleman did not mean to impute it, he at least went "about and about it," and no one could misunderstand the imputations thrown out. If there was no meaning intended by what the hon. gentleman had said, perhaps it would have been better if he had been wholly silent. It had certainly struck him (*Mr. E.*) that the hon. gentleman had gone out of his la-

titude for the very purpose of throwing out some imputation of improper conduct in the directors. The hon. gentleman would not however profit much by his endeavours for this purpose, the subject was actually before and in the hands of the court, and he was very sorry to see it so ill attended on such a subject, but really he hoped that the hon. gentleman was not speaking the sense even of the few proprietors present upon the question. The hon. gentleman had laid great stress upon the word *we*.—"We ought to do this;" and "*we* ought to do that," as if he spoke the whole voice of the court. For his (*Mr. E.*'s) own part, he valued what the hon. gentleman had spoken as the voice of an individual. Had the hon. gentleman confided himself to his individual character he would have contented himself by saying, "*My* opinion is this—and *my* opinion is that." The hon. gentleman had asked, "What will the public think, what will the proprietors think if this thing is not put off? The public will believe that there is some doubt of Col. Bruce's deserving this." He (*Mr. E.*) believed there would be some injurious opinions formed if the question was put off; and, therefore, it was the duty of the court with a substantive proposition before it, to decide upon the proposition on that day. The sun was not large, and he verily believed that Col. Bruce had worthily deserved it. For his part, he had never seen him, nor did he know any thing of him, except as a servant of the company; but he believed that he had earned and deserved the grant. He should feel sorry if the question were postponed merely because a few individuals thought proper to oppose it. The proceeding was allowed by the by-laws; it was sanctioned by practice; but the hon. gentlemen who opposed it, seemed to wish to have every thing their own way. He begged leave to suggest that the court of proprietors would save themselves a great deal of trouble and difficulty by not opposing the dictates of their own by-laws.

Mr. Dixon said, he understood that one of the proposed alterations in the by-laws was to prevent the recurrence of questions of this kind in future, without having the consideration of two courts. The report of the committee upon that subject, would come before the court of proprietors in so short a time, that he hoped, considering the smallness of the sum, and considering the length of services it was meant to reward, gentlemen would be pleased to concur in the motion at once, without any further adjournment; for certainly the public, out of doors, and it could not be helped, would think, that if there should be any delay, there must of necessity be some

demur on the part of the proprietors to this grant, and that such demur must originate on the ground of Col. Bruce's merits. But, as the present by-law stood, and there was no dispute upon the score of merits, the colonel was entitled to the money. He could not understand upon what ground it was now opposed, particularly as the alteration in the by-laws was likely so soon to take place. For one, he should certainly give his concurrence to what was proposed.

The *Chairman*, in explanation, said, that when he spoke last, he wished to be only understood, that if it was the general sense of the court, the question might be adjourned; but if it was not the general sense of the proprietors, certainly, in point of regularity, the question should be decided upon at that moment.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* conceived that the proposition of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) near him, was entirely with a view rather to the unanimous approbation of the general court upon the measure recommended, than to throw any doubt upon the justice of Colonel Bruce's claim to remuneration. He rather thought that the object of his hon. friend was to postpone the consideration of the subject until the nature of the by-laws, now in prospect, was ascertained. The court must be aware, that if the question was persisted in at the present moment it would be carried in the affirmative, for it was hardly possible that the general court of proprietors would negative a question of that sort. But he begged leave to say that if this was the determination of the court, there were gentlemen present who were prepared to propose an amendment upon the question, and consequently if they were compelled to do this, it would put an end to that unanimity which was so desirable upon the subject. He did not believe that his worthy friend meant to pledge himself to this line of conduct, if he could avoid it; for he was persuaded his worthy friend objected rather to the time and manner, and principle of the thing—than any serious disposition he had to oppose the measure itself. Unanimity he believed was the object of his worthy friend, and he hoped the general court would promote that object by consenting to withdraw for the present the question proposed, rather than compel him to propose an amendment, which must throw some degree of discussion on the proceeding. Nothing would be lost by postponing the subject, whereas the grant would come with more satisfaction when accompanied with that unanimity which it would meet with on a future day. He hoped, therefore, the court would consent to postpone it for the reasons his hon. friend had given. He should be sorry to see the question passed

when there were some serious doubts entertained by the court as to the regularity and decorum of the proceedings. It would give him pain to see a want of unanimity upon such a subject; but if the court of directors placed his friends and himself in that situation, which he should wish to avoid, a sense of duty must prompt them to bring forward the amendment. He hoped even for the sake of the hon. officer that the question would be postponed with a view to that unanimity which must be so pleasing to his feelings. He (Mr. A.) believed him to be an officer of great merit, and even though he did not know him or his merits, it would be unworthy of him to say any thing against him. For the sake therefore of that unanimity which was desirable he hoped the court would consent to postpone the consideration of the question, as it was not deciding any opinion as to its merits.

Mr. *Pattison* said, that if the question was to be postponed and the proposed new by-law should pass, by which individuals must come before two courts in cases of this description, the consequence would be that Colonel Bruce must come before two other courts besides this. In the meantime he would stand impeached, in a manner, of being unworthy the grant proposed.—(*No, no, no.*)—He must contend that if the new law passes, the case of Colonel Bruce would have to undergo the discussion of two other courts besides this; (*hear, hear, hear*), and that was a hardship. Every thing too closely looked into became a hardship.—(*Hear, hear.*)—For his part he considered Colonel Bruce's an authentic good case. It stood upon its own merits: but at the same time he did not think it fair the colonel should be subjected to a greater ordeal than that which his case was required to undergo *by the laws in being*. At present he was only subjected by the law to the decision of *one* court; there was this necessity in the case, that if the process of the by-laws had not been stopped, and the by-laws had actually passed, a general court on that day could not have carried the question. And by the supposed by-law he must be subjected to a second discussion of his case after that by-law passed. Therefore he thought the fair line of proceeding would be to subject him only to the scrutiny of *one* court. In legal strictness the resolution ought to pass and ought not to be subjected to the decision of another court. The object of the hon. gent. seemed to be to pass the by-law first, and then subject him to the inconvenience of having him brought before two other courts.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* collected from an observation of the hon. gent. who spoke last, that some doubts and difficulties would arise upon the construction of

the by-law to be proposed; this was what he collected from the hon. gent. Now it was for the court to say whether they would place themselves in that situation. He could not agree with what fell from his hon. friend within the bar, that any doubts and difficulties would arise from the circumstance of postponing the colonel's case. There ought to be some confidence placed in the conduct of the court of proprietors; but really from the manner in which the subject was pressed it would lead to an apprehension that there was some doubt and some want of merit in the case. The natural result of that would be that every man must think it more material to agree in the necessity of further inquiry than to consent to the motion without farther question. But difficulties being now cut short by the by-laws, and further inquiry being refused, it would naturally lead to doubts of the soundness of the case. For his own part, if he were the directors, rather than expose the motion to such a sort of discussion, he would content himself by seconding the suggestion of his hon. friend: for otherwise the motion would be exposed to great hazard. His sincere hope was that the court would come to an unanimous resolution upon the subject; but this could not be effected if there was not further delay allowed. He should feel happy in consenting to the motion if it was properly laid before the court, and he was sure that Colonel Bruce himself would feel no satisfaction in receiving a grant of money where there was the least shadow of doubt cast upon the propriety of the grant. There would be no injury sustained by delaying the subject until the new by-laws were adopted, and then the case would come before the court in a manner so cordial and grateful to the feelings of the proprietors, as could not fail to produce the unanimous concurrence of every gentleman. But as matters at present stood it would be impossible to effect unanimity if the question was now pressed, for he, as a member of that court, would not dispense with the performance of his duty.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, that the consequence of such a proceeding would be to subject this gentleman to the most inconvenient suspense for a fortnight: and for what? Why to please two or three individuals, who thought proper to start up and interpose unreasonable doubts and difficulties. If the court thought it right to afford this grant at all, they ought to afford it readily and willingly, and not put the colonel to the distress of a fortnight or a month's hesitation; and for what purpose? Why, only to keep the matter in suspense. He could not understand that the gentlemen had any other object in view. It was much better to

go into the merits of the case, and finish it at once rather than postpone it. Indeed there was no other motion that could be made upon the subject; for it was required by the by-law that the questions should be decided at one court, and therefore no good could be attained by referring it to a second.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* said it was necessary for him to move that the consideration of the subject be postponed, and to take the sense of the court upon that question. If he found that it would be postponed willingly, he would give no farther trouble; but otherwise he would go into the merits of the case at once, and oppose it to the utmost of his power. He therefore concluded by moving—"that the consideration of this question be postponed to a future general court."

Mr. *Dixon* said that there being a new question now proposed, he would make this one observation, namely, that if there was not a remedy so near at hand for preventing the recurrence of this proceeding, he would have gone with all his heart and soul, with his hon. friend: but he thought, considering the services, and the circumstances under which this case was brought before the court no further delay ought to take place.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* declared he was sure there would be a great want of unanimity if the question was now pressed.

The *Chairman* observed that he believed the original question had not been distinctly put; it was this: "that this court approve and confirm the resolution of the court of directors of the 29th ult. granting the sum of 1500l. to Lieut. Col. Patrick Bruce, late military auditor of Fort St. George."

The *Deputy Chairman* thought there could be no doubt of the merits of the question. The court of directors had no desire to hasten the course of the transaction. It had gone before them in the usual routine of business and he submitted to the hon. proprietor (Alderman Atkins) whether he would, merely for the sake of using his own power, leave the question hanging over the head of the colonel; there being a law enacted which perfectly authorised the present proceeding. With respect to the new by-law that had been talked of, no one could at present say whether or not that law would be carried into effect. He therefore must ask whether it would not be better and more decorous, if the court thought the merits of the case justified the resolution, to come to an immediate decision, rather than hang this gentleman on the tenter hooks of suspense for a month longer, on a question too which must ultimately be carried with unanimity. He therefore hoped that there would not be any further opposition to the question.

Mr. Twining begged leave to state that he was totally unacquainted with the gentleman whose case was now brought before the court, and therefore he had no bias whatever on the subject; but he understood that the question had been brought before the court in a most satisfactory manner and conformably to the present established rules and customs of the company; and that no irregularity had been committed on the part of the court of directors. He understood, also, that no suspicion was entertained by any member of the general court, as to the fairness of the gentleman's character, and the reasonableness of the sum proposed to be given to him. But it was said that the question should be put off till the proposed by-laws had passed, or until the court had decided upon them. Now, supposing the by-law in question to pass—for it was mere matter of supposition—and no gentleman could undertake to say with certainty that such a law *would* pass—but taking it for granted that the law alluded to should be established, why then this law, operating upon this gentleman, who now came forward according to the existing rules and regulations of the company, would have the effect of an *ex post facto* law. That clearly would be so, if the suggested law were to pass, and therefore this gentleman who was before the court now, under the law as it at present stands, must ultimately be governed by a law, which is not at this moment in existence. There was no question raised against the gallant colonel; but hon. gentlemen proposed to put the subject, and for what purpose, why, in order to make a law which, if it should become one, was intended to bear *retrospectively*. Really—for his part he did not know any thing more unfair or improper. It had been decided that the gentleman had real merits to entitle him to the money in question, and the claim seemed to the court of directors, as honourable a one as any proposition that ever came before them. What, then, could be the motive for keeping this claim in abeyance, in order to wait for an un-named by-law? If the court of proprietors had any doubt of the propriety of the grant,—and if they thought that there was any ground for suspicion,—and that this gentleman's merits did *not* entitle him to a fair claim,—why, then, the consequence would be, that the proprietors would reject his proposal, altogether. But if they thought *otherwise*—he (Mr. T.) for one, wished the question should be decided at the present moment.

Mr. Kinnaird could not endure the idea of having the question put upon the footing, in which it was met by the

hon. gentlemen within the bar. He did not think that the language they had used tended very much to harmonize the court, or produce unanimity upon this question. After the language used by the deputy chairman, it was impossible for any proprietor to sit in that court, without expressing his surprize and astonishment at the state and manner in which he and his colleagues had thought proper to treat this subject. Indeed it had been more than once his (Mr. K's) lot to hear from that side of the bar, very strong reproofs pass upon the conduct of gentlemen on his side. Now he appealed to the court whether there was any occasion either from the language or the manner of any gentlemen on this side of the bar, which called for any personal or illiberal imputation of motives, in the course of the present friendly conversation?—And yet the hon. deputy chairman had taken upon himself to state, that the hon. alderman's (Atkins) motives were merely to shew his power. He (Mr. K.) ventured to say, that the hon. alderman had merely acted from the same motives that he (Mr. K.) and other individuals on his side of the bar had acted. Persuaded he was that the hon. alderman was far above acting upon such illiberal motives. For himself he had no desire to shew any *power* on the present occasion. He only stood in the situation of any other proprietor, who was anxious of doing his duty as a member of the court, and he could not be supposed to have any bad or improper motives for his conduct. Now, there was another part of the language held on that side of the bar, by the four hon. directors who had spoken, which he must beg most vehemently to deprecate. They had said it was a *hardship* upon the gentleman, who had come before the court of proprietors.—Really, upon his word, this was the first time he had ever heard that it was a hardship upon any person who came before the court, and said, "be so good as to give me out of your bounty, a remuneration for services"—to be told that his claim ought to be considered before it was granted. Truly, it was a hardship for such a person to be told, "we must think of your claim twice." What was it that the court of directors had taken upon themselves to do?—They had taken upon themselves to remunerate one of their servants, and to give away a large sum of the company's money: and then the court of proprietors were to be told that it was a severe *hardship* that the gentleman was to come and ask for the money twice! Would it be a hardship, then, if the court were to pass that law, which he hoped would be unanimously passed, by which those who

should come afterwards to claim money in this way, were to be called upon to submit their claims to two courts?—Really, such language as this he never heard in that court before. Was it to be endured, that the court were to be told that such a law imposed a hardship upon an applicant for money, when he should be called upon to come a second time before the court for the confirmation of his grant?—It was a *hardship*,—forsooth! to be asked twice to establish his claim upon legitimate grounds! If there was any hardship in the case, the hardship was upon the court of proprietors, who were denied the privilege of considering twice whether they should grant such a sum of money. Truly, because they asked this privilege, they were told by the hon. deputy-chairman, “they would hang the gentleman one long whole month upon the tenter-hooks, if they were to consider a second time of the propriety of granting him the sum of £1500!”—Was it really the case, that a delay of a week or a month in the grant of such claim, would be the ruin of this gentleman and his family? Or such an inconvenience as would greatly distress him?—Did the gentleman come forward and place the whole of his happiness into so small a sum as £1500?—And could he have any objection if his claim was well founded, to come forward and meet the proprietors, face to face, twice, and prove that he was fairly entitled to it. The gentleman came forward and asked for this sum, not as a petitioner, but asked it as an appeal to the company’s justice. Therefore, he (Mr. K.) thought the gentleman did not owe the hon. deputy-chairman any thanks for stating that he was on the *tenter-hooks* if this question was postponed. He (Mr. K.) trusted that Colonel Bruce entertained not a shadow of doubt of the result of this application. He was sure that gentleman would have too much manliness to have such a thought connected with his motives for this appeal. And, in the name of Colonel Bruce, he protested against that gentleman’s being supposed to “hang on the tenter-hooks.” If this subject should be delayed for another month, he (Mr. K.) was persuaded that the gentleman had too much independence to be influenced by such illiberal feelings; and he had no doubt that if the hon. deputy-chairman were to ask Col. Bruce’s sentiments upon the subject, he would tell him that he was influenced by no consideration; that he asked only for justice—that he asked for no favour, and was ready to prove his claim to what was offered. If Col. Bruce was consulted upon the subject, he would answer, “I stand upon my own character, and I entertain no fears for the result of an

inquiry into my claims to this money.” Sure he was, that if Col. Bruce had any idea of what was going forward in that court, he would be the first to propose and recommend the propriety of a further consideration of the case. He (Mr. K.) therefore protested against the idea of Col. Bruce’s being placed under a hardship by delay. The effect of such a notion would be injurious to the feelings of Col. Bruce; for if the court were to hold out that they were placing him under a hardship, they would then, indeed, be imposing a real hardship upon his feeling. They would be doing him a disservice. It was doing him a gross disservice to say, that any hardship was imposed upon him by coming to the resolution now suggested. The court of directors had no right to say, that the proprietors were placing Col. Bruce under a hardship. What he (Mr. K.) asked for had prudence and discretion for its foundation, and the question was not what the amount of the sum was, but whether it was fit, as a principle of action in that court, whether any sum, however small, should be granted at *one* court? It was not because the sum was confined to £1500 that he objected to the present proposal; for it was £50,000, and was recommended upon proper grounds, he should not refuse it if it came regularly before the court. He had already distinctly stated the ground of his opposition to the present grant. What was it? Why, because he had objected to Col. Ochterlony’s grant upon the same ground; and as he had said before, if this had been a grant of £50,000 he would have felt the same objection. Once more he begged to say, that he and his hon. friends had no other motives for their conduct than consistency and principle; and if the court of directors wished the proprietors to be unanimous upon this subject, they would at once consent to postpone the question. If they did not consent to this, then he had distinctly explained the motives why he and his hon. friends persevered in objecting to it. If the thing was right, it was much more honourable to Col. Bruce to have the question postponed, than to enforce it at that time against the sense of the proprietary; and he insisted, that upon such delay, the court did not place him under any hardship. He was under no hardship, if called upon, to subject himself to those by-laws which should be passed, nor would he be exposed to any hardship if his case was submitted to the due consideration of the proprietors, knowing, as he did, and every man must, that if his case was well founded it would be met upon pure and liberal principles.

Mr. Elphinstone said, that if the ho-

nourable gentleman who spoke last, was giving the opinion of the general court, it would be entitled to great weight, but he trusted that was not the case. The opinion of the honourable gentleman was entitled to no more consideration than what was due to that of any other individual. For although the hon. gentleman had made use of the plural pronoun *we*, he had no right to assume, that there was any other gentleman in court, who concurred with him in sentiment. Therefore, when the hon. gentlemen spoke of *us* and of *we*, he must not expect that his opinion would have any more weight than as the declaration of his individual sentiment. He (Mr. E.) believed it was himself who made use of the phrase, "hanging upon tenter-hooks," which had given so much offence to the hon. gentleman. He would now repeat the expression again, that he did think an unnecessary delay of this description, would be hanging the hon. officer upon the tenter-hooks of expectation and suspense. He maintained that it was neither just nor liberal to oppose obstacles in the way of so honest and conscientious a case. He (Mr. E.) should not give way to the single opinion of any man in that court, backed as he was, by the soundness and honesty of the case which was advocated. It was not because the hon. gentleman said, *we* do this—and *we* do that—that therefore he was to carry the sense of the court. His was but the opinion of an individual; and he (Mr. E.) would not bow to any individual opinion. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

The Deputy Chairman begged to say, that notwithstanding the intemperate manner of the hon. gentleman's speech, he did not mean to retract one single word of what he had said. It had been acknowledged by every body that no question could arise upon the merits of this gentleman; and all that was said by way of recommending the question of postponement, was that there would be a by-law, hereafter to be proposed, under the operation of which, this gentleman's case ought to be submitted. From the manner in which the gentleman on the other side of the court, seemed to speak, it would really appear that there was no doubt whatever but such a law would be carried into effect. They had forgotten, however, that the law had not yet been brought forward, and that it remained a question, whether the proprietors would adopt it at all? Probably they might adopt it; but it should be remembered that such a law was at present unknown. The court of directors had followed the law as it now stood, and they submitted, that there was no pretence, either upon the merits, or the principle of the case, for putting off this proceeding to another general court.

Mr. Alderman Atkins said, he did not make use of any observation in the course of this discussion to shew any power he might have, as a proprietor, to interrupt unanimity on this question. He had merely stated, that he, for one, deprecated the manner of bringing forward a motion which tended to excite observation and disunion, which of all things, he wished to avoid. It was not that he desired to exercise any power he might have, that prompted him to this course of conduct. The conscientious discharge of his duty, and that alone, had influenced his actions, in that day's proceedings. If, however, he found his humble power, such as it was, attempted to be invaded, he would make use of every exertion within his ability in defending his rights, and contending for his powers. He had abstained, most industriously, from making use of any hard words in the course of the conversation, but he thought there was very little encouragement for him to persevere in that determination, after the tone and language of the hon. gentlemen within the bar. It was not, however their language or their tone, that should intimidate him from expressing his opinions and defending his rights. Nevertheless, he should always, he hoped, express his opinions with temperance and moderation. He had endeavoured to do so that day, with a sincere wish to avoid every thing that might look like disunion or disagreement; but from the manner in which the subject was now brought forward, he pledged himself that he would do every thing in his power to exert the rights he had in that place; and the directors might rely upon it, he should not be wanting in spirit to enforce those rights.

The Chairman then read the question;—when

Alderman Atkins rose again, and said, that having been unjustly accused of exercising his powers, he should now exercise them indeed. He had moved an amendment to the question which had been just read, in which he was determined to persevere; for as no concessions were made to him, he would make none.

Mr. Bosanquet apprehended that the amendment now moved, would not be effective; for there being a substantive motion before the court, the hon. alderman must propose to leave out the words of the original motion, for the purpose of inserting some other words in their stead, by way of amendment.

Alderman Atkins said he was quite aware that he should not be able to propose an amendment to the main question, his would be a question of adjournment. He had, however, no objection to withdraw his amendment, as his friends and himself were ready now to meet the ques-

tion, and do their duty. If the court, however, would acquiesce in the proposition for putting off the question, he should not attempt to oppose it. His sole object was to avoid the question, by some arrangement such as he had suggested; but if it was determined to persevere in the question, he must now meet it, and exert himself in the discharge of his duty. Certainly his object now could not be attained by his amendment in its present shape; therefore, with the general concurrence of the court, he would withdraw his amendment.

The hon. Alderman accordingly withdrew his amendment.

The *Chairman* then put the question again, when

Mr. *Hume* rose and said, that before the question was put, he meant to move an amendment. As he had already stated, perhaps he came forward to move this amendment with a very bad grace, when it was recollected the part he had taken in Sir David Ochterlony's case. When that case was before the court, he himself had strenuously urged an immediate decision upon it. He was afterwards extremely sorry for having done so, although at that time he thought he was perfectly right. The principle to which he alluded was, that every grant of money by the general court should come under the consideration of the proprietors at two courts, to ensure their deliberate opinions. He did, in opposition to his hon. friends' opinions, urge the immediate decision upon General Ochterlony's grant, not considering the extent and the tendency to which the principle of it went. If the hon. Deputy Chairman (Mr. Babb) had waited, and not assigned to him (Mr. H.) the lowest and the basest motives for his present conduct: motives which he should disdain to acknowledge, and which he was surprised to hear assigned within the bar; he would have found that such conduct could not be deservedly laid to his charge. He was accused of exerting his power, as a proprietor—to do what? To torture! and to give unnecessary trouble!—That was not his (Mr. H.'s) nature. He cautioned that hon. gentleman in future to be on his guard, in assigning motives to any man of such a nature, without being well founded in his charge. He had blamed him (Mr. Babb) for assigning motives to him (Mr. H.) of an improper nature, in bringing forward this question. Now he appealed to the court, whether a word had dropped from him, to justify such an insinuation? He had not even noticed to the court, that he should move for an amendment; the hon. alderman had only mentioned, that it was likely to be made if time for consideration were not allowed. For his own part, knowing that his mode of address-

ing the directors had on former occasions unintentionally given offence, he had come down to the court with a firm determination to avoid, as much as possible, every expression which could have the remotest tendency to give offence, or to throw any imputation upon the court of directors: but when the hon. deputy chairman came forward in this manner to be the aggressor, and impute unworthy motives to his hon. friend and himself, he would be himself to blame, if any thing took place in the course of that discussion, or in the course of any future business, which might be of an unpleasant nature. He (Mr. H.) now came forward, not to propose a resolution of his own, but one of his honourable and learned friend's (Mr. Jackson's), who was unable to attend the court to the end of that day's proceedings; but in consequence of his (Mr. H.'s) own improper conduct, in urging premature decision in the proceedings upon General Ochterlony's grant, and confessing that he had done wrong in so doing then, and being willing to repair his fault as much as possible, he did not scruple for a moment to receive the amendment from his hon. and learned friend, who had intended to propose it to the court himself, if the motion which had already been proposed for postponing this question should be refused. He approved entirely of his friend's amendment, and only regretted that he could not give it that support, which his hon. and learned friend was so much better able to give. But were his honourable friends and himself thus tamely to sit by, and hear themselves accused of motives for their conduct so unworthy of their characters? and he must say, that it was in defiance of such illiberal conduct, that he was determined now to persevere with the amendment, which he felt to be more imperiously necessary than before. The amendment would shew that their opposition to this question was founded upon public principle, and not upon selfish or personal views; and he further trusted, whatever might be the decision with respect to the amendment, that the court of proprietors would be satisfied that it was not done through the spirit of saving the company's money, and of preventing the grant of a sum which one of the company's servants might be entitled to receive. It was not the amount of the grant to which he and his friends objected, for the principle of their appointment to a grant of 1,500*l.* would equally extend to a grant of 650*l.* or 50,000*l.* What he protested against, was the idea of hastening, and urging with such expedition, the expenditure of the company's money, without due consideration; for, as one of his hon. friends had said, it would indeed be an extraordinary position to

maintain, "that it would be a hardship upon any individual, to be sent back for fourteen days or a month, in order that his case might be fairly discussed."—Would it, indeed, be hanging a man up to torture, or on tenter-hooks, as the Deputy Chairman said, if he were called upon to wait for a fortnight before his claim should be ratified? The very idea of haste, in cases of this description, must excite a suspicion in the mind of every man present that the claim was not just, that it was without foundation, and could not bear investigation. Certainly in his (Mr. H.'s) mind the meritorious claims of Col. Bruce had never once been questioned; but the appearance, if any, in the present case, excited a suspicion that all was not very right; for if the claim was well founded he should be glad to know what occasion there was for enforcing an immediate decision upon the grant? The rights of Col. Bruce could not be injured by delay or by investigation. On the contrary, the more they were inquired into, the more would they be confirmed, and the more would the proprietary be satisfied of their justice and liberality; and Col. Bruce would receive it also with the greater credit. No doubt the court of directors had considered this matter a good deal; but it should be remembered that the court of proprietors had not considered it at all. It was not fair therefore, to say that their refusal of the grant, at the present moment, and the first hearing, were hanging this poor gentleman up to torture. For his own part, he thought the greatest torture to a liberal and honest mind would be the idea of having his claims subjected to doubts and difficulties, which were obliterated by a majority, instead of being dispelled by enquiry and truth—and yet this was the sort of justice to which the directors seemed determined to consign this gentleman. Had Col. Bruce's existence depended on the immediate grant of this £1500, it might be a consideration for entertaining the motion immediately; but when every body knew that Col. Bruce's circumstances were comfortable, (which they might well be, after so long a residence in India, with a very magnificent salary,) it gave rise to a suspicion that there was some undue motive in pressing forward this early decision, and that there was some apprehension in the minds of the directors that, if the question were postponed and narrowly enquired into by the proprietors before another general court, it would not be entertained. The hon. Chairman having thought proper to attribute motives to his (Mr. H.'s) friends and himself of so improper a nature as had been mentioned, and, as he had not thought proper, but had deli-

berately told the court "that he would not retract his imputations," certainly he (Mr. H.) would not chuse to retract his observations. It was not his disposition to urge any thing with asperity or intemperance; but in a case where the object of the court of directors was to bear the proprietors down by improper imputations, instead of by reason and conviction, he certainly felt it his duty to stand up and vindicate his hon. friends' and his own conduct in that court. He saw, from the disposition of the court, that all he should be able to do at present would be to record his reasons for bringing this amendment forward, convinced as he was that, if the measure was delayed but for a short time, all useful and proper purposes would be attained, it was certainly with feelings of sorrow and regret that he brought forward the amendment at all, but as they would not allow fourteen days to consider the question he had no justifiable alternative. He had no doubt of that hon. officer's meritorious services, except what the Deputy Chairman had excited; but he expressly opposed the present resolution, upon the principle that no sum of money ought to be voted by the proprietors without the consideration and sanction of two general courts, specially summoned on purpose. This was the principle and the reason upon which he proposed the amendment, and he would now conclude by reading it. He proposed that the whole of the words of the resolution after the word *That* should be left out, for the purpose of substituting the following words:—"This court, without entering into the merits of Col. Bruce, is of opinion that the practice of voting sums of money, either by way of gratuity or pension, without taking time to consider of the grounds upon which the directors recommend such advances, is unconstitutional and unwise, especially considering how immediately the public are now interested in the pecuniary affairs of the East-India Company, and how important it is that government, to whom this company has so often had occasion to apply for pecuniary assistance, and to whose aid this company may be again obliged to recur, should be justified in relying upon the vigilance and integrity of the general court, and their faithful discharge of those duties, which the legislation has been pleased to attach to the high privileges with which it has invested the proprietors, and that therefore it is expedient, that the proposed grant to Col. Patrick Bruce be deferred until the next court, and that in the mean time, all papers and proceedings respecting the same be open to the inspection of the proprietors." He begged permission to offer

one word more in explanation, merely as to the ground of it. The ground on which it stood was that the proceeding of the day was unconstitutional in as far as a grant of public money was to be made without that attention and consideration with which the proprietors are entrusted by the legislature, and ought not to be recognized in compliment to the feelings of any individual. It was in that acceptance unconstitutional in principle, although it might stand in form, and when he considered that the postponement of the question could have been productive of no possible mischief, he had hoped for the sake of the hon. officer, that the wish of the proprietors would have been acceded to by the gentlemen within the bar. Every effort for this purpose having been defeated, he would now conclude by handing in the amendment which was entirely founded upon reasonable, just, and constitutional principles.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* seconded the amendment, which was then handed in, and read from the chair.

Mr. *Pattison* rose to say a few words upon the proceedings, as they at present stood. He said that to a certain extent, the general court had pursued them with so much harmony, he had hoped they would have concluded in the same spirit. Nothing would give him greater uneasiness than to see the harmony of the court disturbed by any thing which came from within the bar: but at the same time he must acknowledge himself to become convinced that the amendment just proposed had not originated from any thing that had dropped from the hon. Deputy Chairman; it was an amendment suggested long before any thing had passed to produce irritation—it was an amendment, brought down to the court “ready cut and dry” by the honourable and learned gentleman who had left the room, and had been bequeathed as a *legacy* to the honourable gentleman who had just sat down.—(*Laughter, hear, hear!*)—It was manifest, that this thing had been taken up, even before the business of the day was *hatched* to be brought before the court. It was evident that the honourable and learned gentleman had come prepared with this attack, and it could no longer be said that the honourable gentleman and his friends were taken by surprise, or were unguarded when this subject of discussion was brought forward.

Mr. *Dixon* interposed and said, he was not one of the friends, he hoped, that the honourable director now alluded to.

Mr. *Pattison* replied, he certainly meant to exempt the hon. gentleman in the spectacles from the allusion he had made; but it was not unnatural he should make a mistake when he had occasionally seen that hon. gentleman belonged to

the party in the corner. He (Mr. P.) would not have taken so much notice of this part of the proceeding had it not been repeatedly said by those gentlemen “That the court was taken by surprise, and was unprepared to come to a decision upon the subjects laid before them.” This being the case, and an amendment brought before the court founded upon this sort of principle, he had no doubt it was framed after a great deal of closet consideration. But certainly it was an amendment of a most extraordinary nature: for he was at a loss to imagine how the proceedings of the day could be said to be unconstitutional. How could it be considered unconstitutional when it was founded upon the existing laws of the company? It was clearly constitutional in respect to the present laws; but the misfortune seemed to be that it was not constitutional according to the laws which the hon. gentlemen on the other side the bar seemed determined to impose upon the company. He begged to read over the amendment, (the amendment handed to the hon. gentleman) as he had no doubt it had undergone the operation of being submitted to the midnight lamp of the hon. and learned gentleman. He did not know whether the hon. gentleman who moved it, ever saw it before that day, but the hon. and learned gentleman who had left the court, and was not there to support his constitutional amendment, had no doubt council the matter over and over, before he ventured to bring it forth. However, as the hon. and learned gentleman was not there to defend himself, he should certainly not make any further observations upon his conduct. But having left his *child* behind to the care of the hon. proprietor who had kindly adopted and fathered the *bantling*, he should confine his observation to the conduct of the *step-father*.—(*Laughter, hear, hear!*)—Now, what was the imputation upon the present proceeding?—Why, “that it was unconstitutional,” and in violation of the laws of the company—for it must go that length in order to be unconstitutional. He begged most strenuously to deny that there was any thing unconstitutional in the business. It was strictly conformable to the actual laws now in being. How could those be unconstitutional? Therefore if the hon. gentleman’s premises were founded in fallacy, consequently his conclusion must be erroneous. For if the premises were wrong, the conclusion seldom established the point to be demonstrated—that was self-evident. He was sorry that the hon. and learned gentleman with whom he had had occasionally some skirmishes was absent on the present occasion. He could not absolutely rejoice at his absence. He rather lamented it, and should have been happy to meet that hon. and

learned gentleman, face to face. But he would maintain what he had asserted before, that if the decision of this question was postponed, Colonel Bruce would sustain a hardship: because he was entitled by the actual law of the company to have the question decided on that very day. He would not talk of his being suspended on the tender-points: for though the adjournment of this question was unjustifiable, yet he hoped that Colonel Bruce's circumstances in the world were such that the refusal, for the present, of the £1500 would not affect him. But what he complained of was an interference upon a point which he was sure was dearer to the Colonel than any pecuniary consideration. It would in a degree throw a sort of stigma upon his fame and character which must depend upon the manner in which the proposition was that day received. For if the question were not carried at once the inference which the world would draw would be that Colonel Bruce did not deserve the money and that it was refused upon the notion of some blemish in his merits. This was a very sound and fair argument. An hon. gentleman who had just flown (Mr. David Kinnaird) had informed the court that the reason for his opposing this motion was because he had voted against General Ochterlony. The court were informed by another hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) who had voted in favour of General Ochterlony's claim that he had *now* found he was *then* in the wrong. If the court were to follow those gentlemen through their various changes of principle, and motives for conduct, and if the court were to act upon the principles which *they* had laid down, the inference would be that most of the proceedings of the court would be discovered to have been founded in error and injustice. From thence it would follow that if the hon. gentleman was wrong in voting for General Ochterlony's grant, the court had acted unjustly in that proceeding. Now on the present occasion it was utterly impossible to deny that the court of directors were acting upon a fair and liberal principle. They had established an opinion that the gentleman whose case was now before the court, had really deserved what was proposed to be given to him, and they had submitted his case to the consideration of the proprietors conformably to the established practice of the company, and consistently with its rules and regulations. If the hon. gentleman had anything to urge against this claim upon the subject of Colonel Bruce's merits, there was nothing to have prevented his bringing it forward; but as nothing of that kind could be urged, the motives of the court of directors in laying the subject before them were perfectly

justifiable, it should be recollected that Colonel Bruce had been long a faithful servant to the company, and that the court or directors had on consideration of his merits increased the salary of his office. He had therefore a very lucrative appointment, the value of which had been increased expressly on account of his diligence and activity. Indisposition however, obliged him to forego those advantages, and the court of directors had proposed to give him this very moderate remuneration as a mark of their sense of his merits. But—*forsooth!*—there were two or three gentlemen in the court, who in order to shew—he must not say their *power*—for that would give them offence; but he hoped they would not be able to shew their power on this occasion—had interposed their opposition to this grant; and that without any justifiable reason. He (Mr. P.) had no desire himself to shew any power on this occasion; all he desired was, that the court of proprietors or those gentlemen who felt the subject as it ought to be felt, would vote with the court of directors and save this hon. Colonel from the imputation of doubt and difficulty which would hang over him, if the decision was delayed beyond this day.

Mr. Dixon said that at this late hour of the day he was not disposed to occupy much more of the time of the court: but the amendment could not be received as it was now worded. He would only appeal to the hon. gentlemen's own individual understandings whether there was anything to justify the expression which the hon. director who spoke last took notice of—namely the expression of “this being an *unconstitutional* proceeding?” Never had any word been so misapplied as the word *unconstitutional* on the present occasion. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had expressed his sorrow that he had ever been induced to sanction the proceedings in the case of General Ochterlony. If the court were now acting *unconstitutionally* in the present case, it was quite clear that in General Ochterlony's case they had also acted *unconstitutionally*. He was glad to find that all that had been said to day could not affect the substantial justice of the question. It was founded in liberality and fairness. It was conducted legally and regularly; and he hoped therefore that a question so recommended would finally be decided on that day.

Mr. Hume rose to explain.—He had been accused of inconsistency on the present occasion; and his hon. friend was also accused of inconsistency. Nothing could be more unjust than such an accusation. All he could say was, that he had persevered throughout in what he conceived to be the conscientious dis-

charge of his duty, and not from considerations of personal interest; and whatever might be thought of him by gentlemen on the other side of the bar, for they had not ventured to charge him with interested views, he should still persevere in acting upon that principle. With regard to the *shew of power* in this resolution, although he did not expect to derive any one advantage in his perseverance on the present occasion, yet he should still maintain his ground: his sole object being to put it upon record, that such ought to be the principle upon which this court should act; and it might not pass unnoticed before another assembly—and however much gentlemen might ridicule the word *unconstitutional*, yet he still maintained that the word of his hon. friend was very properly applied in a general sense, to a question of that nature: and although his amendment might be negatived, yet the public and the country would understand that there were some proper principles in that court, upon the subject of a hasty and inconsiderate expenditure of the company's money. He was accused of inconsistency when he was endeavouring to shew that the inconsistency rested with those, who originated this motion; he considered inconsistency of conduct in this court, to be voting for this and for that question, as interest or party might urge with respect to principle; but, as he had on this and on every occasion in this court, voted as he spoke on principle, he could not consider the application of the hon. director's words to him, as at all admissible. He would appeal to the court whether he deserved such an imputation. For his own part, he thought there was never an imputation more misapplied—at this late hour, as all the charges were equally groundless, he would not detain this court by replying to them.

Mr. Alderman Atkins said, that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Pattison) had observed, that the business of the day had commenced with a great deal of good humour. He (Mr. A.) must confess, that he had no other motive in his own mind in the part he had acted, than to promote harmony and good humour. He did not think, however, that the ill-humour in the court, had commenced on his side of the bar. It must be obvious to every one, that the imputation which had fallen from the hon. Deputy Chairman, of his (Mr. A.'s) having opposed this question merely for the sake of shewing his power, was not very well calculated to promote harmony and good humour. That honourable director must be aware, that such conduct would naturally provoke the exercise of any power, which any individual proprietor

might have, in opposing proceedings of that description. He (Mr. A.) had entertained no idea of wantonly exercising his power; but when his rights were attacked, he thought he should be unworthy the situation he held in the court, if he did not stand up and defend those rights. He was extremely sorry that such a motion as had been proposed by his hon. friend, should be imposed upon the court by the conduct of the gentlemen within the bar, whose object seemed to be to discourage good humour and unanimity. As to the word *unconstitutional*, it was not to be taken in the sense put upon it by the hon. directors. Certainly, if this proceeding had reference merely to the by-laws, the conduct of the court of directors would certainly be constitutional. His hon. friend had a better idea of the word than to suppose, that it was to be bound by the notions upon which some of the by-laws of the company were founded; and he had very little doubt in his mind, that if the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) who had had some skirmishes with his hon. and learned friend (in which he was not at all times victorious) had taken issue upon this point of constitutional propriety, he would not be quite so successful. Certainly he must do the hon. director the justice to say, that he had begun with a great deal of good humour, and he was sorry that he had not influence enough to prevent it, throughout the day's proceedings. Most happy should he (Mr. A.) be, if the court could at length agree upon some arrangement, that would prevent the necessity of a decision upon the amendment which had been suggested. Again he would urge for the sake of the hon. colonel, and for the sake of consistency, that the court would consent to the original resolution being withdrawn, in order that time might be had to consider the new by-law, and decide the question upon round and constitutional principles. Should it however be determined not to make any concession of this sort, he must for the sake of consistency to himself, persevere in seconding the amendment.

The question being now loudly called for,

The Chairman put the question that the original words stand part of the question, and upon the shew of hands it was carried in the affirmative. *The only hands against it being those of the MOVER and SECONDER.*

The original substantive resolution was then put and carried in the affirmative in the same manner. The only dissentients being the hon. mover and seconder of the amendment.

Adjourned.

On Wednesday, the 19th June, 1816, a quarterly general court was held at the East-India house.

After the minutes of the last court of the 12th June had been read:—

The *Chairman* (Thomas Reid, esq.) stated, that it was appointed at that court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the company, from the 5th January last to the 5th July next; and that the court of directors had come to a resolution thereon, which should be read.

The said resolution was read accordingly, viz.

“At a court of directors, held on Wednesday the 19th June, 1816,

“Resolved unanimously, that in pursuance of an act of the 53d of his present majesty, cap. 155; it be recommended to the general court to be held this day, to declare a dividend of 5½ per cent, upon the capital stock of this company, for the half year commencing the 5th January last and ending the 5th July next.”

The *Chairman* then moved that the dividend for the half year, commencing the 5th January last and ending the 5th July next, be 5½ per cent, which motion having been seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* (John Bebb, esq.) was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

The *Chairman*, agreeable to the 12th section of the 10th chapter of the by-laws, laid before the court a list of all ships which have been licensed by the court of directors to proceed to India in the preceding year, ending the 30th of April,

pursuant to the act of the 53d George the III, cap. 155, viz.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that the accounts and statements from India necessary for preparing the general state of the company's affairs, to the 30th April last, not having yet been received from the several presidencies, the same could not be laid before the court as required by the 5th section of the 1st chapter of the by-laws.

The *Chairman* further represented that the 1st section of the 3d chapter of the by-laws, ordained that a committee of fifteen be annually chosen in the month of June to inspect the company's by-laws, and as there appeared to be but one opinion as to the merits of those gentlemen who composed that committee, he should feel himself justified in proposing their re-election; but Mr. Wegg having signified a desire to resign, he had the pleasure of proposing Mr. Benjamin Barnard as that gentleman's successor.

The names of the following proprietors being then read and separate questions put on each—Humphry Howorth, Esq.; Whitshed Keane, Esq.; the hon. Douglas Kimbaird; George Cumming, Esq.; William Drewe, Esq.; Thomas Lewis, Esq.; Patrick Heatley, Esq.; Henry Smith, Esq.; Sir T. B. Walsh, Bart.; Alex. Baring, Esq.; John Taylor, Esq.; George Grote, Esq.; David Lyon, Esq.; Robert Williams, Esq.; and Benjamin Barnard, Esq.; were declared duly elected.

No further business offering, the court, which was very thinly attended, adjourned, *sine die*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5, the lady of And. Jukes, Esq. on this establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. C. Jarammo, to Miss Charlotte Gomes.

Nov. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. Thos. Philpot, Assistant in the Public Department, to Mary eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Featherstone, of the 25th regt. Nat. Inf.

Nov. 28, at the Cathedral Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Capt. Archibald Galloway, 14th regt. Nat. Inf. Agent for Gunpowder, to Miss Adelaide Campbell.

DEATHS.

Nov. 19, of a violent fever on the river Ganges, near Rajmal, Mrs. King, the lady of Capt. King, of H. M. 87th foot.

Mrs. Mary Reeves, greatly lamented by her family and friends.

Dec. 28, on board the *Budgerow*, at Patna, Capt. Geo. White, of the Invalid establishment, and his lady.

Dec. 9, at Bankipore, Lieut. P. M. Grant, of the Champarnum Light Infantry, and Aid de Camp to Maj. Gen. Need, commanding the division.

Dec. 11, on board the *Budgerow*, A. Duncan, Esq. Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Iron Foundry at Beegpoor.

Dec. 16, Mr. J. Watson of the country service.

Dec. 6, at Gauzeepore, Major Mylne, of H. M.

21th drag. a gallant soldier, and worthy man.

Dec. 22, on board H. C. ship *Carnatic*, at the New Anchorage, Capt. Chas. Forbes Stewart, of the 24th regt. Nat. Inf.

Dec. 2, John Sherman, Esq. aged 53 years.

Nov. 24, Mr. Thos. Hallett, who had that day joined the *Eudymon*, and was proceeding to Europe as an officer on board that vessel, unfortunately fell overboard during the night, and was drowned.

Nov. 13, at Cawnpore, Lieut. Alex. Clarke, of H. M. 67th foot.

Nov. 20, at the same station, the lady of J. Rupton, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 24th Light Dragoons.

Nov. 29, in camp, near Bettiah, J. M. Fraser, Esq. Assistant-surgeon.

Nov. 20, at Ghazeeepore, Lieut. Edw. Austen, of H. M. 17th foot.

Mrs. Knox, aged 74 years—she is the last of those who survived the horrid scene of the Black Hole in 1756. She was at that time 24 years of age, the wife of a Dr. Knox.

MADRAS.

The movement of large bodies of Pin-darries along the northern bank of the river Kistna, in January last, with the

supposed design of invading the British territories, as well as those of the Nizam, induced the Madras Government to order out the 6th Native Cavalry, besides about 3,000 of the troops of the Rajah of Mysore—H. M. S. Révolutionnaire was also dispatched to Masulipatam, with arms, &c.—Many villages were plundered by those marauders, before any interruption could be given them, after which they returned beyond the River Godavery. Report states the number of the Pindarries as alarmingly great, and the cruelties and desolation which marked their tract to have been of the most ferocious description—the Nizam's territories have mostly suffered.

Feb. 13.—The Hon. Company's ships William Pitt, Lord Melville and Carnatic, anchored in the roads on Tuesday morning. The following passengers proceed to Europe in these ships.

By the H'm. Pitt, Capt. Charles Graham.

To Europe.—The Countess of Loudon and Moira, George Lord Hungerford, Lady Flora Hastings, Lady Sophia Hastings, Miss Emma Raynsford, Mrs. Luxmore, John Ryley, Esq. civil servant Bengal Establishment, Lieut.-Col. Smith, 10th regt. N. I., Capt. J. L. Stuart, H. C. European Regt., Lieut. H. Dwyer, H. M. 22d Regt. Light Dragoons, Lieut. W. M. Barueti, 27th Regt. N. I.—Children. Masters Philip Henry Durie, Henry Orde, Henry Chalmont, John Peter McArthur, John Clinchley Plowden and George Augustus Plowden.—Misses Charlotte Durie, Eliza Stephenson, Eliza Speller, Emma Jones, Julia Jones, Margaret Charlotte Smith, Elizabeth Charlotte Swinton, Isabella Swinton and Jesse Bob Swinton.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir John D'Oyly, Bart., James Stewart, Esq., John D'Oyly, civil servants of the Bengal Establishment.

By the Lord Melville, Capt. J. Geo. Crabbe.

To Europe.—Lady Amelia Maria Ann Darell, Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Welland, Mrs. McClinton, Mrs. D. A. Mathews, Sir H. V. Darell, Bart., William Egerton, Esq., A. Welland, Esq. civil servant Bengal Establishment, Robert McClinton, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh, Taiton and McClinton, Capt. Mainwaring, H. M. 6th Foot, Capt. Lieut. H. Walpole, 20th N. I., Cornet C. E. Rycroft, H. M. 1st Light Dragoon, Mr. J. Barnes, late an assistant surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.—Children. Masters Harry Francis Colville Darell, Wm. Ereton, Archibald Noah Udney, John Septimus Udney, Henry Gould, Robert Gould, Charles Wilson, Ynnr Lamb, Wm Lamb, Richard Martindell Lamb, Samuel Burges Lamb, and Marquiduke Stakard.—Misses Emily Darell, Isabella Martha Darell, Eliza Ann Darell,

Sibella Egerton, Isabella Catherine McClinton, Jane McMahon, Ann Wilson, Elizabeth Frances Motherall, and Jane Maria Motherall.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Ensign Evan McLeod, 25th Regt. N. I.

By the Carnatic, Capt. John Blanchard.

To Europe. Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Tyler, Wm. Brodie, Esq. civil servant Bengal Establishment, Colonel Thomas Hawkins, 22d N. I.—Children. Masters James Henry Ferris, George Hunter, Charles Henry Tyler, Alfred Wood Tyler, and John Brown, Misses Harriet Hunter, Ann Tyler, Francis Tyler, Gertrude Tyler, Eliza Shea, and Anna Stanley.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Smith, W. J. Smith, Esq. civil servant Bengal Establishment, Capt. Edward Day, 26th N. I., Miss Georgiana Ellen Smith (child).

It had been expected that the ships would proceed on their voyage on the following morning, and consequently the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Loudon and Moira declined landing, although every suitable preparation had been made to receive her ladyship. From some unavoidable causes, however the Pitt and Melville did not get under weigh until Thursday afternoon, and it was almost dark, before they proceeded to sea. There can be no doubt of their reaching Point de Galle in sufficient time to proceed with the first fleet of the season, which only await their arrival to sail under convoy of H. M. ship, Salsette, Capt. Bowen. The Carnatic will follow this day or to-morrow.

The City of London, Capt. Jenkins, got under weigh, and stood out from Saugur on the 27th ult., at the same time that the Indianmen got to sea.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6, the lady of Lieut. Col. Thos. Steele, of the 2d regt. Nat. Inf. of a son.

Nov. 24, the lady of Lieut. Byrn, of the 2d regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.

Nov. 15, at Serinapatam, the lady of Ensign F. Halman, of the 1st batt. 4th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.

Nov. 8, at the Presidency, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Pipet, H. M. 30th regt. of a still-born son.

Nov. 20, at the house of her brother-in-law, Lt. Col. Lewis, commanding at Arcot, the lady of Lieut. John Williams, 20th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.

Nov. 2, at Masulipatam, the lady of Geo. Edw. Russell, Esq. Collector of that district, of a son.

Dec. 29, at Vellore, Mrs. Penelope Malton, wife of Capt. M. R. Malton, of the country service, of a son.

The lady of John Shaw, Esq. of a daughter.

Nov. 11, at Wallajahbad, the lady of Geo. Baillie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon centre division of the army, of a daughter.

Nov. 18, at Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Chonette, of a daughter.

Nov. 23, at the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Col. Blacker, Quarter-master-general of the army, of a son.

Nov. 25, at Chittoor, the lady of Major De Havilland, Superintendent Tank Repairs, of a daughter.

Nov. 28, at Bangalore, Mrs. Broxley, of a daughter.
 Nov. 29, at Arner, the lady of Adj. Green, of a daughter.
 Nov. 17, at Bellary, the lady of Major C. Heath, commanding the 1st batt 7th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
 Nov. 2, at Cochín, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. P. McCormick, 2d batt 9th regt. Nat. Inf. of a daughter.
 Nov. 22, Mrs. Robert Gordon, of a son.
 Nov. 16, Mrs. Hattenley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior chaplain, G. J. H. Shaw, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Margaret Julia, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Timms, of the Royal Marines.
 Nov. 15, at Tranquebar, Capt. Crompton, of the 18th regt. Nat. Inf. to Miss Fr. Muhldorff, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Muhldorff, of his Danish Majesty's service.
 Nov. 1, at the Presidency, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior chaplain, Capt. James Hurdiss, of the Madras establishment, to Miss C. Jeffers.
 Nov. 15, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. W. A. Keating, Mr. G. R. Brown, to Miss M. King.
 Oct. 31, at the Cathedral of St. Thome, by his Excellency the Vicar-General, H. De Vienne, Esq. to Mrs. Stockdale, relict of the late T. R. Stockdale, Esq.
 Oct. 30, at the Mount Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Ball, Capt. H. Rudyard, Horse Artillery, to Miss Paul.
 Feb. 30, J. M. Strachan, Esq. to Miss C. Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the late Col. W. Dalrymple, of Fordel.
 Jan. 30, at St. George's Church, Choultry Place, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior chaplain, E. Smalley, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Ann, third daughter of G. Rickitts, Esq.
 Jan. 6, at the Presidency, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, senior chaplain, H. Scavill, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss H. E. Dent, daughter of C. B. Dent, Esq.
 Nov. 17, at Vizagapatam, Lieut. J. Cecil, to Miss Cowan.

DEATHS.

April 18, Capt. D. Forbes, of the Madras European regt. Resident and Commandant of the Troops at Banda.
 Late, at Jau'nah, Lieut. Le Merchant, of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, nephew of the late Gen. Le Merchant.
 Nov. 15, at Tellicherry, G. W. Gilho, Esq. Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.
 Oct. 15, at Palamcottah, Mr. S. Sawyer.
 Nov. 17, at the Government Gardens, P. Lewis Heyding, Esq. Private Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor.
 Nov. 5, at the Presidency, Wm. the infant son of Capt. Tongue, of H. M. 30th regt.
 Oct. 26, at Benampore, Lieut. W. Varty, of 21st regt. Nat. Inf.
 Oct. 22, at Madras, the infant daughter of W. F. Newlyn, Esq. Zillah Surgeon of that station, aged 18 months.
 The infant son of the Hon. Sir J. Newbolt.
 Oct. 15, at Quilon, Lieut. Col. J. White, H. M. 30th regt. of foot.
 Oct. 30, at Tranquebar, Lieut. E. O. Davenport, of the 2d batt. 22d regt.
 Sept. 22, at the Luz, J. Simon, Esq. many years an Armenian merchant at this Presidency, aged 74.
 Oct. 23, at Gooty, Henry Pullman, the infant son of Capt. Braune, 15th regt. Nat. Inf. aged 1 year, 10 months, 25 days.
 Late, Harnet, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Gabriel, of the H. C. service.
 Oct. 6, Mary, the wife of Mr. Conductor Brindley.
 Nov. 2, at St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. L. Healy, Conductor of Ordnance on this Establishment, aged 45 years.
 Dec. 29, at Tranquebar, Mrs. A. Chauvin, aged 78 years.
 Nov. 6, the lady of L. De Fries, Esq. in her 37th year.
 Capt. Wm. Ogilvy, on board his brig the Hope, at sea.

Jan. 13, Mr. John Jozé, aged 49 years.
 Dec. 22, at Trichinopoly, Paulina, infant daughter of C. M. Lushington, Esq. aged 8 months.
 Nov. 18, at the Presidency, Lieut. Col. Jas. Colebrooke, of the 10th regt. Nat. Inf. and Deputy Judge Advocate, aged 43 years.
 At sea, on his passage to Pegue, the 20th Sept. last, on board the ship George, a. Mr. P. J. Faure.
 Nov. 23, at Secunderabad, Lieut. John Hodson, H. M. 86th regt.
 Nov. 27, at the house of Major Mairiott, at Vellore, Miss Anne Rideout.
 At Jaggenaniporam, Leitch Cornelius Topen-de, Esq. in his 67th year. He was one of the oldest civil servants of the Dutch Company on the Coast.
 Dec. 6, Sergeant Greene.
 Jan. 21, at Pulicat, Mr. H. Opperman, late Capt. Lieut. in the service of the Hon. Dutch East-India Company.
 Jan. 20, in Lieut. Col. Doveton's camp at Akowla, Lieut. M'Nachtin Crawford Hunter, of the Trichinopoly Light Infantry, aged 26.
 Jan. 28, at Seringapatam, Lieut. James Scott, 2d batt. 12th regt. Nat. Inf.
 Jan. 3, at Seringapatam, of an apoplectic fit, Capt. Patr. Robertson, 2d batt. 12th regt. Nat. Inf.
 Jan. 2, Mrs. Ann Loughlin, aged 27 years, the wife of Mr. Mich. Loughlin, of Colombo.
 Dec. 24, at Tranquebar, Charlotte Julia, eldest daughter of Capt. Thos. Smith, 1st batt. 14th regt. Nat. Inf. aged 3 years.

BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, having been compelled to detach a force into the province of Cutch, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the various depredations committed by the subjects of that state on the territories of the allies of the honourable Company; and it being considered necessary in order to prevent any succours being afforded to that state, to blockade all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, and sea coasts thereof, for which an adequate naval force has been prepared. It is hereby ordered and declared, that the said ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, and sea coasts of the state of Cutch, aforesaid, are and must be considered as being in a state of blockade accordingly; and that all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.—*Madras Courier*, Jan. 16, 1816.

Letters received overland, from Bombay to the middle of February, which announce the arrival there from Batavia of Major Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, and that he had assumed the command of the Bombay army, in pursuance of his appointment.

The following alterations in the general staff have also taken place:—

Major Leighton, of the Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores, vice Lieut.-Col. Smith, of that corps, deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel Llewellyn to be agent for clothing the army.

Major Aitcheson to be Adjutant-Gen.

Lieut.-Colonel Johnson, of the Engineers, to be Quarter-Master-General.

Major Baker to be Commissary-General, vice Lieut.-Col. Cowper, returning to England.

Major Wm. Hull to be Assistant Commissary General, and to take charge of that department in the Deccan.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 31, the lady of H. Stewart, Esq. naval master attendant, of a son.

On Christmas day, at Broach, the lady of Capt. Monier Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1, by the Rev. N. Wade, J. H. Crawford, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Miss Helen K. Hayes, second daughter of Commodore Hayes, Master Attendant at Port William.

Jan. 13, by the Rev. N. Wade, Capt. J. Hickes, to Miss Anna Maria Hay, niece of Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the engineers.

Nov. 7, James Taylor, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Miss Caroline Lewis, daughter of Lieut. Col. Lewis.

DEATHS.

Nov. 17, at Caronah, E. Martin, Esq. assistant-surgeon in this establishment.

Dec. 8, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Frances Pemberton Jacobs, daughter of the late Gregory Page, Esq.

Jan. 22, George Fitzwilliam Chamber, Esq. of the civil service, aged 25 years.

CEYLON.

Jan. 24. — On Thursday the 12th, being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the royal standard was hoisted at sun-rise, a royal salute was fired from the ramparts at one o'clock, and at five in the afternoon, the troops in garrison were drawn up on the south esplanade, and fired a *feu-de-joie*.

Capuwatte, the Second Adigar, who is on his first visit to Colombo, was present at the review, and testified as much surprise and gratification at the imposing and martial appearance of the troops, as the cautious habits of Kandyan reserve would allow him to evince. His manner, however, was a striking contrast to that of his countryman, Eheylepold, who attended the review on the King's birth-day. Capuwatte continued in his palanquin during the whole of the spectacle, but our readers will recollect the surprise with which they witnessed Eheylepold's appearance on the ground, riding boldly along the whole line of troops on a fine Arab, yielding with reluctance to the persuasions of his European friends to dismount before the firing commenced.

In the evening a ball and supper was given by his Excellency the Governor and Lady Brownrigg to the settlement. The ball was opened by Lady Nightingall and Colonel Kerr, and the dancing continued until one, when the company sat down to supper; after supper the company returned to the ball-room, and the dancing was resumed and kept up with unabated spirit until an early hour on Friday morning.

On Saturday, the 20th, his Excellency

Sir Miles Nightingall, with Lady Nightingall, and Capt. Tucker and Farquarson, aide-de-camps, embarked on board the H. C. cruiser *Nearchus*, for Bombay.

The chief justice and Mr. Elphinstone, arrived at Colombo on Friday, and were received with the salutes due to their respective ranks. We understand Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone are residing at his Excellency's country-house at Mount Lavinia.

On Sunday last, H. M. ship *Cornwallis*, Capt. O'Brien, came to anchor in these roads,—Mrs. Sewell, his Excellency the Governor's niece, came passenger in the *Cornwallis*.

This day, the 24th January, the King of Kandy with his family, embarked on board H. M. ship *Cornwallis*, for Madras—a very great concourse of people assembled to witness this extraordinary embarkation.

It was late in the afternoon when they left the shore in the boats of the *Cornwallis*, the King with his wives and mother-in-law, under the care of Mr. Granville, in the Captain's barge, and the attendants in another—Col. Kerr, commandant of Colombo, and Mr. Sutherland, secretary for Kandy affairs, went with Capt. O'Brien, in a third. The master attendant's boat and several others followed to the ship. In conducting the females of the King's family to the boat, and in receiving them on board the ship, due attention was shewn to preserve that decorum with which all Indian women of high rank expect to be treated.

In regard to the King himself every feeling of hostility had ceased from the moment he became a captive, and his wishes had been always indulged as far as they could be gratified with safety and propriety. He was taken to the water side in the governor's own carriage, and his ladies were carried in palanquins. They were closely veiled as they went into the boat,—and during their embarkation which took up some time, the King stood by and assisted by giving orders to his own people, with much composure and presence of mind. He was very handsomely dressed, and his large trowsers drawn close together upon his ancles, reminded us very much of the figure of Rajah Singal, as given by Knox. The wind was high and the boats encountered a good deal of sea in their passage to the ship. The women were first taken on board, and the King followed. They were all drawn up in a chair, and the whole was managed with the regularity and precision which are so remarkable in every thing that is done on board an English man of war. Some of the ladies were of course much alarmed,

and some had suffered a great deal from sickness in the boat, but the King shewed no sign of fear and behaved like a man. When the whole circumstances of his situation are taken into consideration, and it is recollected that in addition to his natural feelings, upon leaving an island where he had lived so long in a barbarous state, he was carried through a rough sea, which he had not been upon since his infancy, to an English man of war, which he had never seen before, it must be acknowledged that his whole deportment indicated considerable dignity and firmness of mind. Capt. O'Brien had allotted very spacious accommodations to the Kandyan family, and his behaviour was in all respects so kind and attentive, that we are confident every possible comfort will be given to the royal captives during their voyage. Mr. Granville proceeds to Madras in charge of the King and his family, until they are delivered over to the care of the Madras government.

BIRTHS.

At Colombo, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Palm of a son.
The lady of the Rev. Mr. Harvard, Missionary, of a son.
The lady of the Rev. Mr. Chater, Missionary, of twins, boy and girl.
Oct. 15, Mrs. Lodewyk Vanderstraeten, of a son.
At Jaffnapatam, the lady of N. Mooyaart, Esq. of a daughter.
Lady Johnston of a son.
Oct. 25, at Trincomalee, the lady of G. Lusignan, Esq. of a son.
Jan. 30, at Colombo, the lady of Dr. Scratchley, Surgeon R. A. of a son.
Oct. 29, at Colombo, the lady of Francis Dickson, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25, at Colombo, by the Rev. George Bisset, Mr. P. I. J. Brohier, son of the late Capt. Brohier, to Miss Ann Louise Elizabeth, third daughter of A. C. F. Count of Ranjowa.
Nov. 15, by the Hon and Rev J. J. Twissleton, Mr. J. O. De Nays to Miss Maria Wond.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13, at Colombo, Lieut. Archibald M'Creary, 73d Regt. aged 24 years.
Lately at Colombo, Lieut. Davies, of H. M. 2d Ceylon regt.
Lately at Badulla, Lieut. Sackville, H. M. 1st Ceylon Regt.

CHINA.

Accounts have been received from China, *via* Calcutta, of the total loss of the ship *Windham*, belonging to that port, owing to the unskillfulness of the native pilot; she struck on the Brunswick shoal, on entering the Canton river. Passengers, crew, and part of the cargo, saved.

The H. C. ships, *Aluwick Castle* and *Warren Hastings*, arrived at Whampoa in September. The four China ships from this port, and the two Penang ships had also entered the river. The whole H. C. ships at China amounted to twenty, which were to be dispatched for England, in two fleets in January.

The markets in China had considerably improved, which will be confirmed by the following extract from commercial letters, dated Canton the 29th September

and 6th of October, for which we are indebted to late Calcutta papers.

Extract of a commercial letter from Canton, Sept. 29, 1815.—

"Our cotton-market has experienced a very cheering rise. The *Therizar's* old *Cutchonra* sold at Macao for 12 taels. A parcel of Mr. Shank's on the *Carneon*, and of Mr. Pearson's, on the *Duchess of Wellington*, at 13 taels, and some very good saved from the wreck of the *Windham*, sold by auction two days ago for taels 13. 4. The Bombay captain expects 13. 8. notwithstanding the late large arrivals of that article. Opium is very dull of sale and has fallen from 1530 to 1460, which is the present price at Whampoa, and may be considered almost nominal, so little is doing.

"You will have heard of the loss of the *Windham*, which is total as far as respects the ship. All the opium has however been saved. Of the cotton only 1,500 bales have as yet been got out, which sold at from tael 13 to 13. 2. That consigned to me by the Brown is yet unsold, and the little delay that has occurred in the dispatch of it, will operate advantageously as the price has risen since it arrived at Whampoa. The cotton, by the Brown, will, I am told, bring at 13. 5. or 7, the best I presume is nearest. Opium is selling at Macao at dollars 1480.

By a letter, dated Canton, 3d October, we learn that the Americans had begun to import Turkish opium into China. The first parcel sold at 1100 dollars per pecul; and the second, a pretty large quantity, at 770. Five ships daily expected, were known to have a considerable quantity on board, the delivery of which would materially tend to reduce Bengal opium to its natural level. The price at which it stood 1460 dollars, was understood to be purely nominal.

The following note of the late sales of Bengal and Bombay cottons, shows a very unusual superiority in the value of the former; in some cases amounting to 3-4ths of a tael.

A List of Bengal Cotton sold in China.

	Bales.	T. M.	M. L.
Duch. of Wellington	3700	11 7	13 0
Diana	2200	13 0	0 0
General Brown	2000	13 0	0 0
James Drummond	3700	12 1	13 3
Cutbells	1500	11 9 C.	13 0
Royal George	3500	12 5	13 0

A List of Bombay Cotton sold in China.

	Bales.	T. M.	T. M.
Success	2000	11 2 &	13 4
Sallany	2600	10 2	12 1
Byramgore	2300	11 5	12 2
Friendship	3700	12 0	12 5
Grab Asia Felix	900	12 0	0 0
Union	1000	10 0	12 3
Williams	4000	12 1	0 0
Lowjee Family	4500	12 5	0 0

MAURITIUS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 12, The lady of Capt. J. Pons Blancard of a son.
 Dec. 17, the lady of Joseph Augustin Castellani, Esq. merchant, of a son.
 Jan. 4, the lady of Jean Doyen, Esq. of a son.
 Dec. 20, the lady of Capt. de Moudou of a son.
 Dec. 11, the lady of Mr. Gabriel Laudaat, of a son.
 Dec. 25, the lady of Mr. Francois Courson, of Villcholio, of a son.
 Feb. 2, the lady of Mr. Jean Marie Luyesse, of a daughter.
 Feb. 5, the lady of Jean Jacques Jamin, of this island, of a daughter.
 Jan. 20, the lady of Mr. Adrien Havard, merchant, of a son.
 The lady of Mr. Jean Louis Bourguine, merchant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 19, Capt. Jean Jacques Penaud, of the merchant service, to Miss Virginie Armande Higon.
 Feb. 19, Mr. Julien Ferdinand Desjardins, Physician, to Miss Charlotte Louise Pitra.
 Feb. 5, Mr. Jean Antoine Futeé, of the Navy, to Miss Adèle Louise Vénére.
 Feb. 8, Mr. Louis Serveau Blanchette, to Miss Marguerite Angélique Faillett.
 Dec. 17, Mr. Laurent Christin, to Miss Anna Diomène Rindcaux.
 Dec. 16, Mr. Louis Alex. Leclerc, of the Navy, to Miss Jeanne Chélin.
 Dec. 18, Mr. Jean Lagoardette, to Mrs. Sydonie Lebourg Santassam.
 Nov. 12, at the Isle of France, Mr. Chas. Searle, of the Madras medical establishment, to Miss Eliz. Deidamie Arnaud.
 Nov. 16, at the same place, Mr. François Bacon, Librarian, to Miss Claire Therese Henriette Adele Canne.
 Oct. 5, Mr. Jean Pierre Xavier Artus, merchant, to Miss Louise Delphine Cambernon.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 26, Mr. Saunautre, of Poudre d'Or, in this island.
 Dec. 27, Mrs. Elizabeth Thuillier.
 Jan. 5, Mr. Louis Descelle, of the civil service.
 Jan. 6, Mr. Thus. Berlaud, surnamed the amiable shoemaker.
 Jan. 10, Capt. Pierre Mettée.
 Jan. 10, Miss Caroline Ducler.
 Jan. 11, Mr. Pre Marie Tarnec, of this island.
 Jan. 13, at this port, in the 56th year of his age,

- Mr. F. Gigault, Esq. Assistant Treasurer and Accountant General.
 Feb. 21, Mrs. Marguerite Fronge, wife of Mr. Barbé Marbous.
 Feb. 6, Mr. Fred. Piot, merchant.
 Feb. 7, Mr. Jean Lebonhomme.
 Feb. 8, Mrs. Jeanne Françoise Marguerite Mauris.
 Feb. 16, at Port Louis, the infant son of Lieut. P. Joly, of H. M. 22d regt. aged 2 years and 6 months.

ST. HELENA.

A slight agitation among the slaves, has been experienced at St. Helena, in consequence of General Buonaparte having taken up a tale of distress from a slave, who represented himself to have been entrapped from the Island of Sumatra some years since. It appears that one day while at dinner, Buonaparte began to expatiate in true French style, upon the horrors of slavery, and instanced the case abovementioned, and expressing a strong desire to see justice done. It having made some noise, especially among the slaves, the government proceeded to investigate the matter, upon which all sorts of rumours prevailed as to an extensive, if not general, emancipation of the slaves; the result has been, that on a discovery of a few instances of kidnapping, the parties were immediately emancipated, and the rest of the slaves remained perfectly quiet at the time our informant left the island in April last. Major-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe arrived at the island, and assumed the charge of the government with the usual formalities on the 15th of April.

Col. Mark Wilkes, the late governor, has arrived in England on board H. M. frigate the *Havannah*; and we are happy to add, that he appears in good health.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOARD OF CONTROL.

Whitehall, June 4, 1816.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and behalf of His Majesty, to constitute and appoint

The Right Hon. George Canning,

Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh), Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter,

The Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and

The Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth (his Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State);

The Right Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter,

The Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer,

The Right Hon. John, Baron Teignmouth,

William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther,

The Right Hon. John Sullivan, Henry Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsley),

The Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning), and

The Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, To be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The London Gazette of June 18th announces the re-election of Mr. Canning.

On the 27th, Mr. Canning was introduced to the Regent by the Earl of Liverpool, upon his return from Lisbon, and upon his being appointed President of the Board of Control, and kissed hands accordingly.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

In confirmation of what was stated in our last number, relative to the East-India College, we refer our readers to the speech delivered by the Chairman to the Students, at the General Examination, on the 30th of last month, in which notice is taken of the very satisfactory state of the discipline of that institution. See above, pages 64, 65.

PEACE WITH NIPAL.

The ships lately arrived have not brought the long-expected ratification of the treaty of peace with the Rajah of Nipal, which is now a subject of some anxiety. The army is still in the field, but more as a corps of observation than of active employment. All thoughts of reducing any part of the military establishment are again abandoned.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th instant, Lord Morpeth asked whether any account of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with the Rajah of Nipal had been received? Mr. Canning replied that there had not.

The Madras Courier, January 30, contains the following:—It is understood, that instructions have been forwarded to Dinapore, directing Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B. immediately to proceed to the north-east frontier, and assume the personal command of the British divisions assembled in that quarter; and that hostilities will recommence on the 20th inst. if the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Nipal Rajah, be not previously received from Khatmaudoo.

The same paper, of Feb. 13, has the subjoined paragraph:—Letters from Dinapore state, that General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B. crossed the Ganges on the 13th January, to join the army assembled on the frontiers, and had subsequently encamped at Hajepore, some delay having occurred in transporting the heavy guns. The gallant General was expected to recommence his march on the 16th. Sixty pieces of ordnance of different descriptions, and his Majesty's 87th regt. together with some native battalions, were immediately to follow. The most active preparations are making on all sides for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Meanwhile the Goorkah Vakeel had repaired to Khatmaudoo, for the purpose of hastening the ratification of the treaty of peace, and it was reported that it had actually reached Colonel Bradshaw's camp. The Goorkahs, it appears, have occupied a small fort, belonging to a British ally, which is within sight of the English camp. Their numbers in that quarter were increasing daily, and it was found advisable to strengthen the division of

Ramnaghur, by a brigade of artillery, and a regiment of infantry.

WAR IN CUTCH.

It appears from a proclamation of the governor of Bombay (see above, page 101), and from other sources, that war has been commenced against the state of Cutch (Cutch Boojee), "for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the various depredations committed by the subjects of that state on the territories of the Allies of the Honourable Company." A military force (according to the Madras Courier of Jan.) 16, has been detached against Cutch, composed of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, and 65th Foot; and the H. C. European regiment, 5th, 7th, and 8th Native Artillery, under the command of Colonel East.

Col. Sir John Malcolm has obtained permission to return to his duty in India, and is about to embark on H. M. S. Minden. The high stations, both civil and military, which this eminent servant of the Company so meritoriously filled, makes it important that his services should be actively employed in the same conspicuous sphere as on former occasions, and we need not fear we are otherwise than expressing the sentiments of the distinguished and numerous circle of his friends at home, when we add our conviction, that Sir John Malcolm is followed by the regrets and good wishes of them all. The Minden will sail about the first week in July.

The building of ships at Bombay will still be proceeded in, notwithstanding the peace, according to the wishes of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. George Money is expected to succeed as standing counsel to the Company at Calcutta.

The office of junior counsel has been abolished.

Major General Macaulay has addressed two letters to General Lord Harris, on the subject of Major Hart's grain transactions during the siege of Seringapatam; the general enters into a long detail, explanatory of his conduct, as attacked by Major Hart, in his late letters to the Court of Directors. In recommending their perusal to our readers, we refrain from offering any opinion; our chief reason for which is, that they appear to throw a sufficiently strong, and somewhat new light, on the matters to which they relate. The Court have not acceded to the request of Major General Macaulay, that for printing them, as they had already declined a similar application from Major Hart.

The Princess Amelia, Captain Balston, 1,200 tons, has been taken up for a voyage to China direct, for the purpose of taking home the *forlorn* Chinese sailors,

who have lately crowded our streets. The Princess Amelia is to be afloat on the 13th June, to sail to Gravesend the 22d, and will sail about the middle of July; it is supposed she will take near 1,000 Chinese to their native country.

Letters from Lord Amherst, dated Rio de Janeiro, of the 22d March, have been received. His lordship was at that time preparing to proceed to the Cape.

The Rev. George Martin, M. A., has been appointed a chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

The system now in force, of having quarterly sales of merchandize at the East-India House, is about to be extended to piece-goods.

Captain Thos. Thatcher, whose suspension from the service was noticed in our last, has been restored to the service.

Lieut. Col. H. Rose, of the Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Gordon, of the Bombay Military Establishment, have retired from the service.

The following is a correct list of ships, which have sailed on the Peace Establishment for three years, for the East-Indies, China, and St. Helena:

East-Indies.—*Magicienne*, 36, Rear Adm. King, Capt. Parvis; *Orlando*, 36, Capt. Clayton; *Iphigenia*, 36, Capt. A. King; *Towey*, 20, Capt. H. Stewart; *Cowway*, 20, Capt. Tancock; *Challenger*, 18, Capt. Forbes; *Bacchus*, 18, Capt. Hill.

China.—*Aleeste*, 38, Capt. Maxwell; *Lyra*, 10, Capt. Hall.

St. Helena.—*Newcastle*, 50, Rear Adm. Malcolm, Capt. Meynell; *Phaeton*, 38, Capt. Stanfell; *Orontes*, 36, Capt. D. N. Cochrane; *Spy*, 20, Capt. Lake; *Falmouth*, 20, Capt. Festing; *Racoon*, 18, Capt. Carpenter; *Podargus*, 14, Capt. J. Wallis; *Julia*, 14, Capt. Watling; *Griffin*, 14, Capt. J. A. Murray; *Leveret*, 10, Capt. Theed; *Muskito*, 18, Capt. Buine.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE following account of the distribution of the Waterloo Fund appeared on the 18th of June in most of the London papers:—

“The Committee of the Waterloo Subscription, anxious to present to the public at large, some account of their proceedings, select with peculiar satisfaction, the anniversary of that auspicious day, which, in the glorious, the unrivalled field of Waterloo, has given peace to Europe.

“Lamenting, in common with a grateful people, those honoured names, which have paid with life, the price of victory—the Committee have looked with anxious solicitude to the widows and orphans of the slain—to relieve their wants—to assuage their sorrows, became their first and indispensable duty. The fatherless children next claimed their care. These great objects attained, the Committee had the happiness to find themselves enabled by the public liberality, to mitigate the sufferings and to relieve the pain of honourable wounds, by presenting to each gallant soldier the voluntary of his country's gratitude. A pecuniary donation may thus be received with honour—no delicacy can be offended by the offer—no rank be disgraced by the acceptance.

“In the early progress of the subscription, the Committee were necessarily incompetent to form any conjecture as to its final amount, and they were equally ignorant of the number of each class which might eventually claim their at-

tention; whilst the knowledge of these facts was obviously requisite to the ultimate formation of a scale of distribution. But the necessity of immediate assistance in numerous cases, precluded the idea of delay: the Committee therefore transmitted money by one of their members, to the Army abroad, and at the same time dispensed relief to the most pressing cases at home.

“They have subsequently investigated with the greatest diligence and attention, each claim presented to them; and in the performance of this laborious task, they took into consideration various plans of distribution.

“Foreseeing the incalculable evils which might result from an indiscriminate payment of money (from improvident management, or from other causes), which to the parties might be productive rather of injury than of benefit, and instead of adding to the sum of human happiness, might tend to diminish its amount; the Committee resolved on a certain principle of distribution the best adapted, in their apprehension, to shield the orphan from neglect or oppression—to rear to maturity in moral and industrious habits the children of the killed—to guard the weak against the dangers of their own improvidence, and to secure the unprotected widow against the impositions of fraud.

“These considerations led the Committee to a general preference in favour of inalienable Annuities.

"It is intended to grant to the Widows generally, life Annuities.

"To their children, annuities to the age of seven, and from seven to fourteen an increased amount, adequate to their maintenance and education. A gratuity also, on attaining the latter period, for the purpose of placing them in situations to acquire a future livelihood. At the age of twenty-one, or if females at an earlier period in case of marriage, a further benefaction in money, provided they shall not have forfeited their claim by misconduct.

"To the children of officers, annuities until of age, and at that period, or earlier if females in case of marriage, a sum of money, determined by the rank of the deceased parent.

"To Orphans, deprived as they are of parental care, allowances proportionate to their rank and to the circumstances of their aggravated calamity.

"To the disabled Officers, non-commissioned and privates, life annuities.

"To the disabled Officers, the option of an equivalent in money.

"To the Officers severely wounded, a sum of money.

"To the non-commissioned and Privates severely wounded (being discharged;) likewise a pecuniary gratuity.

"In certain, indeed in numerous cases, the claims of parents and of other relatives of the killed, have also been liberally considered.

"In forming this scale of distribution, the Committee have not been unmindful of the effectual co-operation of our Allies, and they have the satisfaction to state, that the sums already remitted to Berlin, Hanover, Amsterdam, and Brunswick, have been acknowledged with expressions of the warmest gratitude.

"The Committee have thus the pleasure of communicating to the Public the progress of their labours, in the confident expectation that the principle adopted for the distribution of the munificent fund, entrusted to their management, will be generally approved: and they indulge the hope, that this honourable testimony of a nation's feeling—of a nation's gratitude, will rank in the page of history amongst the most splendid of her records.

"GEO. BECKWITH, Chairman."

*Waterloo Committee Room, }
June 18, 1816. }*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

In Parliament-street, the lady of Earl Compton, of a son.
At Evington, the lady of Sir J. C. Honeywood, of a son.
In Devonshire-square, the lady of — De Lisle, Esq. of a son.
The lady of W. Belt, Esq. of the Crown-office, Inner Temple, of a son.

The lady of R. S. White, Esq. Bedfordshire-street, Burton Crescent, of a son.
The lady of T. Shone, Esq. of Drayton-green, of a son.
In Bolton-street, Lady Emily James, of a son.
In Great George-street, the lady of H. Goulburn, Esq. M. P. of a son.
The lady of the Hon. — Winn, of a son.
At Paris, the lady of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart. of a son.
In Spring Gardens, the lady of Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, of a daughter.
In Bolton-street, the lady of G. Holford, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
At Camberwell-green, the lady of J. Walsh, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

C. R. Turner, Esq. to Judith, daughter of C. Harvey, Esq. M. P.
At Mary-le-bone, Col. Carmichael Smith, of the R. Engineers, to Harriet, daughter of Gen. Morse, late inspector general of fortifications.
In Ireland, Capt. Mitchell, 97th regt. to Eliza, daughter of N. C. Hatchell, Esq.
Capt. P. O'Hara, Esq. of the 58th regt. to Annanta, daughter of the late Capt. Erskine, of the royal hospital.
At St. James's, Mr. Jos. Price, of Orchard-street, Portman-square, to Miss Minchin of Pall-Mall.
At Jersey, Adj. Geo. Nicholson, 8th vet. batt. to Henrietta, widow of Major M. Impey, late of the 6th regt.
T. March, Esq. of Montague place, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Gonnie, Esq. of Champion-hall.
Rev. Geo. Mason, of East Retford, to Harriet, daughter of Jas. Coldham, Esq. of Annerhill, Norfolk.
H. N. J. Kerr, son of D. Kerr, esq. of Balguy, Angusshire, to Maicella, daughter of T. Richardson, Esq. of Nottingham-street, St. Mary-le-bone.
Mr. T. Lumley, late of the One Tan Tavern, St. James's-market, to Miss Brannwhite, of Bury St. Edmunds.
Mr. Jos. Mitchell, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Ford, of Dulwich.
At St. James's, the Rev. J. Gifford Ward, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Amelia Lloyd, of Southampton, Hants.
J. Crace, jun. Esq. to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rd. Badnall, Esq. of Highfield, near Leek.
At St. George's, L. Newnham, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late Lord Collingwood.
At St. James's, the hon. Capt. Fleetwood Pellew, R.N. to Harriet, sister to Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, Sussex.
At Eastbourne, Lieut. Col. Goldfinch, R. Engineers, to Catherine Eliza, daughter of the late N. Thomas, Esq. of Cobb-count, Sussex.
Mr. G. Cook, of Fleet-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Abiam, of Child's place.
Capt. E. Lucas, R. D. N. to Elizabeth, daughter of M. La. Mason, Esq. President of the court of justice at Caracas.
At Exeter, Mr. T. Davis, aged 73, to Miss Mary Bolton, aged 66.
At Brighton, W. Pugh, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Beatrice Matilda, daughter of Dr. Dennison, of Brighton.
At Bow-church, D. Wetherpoon, Esq. of Glasgow, to Maria, daughter of the late D. Tolken, Esq. of Cheapside.
At Henley, T. C. Haliburton, Esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. Neville, of Henley, and formerly paymaster of the 19th light dragoons.
G. L. Wible, Esq. son of the late Rev. Dr. W. of Putney Hall, Berks, to Augusta, daughter of E. Walcott, Esq. of Winkton, Hants.
The Rev. G. Brittain, to Anne Maria, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Mason.
At Barty, Mr. J. Dunkin, of Aldersgate-street, to Mary, daughter of J. Trimmer, Esq. of Holyborn, Hants.
J. Miles, Esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Davison, Esq.
Mr. R. Gode, jun. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss J. Gode, of Islington.
Rev. J. Doncaster, rector of Navenby, near Spaldford, to Miss Wright, of Spalding.

DEATHS.

At Gisburne Park, Yorkshire, Lady Ribblesdale, aged 44 years.
 Mr. F. Barnfield, of Aldgate, aged 61 years.
 At Clapton, Jonathan Holmes, Esq. late of Clement's-inn, aged 48 years.
 At the Hotwells, Clifton, Nigel, son of the late Sir N. Gresley, of Drablow Hall, Derbyshire, aged 15 years.
 At Eltham, Mr. Prinaid, aged 76 years.
 Aged four months, the infant son of Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. M.P.
 In Howland-street, Thos. Sanders, Esq. aged 64 years.
 To the Isle of Wight, Major Gordon, late of the East-Indies.
 Ann, daughter of Mr. S. Hancock, of Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 18 years.
 At Walworth, Mrs. Longden, formerly of Hackney, aged 94 years.
 In Devonshire-place, Marv, the wife of J. Dickenson, Esq. of Birch-hall, Lancashire.
 In Gray's Inn, Mr. Samuel Webb, composer, aged 76 years.
 In Nelson-square, Blackfriars, Benj. Thompson, Esq., the translator of the German Theatre.
 In Grosvenor-street, the Countess Conyngham, aged 32 years.
 In Portman-square, C. Pierrepont, Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont; born Nov. 14th 1737; married March 14th 1774, Ann Orton, daughter of W. Mills, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, by whom he has issue several children; this family is of great antiquity, and came into England with William the Conqueror.

Sugar.—It is extremely probable, there will be much fluctuation this year in the prices of Sugar, the effects produced in the West Indies by the Slave Registry Bill—the insurrection at Barbadoes—the general situation of our West India Colonies—the deficiency of the crops at Jamaica, the effects of the great hurricane, may on one hand advance greatly the prices, while the alteration in the bounty on exported Sugar, and the general languid state of trade, will have the contrary tendency.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee continues extensive, and the prices improving; last week the Company's sale consisted of about 21,000 bags East India descriptions; the greater proportion of the sound was taken in for the proprietors, a few lots middling Java sold at 63s. a 68s. Cheribon, 60s. a 63s. mixed Cheribon and Samarang, 57s. 6d. a 61s.; there was a great quantity of Coffee in the sale damaged, the Java sold at 56s. a 63s. damaged Cheribon and Samarang, 54s. a 60s. It is reported, that the considerable proportion taken in for the proprietors has been ordered for shipment. The late stagnation in the demand for East India Coffee, particularly Java, arises from the great import, the last two years being the stored crops of several years preceding; it is now calculated, that the imports will gradually decrease; the direct shipments to Holland has also tended to damp the request here.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Probable Time of Sailing.
<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>		
Lusitania.....	240	— June 30
Concord	150	— do 29
Theodosia	250	— do 28
Elizabeth	140	From Gravesend June 25
<i>Isle of France and Ceylon.</i>		
Princess Charlotte	400	— June 30
<i>Isle of France.</i>		
Pallas	350	— July 1
<i>Batavia.</i>		
Jane	450	— July 10
<i>Madras and Bengal.</i>		
General Graham..	450	— June 30
Cornwallis	750	— do 28
<i>Trincomalee.</i>		
Maisters	370	— June 30
<i>Bengal.</i>		
Windsor Castle...	600	— June 29
Zenobia	548	— July 1
Benson	570	— June 30
Devaynes	690	— July 17
<i>Calcutta.</i>		
Lady Flora	750	— July 10
Liverpool	529	— do 21
<i>Bombay.</i>		
Hannah	490	— June 27
Wellington	365	— July 10

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 25, 1816.

Cotton.—The export demand for Cotton continues considerable; the request for home consumption is trivial, the purchasers for the latter anticipate a further decline in the currency, on account of several holders evincing an anxiety to dispose of their late imports. The sales of last week were, Bourbons at 2s. 8d, Surats, 15d, and Bengals in the house at 13d.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILED.		Deal.
1816. Ships.	Name.	Descrip. Destin.
June 1.	The Recovery,	Bacon, Whaler, So. Seas.
4.	Antelope,	Bryant, Merchantman, Cape.
5.	Caledonia,	Robert, Free-trader, Bengal.
9.	Claudine,	Welsh, do Batavia.
10.	Garland,	Brown, Merchantman, Cape.
		Portsmouth.
10.	Nestor,	Thecker, Free-trader, Bengal.
		Deal.
14.	Star,	Cook, do Madras.
		Portsmouth.
20.	Juhana,	Ogilvy, do Batavia.
		Deal.
20.	Mary, J. Cornell,	Country-ship, Bombay.
24.	Ld. Wellington,	Anstice, Free-tr. Bengal.
The Warren Hastings, Asia, and Marchioness of Ely, all well 27th April, in Lat. 3 N. Long. 23 West.		
<i>Passengers per Matilda.</i> —Mr. Jas. Colville from Bengal, Mrs. Colville, Miss H. do. Mast. Alex. do. Misses S. A. and Ellen do. Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mast. John Vaughan.		
<i>Per Robert Mills.</i> —Mrs. and Master Cameron, and Miss do, from the Cape.		
<i>Portsmouth, 25d June 1816.</i> —Arrived the Salsette frigate. Sailed from Madras 5th Feb, Point de Galle, 14th Feb. Cape 20th April.		
The Lord Melville, Northumberland, Marquis Wellington, William Pitt, Apollo, left at St. Helena, 14th May.		
The Lord Eldon and Sir Wm. Pulteney, sailed from St. Helena, 13th May.		
Two large ships were coming in at St. Helena (supposed to be China).		

Bengal. Account of Ships of the Season.

Lord Melville, Rose, Streatham, Marquis Wellington, Wm. Pitt, had sailed from Madras 8th February for England.

Sailed Dec. 10, the Metcalfe to Amboyna, at Batavia on her way (11th Jan.)

Princess Charlotte of Wales to Bombay, to return to Madras the middle of March.

Sailed, Madras, 4 Jan. Lord Eldon } to Bencoolen
 22 do Huddart } do.

Carnatic arrived. James Sibbald to Amboyna, Union and Fairlie to Java.

Minerva, — Lee, sailed from Vizagapatam 22d Jan. to Ceylon to load Cinnamon.

Elizabeth, Pottton, unloading the iron bridge at Bengal.

Bombay.—Apollo, Sir Wm. Pulteney, David Scott, Carmarthen.

Account of Free Traders. Arrived.

The Hibernia loading at Saugor for England. The Percy, Capt. Younghusband, was ready for sailing to Batavia. Endymion, Salisbury, had sailed. City of London, Jenkins, had sailed from Masulipatam to Madras.

Sir Stephen Lushington, Chivers, Kent, Baynes, Barossa, Hawkey, Portsea, Nicholls, Baring, Lamb, were at Saugor.

Passengers per Carnatic.—Col. Hawkins, from Bengal. Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. G. Tyler and four children. Miss Stanley. Mrs. Brodie. Capt. Day. Masters Jas. H. Ferris, John Brown, John Hunter, and Miss Eliza Shee. Capt. Hay, 34th, from Madras. — Hilden, Esq. — Palin, N. I. Lieut. Donne, Nat. Inf.

Off Dover, 17th June 1816.

Arrived the Catherine Griffiths, Capt. Kug, from Batavia.

Mast, J. B. Marriott, Miss M. A. do, Mast. H. C. Barrow, Miss Sophia Barrow.

The Indian Oak, Fearon, arrived at Madras from London 31st Jan.

Cape, 31st March 1816.—Sailed. Tottenham, Tarham, from Batavia for London. April 2, Albion, Bishop, for London.

Bengal, 9th Jan, 1816.—Arrived. Sherborne, Bowman, from England.

Sailed, Jan. 17, Percy, Younghusband, for Batavia and Eng. and.

18, Auspicious, Naish, for Batavia and England.

19, Duke Wellington, Howard, for Batavia and England.

27, City of London, Jenkins, for Madras and England.

Off Beachy Head, 22d June 1816.

Arrived. Tottenham, Aisley, from Batavia, sailed 13th Jan. (J. Tatham) Cape, 13th March, St. Helena, 19th April.

Passengers.—Capt. Holland, 83d regt. from the Cape. Capt. White, 56th regt. from the Cape.

Off Liverpool, 1st June 1816.

Arrived, the Roberts, Brown, from Bengal, sailed in January.

The Larkins and Lord Keith, outward-bound, arrived at Madeira 9th April and sailed on the 20th.

The Castle Huntly parted from the Marq. Huntly and Cabalva on the 18th Feb. in lat. 37, and fell in with the Lady Melville and Cumberland the 1st March, they were together on the 12th March, in lat. 15. S. all well.

The Lord Castlereagh, Kymer, was to leave Bengal in February, and to join the Carnatic and Minerva at Madras or Point de Galle.

H. M. S. Alceste, Lyra, and Hon. Comp. ship Gen. Hewitt, outward-bound on the Chinese embassy, were all well 15th March.

Off Dartmouth.

Arrived the Charles Mills, Christopher, from Bengal, and Matilda, Dickson.

Charles Mills sailed from Bengal, 14th Jan. Cape, 30th March, St. Helena, 16th April.—Matilda, Bengal, 11th Jan. Cape, 25 March, Gravesend, 20th June.

The Sovereign, Providence, and Barkworth, outward-bound, were all well 25th April, in lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 22. W.; and the Wexford, in lat. 7. N. long. 20. W. the 11th May.

Off Portsmouth.

Arrived the Carnatic, Capt. Blanchard, from Bengal 19th Jan. Vizagapatam 22, sailed the 23, arrived at Madras the 5th Feb. having touched at Coringa Narsapoor, from Madras 15th February, arrived at the Cape 6th April, sailed 9th April, arrived at St. Helena the 21st. Sailed 26th, passed Ascension 30th, made the Lizard 14th June, 4 A. M.

The Wm. Pitt, Lord Melville, sailed from Madras 8th Feb. to join the Marquis Wellington, Rose and Sreatham, at Point de Galle, and were

to sail the 20th Feb. under convoy of H. M. S. Salsette.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales had touched on the Pulicat shoal, and ordered to Bombay to dock, she had arrived there, been examined, and little damage found, therefore was expected to return to Madras the middle of March.

The Cornwall arrived at St. Helena 9th April.

The Lord Lynedoch do 10th April.

It is reported that the Apollo and Sir William Pulteney, from Bombay, are in the Channel,

The following is an Extract from the Log-Book of the Ship Liverpool, which arrived at Liverpool in a very disabled state:—

“ Thursday, Jan. 4, 1816.

“ First part moderate breezes and thick hazy weather; wind increasing, took in the royals and studding sails, at 10 P.M.; every appearance of a gale of wind, down royal and top-gallant yards, hauled the fore and main-top-gallant sails, and main-top-gallant sail; and hauled the fore stay-sails. At 11 P.M. the wind chopped round suddenly to the S. W. and a tremendous high sea broke over our larboard quarter, stove the binnacles, destroyed the compasses and lamp-glasses, stove in the Chief Officers cabin in the cuddy, and washed every thing out of the ports, viz. log-books, letters, trunks, sextant, books, charts, bedding, and every thing the cabin contained; an immense quantity of water went into the cuddy and after-cabin, also down the after scuttles, breaking and spoiling every thing that was in the cabin. Increasing gale, and a tremendous awful high sea, at half-past 3 A.M. when under the close-reefed fore and main-top-sail-mizen and fore-stay sails, came on a tremendous sudden gale of wind which hove the ship upon her beam-ends; helm hard a weather, sails went to pieces, water on the deck actually up to the Chief Officer's knees to windward; at this time the rudder was struck with a heavy sea, which broke the gunner's arm at the helm; the helm then taken by Mr. Miller, the First Officer: the ship's company, in the utmost confusion and terror, could not be got to do any thing. The Captain, with the Second and Third Officers, cut away the mizen-mast, being the only hopes of saving the ship and our lives. The ship instantly righted, kept her before the wind; the sea mountainous and most awful ever beheld. All now depended upon the good management of the helm to the safety of the ship, which was performed by Mr. Miller, the First Officer, who received a most severe blow from the wheel, heavy seas breaking in upon the ship at all quarters, staving in the dead lights and quarter galleries; the pumps kept continually going; great difficulty in getting the Lascars to it, from stupor and fatigue. At 5 A.M. the ship pitching very deep, carried away the gib-sprit-sail-yard, dolphins, striker and flying-gib-boom, which was hauled, cut away the wreck to save the bowsprit, also the main-top-gallant-mast washed overboard; the waist hen-coops, scuttle-butts, water-casks, fire-buckets, long-boat's lashings, gave way; cut away the top-gallant and royal-yards, with sails that were lashed to the long-boats, which were washed overboard; also with the mizen-mast every thing there pertaining with it; gaff, boom top-mast, top-mast, top-gallant-mast, cross-jack-yard, top-sail-yard, with the whole of the rigging, carried away; the star-board buntkin, iron brace, and the block for the main-brace, drew and bent both of the mizen-chains; main-top-sails and top gallant-blees, and all ropes and rigging, which led to the mizen-mast, stove in the long-boat and cutter; washed away the whole of the boat's covering, and tarpaulins over the hen-coops shaft; tore away all along the side which the mast went over, from the immense quantity of water shipped on board. We have every reason to suppose that the cargo must be damaged, as well also the ship's provisions and stores. At 8 A.M. the wind abated a little, but a tremendous high sea running, the ship rolling and pitching a great deal, and taking in immense quantity of water at all quarters. At 10 A.M. loosed the foresail and set it; at noon the wind still decreasing, heavy sea up. Lat. 29. 46. S.”

Great credit is due to Mr. Miller for his exertions during the storm.

times appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815-16.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be offat.	To sail to General.	To be to Donns.
1815.	6	Surry	Rich. Borradaile.	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Cornish	George Waddell	George Banton	Madras & Batavia	1815.	1815.	1915.
15 Nov.	6	Europe	820 Pilo, & Murrish.	John Mills	Robt. John Barton	Charles Clinch	David Gale Annot	James H. Gaymer	Madras & Batavia	14 Sept.	20 Sept.	10 Oct.
1816.	9	Marquis of Huntly	Donald MacLeod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Thomas Dunkin	Alex. McFarlane	Robert Hogg	Madras & Batavia	1815.	1815.	1915.
1816.	9	Casly Huntly	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	Wm. Revnolds	Wm. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Miller	Thomas Baker	Bombay & China	1 Nov.	16 Nov.	23 Dec.
1816.	9	Lady Metairie	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	Wm. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Miller	James Godard	Bombay & China	1 Nov.	16 Nov.	23 Dec.
1816.	9	Marquis of Ely	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	Wm. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Miller	John Holsen	Bombay & China	1 Nov.	16 Nov.	23 Dec.
1816.	9	Casly Huntly	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	Wm. H. C. Dalrymple	Wm. Miller	John Holsen	Bombay & China	1 Nov.	16 Nov.	23 Dec.
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1816.	9	Marquis of Ely	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	John C. Murray	Wm. H. C. Dalrymple						

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal	0 5 0	to 0 5 6	Sal Ammoniac ..	cwt. 5 15 0	
Coffee, Java	3 8 0	— 3 10 0	Senna	lb. 0 1 6	to 0 2 6
— Cheribon	3 0 0	— 3 2 0	Turmeric, Bengal	cwt. 1 18 0	— 2 0 0
— Bourbon			— China	2 10 0	— 2 15 0
— Mocha	4 15 0	— 5 1 0	Zedoary		
Cotton, Surat	0 1 3	— 0 1 5	Galls, in Sorts ..	7 10 0	
— Extra fine	0 1 6	— 0 1 7	— Blue	9 5 0	— 9 9 0
— Bengal	0 1 1	— 0 1 3	Indigo, Blue	0 9 9	— 0 10 0
— Bourbon	0 2 3	— 0 2 10	— Blue and Violet ..	0 8 6	— 0 9 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Purple and Violet ..	0 7 6	— 0 8 6
Aloes, Epatica	6 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Fine Violet	0 7 0	— 0 7 2
Aniseeds, Star	6 0 0		— Good Ditto	0 6 0	— 0 6 9
Borax, Refined	5 10 0		— Fine Violet & Copper	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
— Unrefined, or Fungal	5 10 0		— Good Ditto	0 5 3	— 0 5 6
Camphire unrefined ..	12 0 0	— 14 0 0	— Fine Copper	0 5 6	— 0 5 9
Cardamoms, Malabar lb	0 2 9	— 0 5 6	— Good Ditto	0 4 9	— 0 5 3
— Ceylon			— Ordinary Ditto	0 3 1	— 0 3 4
Cassia Buds	23 10 0		Rice, Lake Carolina ..	cwt. 0 17 0	— 1 2 0
— Ligua	11 0 0	— 16 0 0	Safflower	cwt. 4 15 0	— 5 0 0
Castor Oil	0 1 3	— 0 4 0	Sago	cwt. 1 15 0	— 2 10 0
China Root	2 0 0	— 2 5 0	Saltpetre, Refined ..	cwt. 3 4 0	
Coculus Indicus	3 1 0	— 3 10 0	Silk, Bengal Skein ..	lb. 0 12 0	— 0 15 6
Columbo Root	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	— Novi	0 16 1	— 1 3 11
Dragon's Blood			— Ditto White		
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..			— China	1 0 0	— 1 3 1
— Arabic	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Orgazine	1 10 7	— 1 17 0
— Assafœtida	6 0 0	— 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon ..	lb. 0 10 1	— 0 10 8
— Benjamin	6 10 0	— 50 0 0	— Cloves	0 3 0	— 0 3 8
— Anni	5 10 0	— 10 0 0	— Mace	0 9 0	— 0 10 2
— Galbanum			— Nutmegs	0 6 2	
— Gambogium	22 0 0	— 24 0 0	— Ginger	cwt. 6 4 0	— 6 10 0
— Myrrh	9 0 0	— 11 0 0	— Pepper, Black	lb. 0 0 8	
— Olbanum	5 0 0	— 6 10 0	— White	0 1 3	
Lac Lake	0 1 3	— 0 1 9	Sugar, Yellow	cwt. 2 2 0	— 2 5 0
— Dye	0 3 6	— 0 5 6	— White	2 12 0	— 3 2 0
— Shell, Black	3 0 0	— 3 10 0	— Brown	2 0 0	— 2 1 0
— Shiv-red			Tea, Bohea	lb. 0 2 4	— 0 2 6
— Stick	3 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Congou	0 2 7	— 0 3 5
Musk, China	0 14 0	— 1 1 0	— Sonchong	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
Nux Vomica	cwt. 1 15 0	— 2 0 0	— Campon	0 2 11	— 0 4 0
Oil Cassia	0 2 6	— 0 3 0	— Twankay	0 3 0	— 0 3 2
— Cinnamon	1 0 0	— 1 1 0	— Pkoe	0 4 10	— 0 5 2
— Cloves			— Hyson Skin	0 2 11	— 0 4 4
— Mace			— Hyson	0 4 7	— 0 5 7
— Nutmegs	0 3 6		— Gunpowder	0 5 0	— 0 5 2
Opium	lb. 0 6 0	— 0 10 0	Tortoiseshell	1 0 0	— 1 5 0
Rhubarb			Woods, Saunders Red ..	ton 9 0 0	— 10 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Wednesday, 3 July—Prompt 19 July.
Company's.—Hemp, 500 bales.

On Wednesday, 17 July—Prompt 18 October.
Sundry Wines remaining uncleared.

On Tuesday, 23 July—Prompt 18 October.
Company's.—China Raw Silk, 466 bales—Bengal Raw Silk, 1,014 bales.
Privilege.—Raw Silk, 731 bales, &c.

On Wednesday, 24 July—Prompt 18 October.
Privilege.—Coffee, 4,422 bags—Sugar, 5,176 bags.

On Thursday, 1 August—Prompt 25 October.
Privilege.—Longcloths, 647 bales—Nankeens, 210 cases and 5,339 pieces—Choppah Bandannoes, 38 chests—White Piece Goods, 151 bales—Muslins, 2 bales—Prohibited Piece Goods, 18 bales—Bandannoes, 53 chests—Sallampores, 118 bales

and 29 pieces—Madras Handkerchiefs, 18 chests—Black Silk Handkerchiefs, 318 pieces—Sundries, 11 chests.

On Thursday, 8 August—Prompt 1 November.
Company's.—Black Pepper, 4,316 bags—White Pepper, 11 bags.

Private Trade.—Cassia Lignea, 31 boxes, &c.
Privilege.—Cassia Lignea, 68 chests—Cassia Buds, 40 boxes—Ginger, 2,372 bags.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that it is their intention to hold quarterly sales of the Company's Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and to continue the same, unless due notice shall be given to the contrary. The first quarterly sale will be held on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, and the succeeding sales, as nearly as may be to the 10th days of December, March and June respectively.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargo of the Carnatic, from Bengal and Madras.
Company's Goods.—Saltpetre, 3,333 cwt.—Sugar, 2,666 cwt.—Piece Goods, Longcloths, 60,570 pieces.

Privilege and Private Trade, from Bengal.—Indigo, 163 chests—Cassia Lignea, 22 chests—Lac

Dye, 31 boxes—Madras Wine, 5 pipes—Piece Goods, 3 chests—Cassia, 95 chests—Raw Silk, 14 bales—Redwood, 1,501 pieces—Rattans, 6,900 bundles.

Of the Privilege Goods from Madras no account has been received.

East-India Exchanges and Company's Securities.

The non arrival of the fleet, now daily expected, leaves us only to refer to the statement

under this head in the preceding number, page 625.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1816.

1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent India Bonds.	3½ per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1816.
May 27	217½ 181½	63½ 63½	77½	94½ 94½	15½ 15½	—	60½	2½	22½ 22½	—	—	62½	—	3.2p	11.5p	64½ 64½	28	May 27
28	218½ 191½	63½ 63½	77½	95½ 95½	15½ 15½	—	—	—	23 24	—	—	—	63½	2.3p	2d 3p	64½ 65½	7 0	28
30	220½ 223½	63½ 63½	78½	95½ 95½	15½ 16	—	—	—	24½	191½	—	—	—	1.2p	2d 2p	65½ 65½	—	30
31	223½ 224½	63½ 63½	78½	95½ 95½	15½ 16	—	—	—	24½ 24½	—	68½	—	—	1.2p	2d 1p	65½ 65½	24	31
June 1	—	63½	78½	95½ 94½	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 24	191½	—	—	—	1.2p	par 2d	65½	24	June 1
5	223½ 224	63½ 63½	78½	94½ 95½	15½ 16	—	61½	—	23½	188½	—	—	—	par 1p	3d 2p	65½ 65½	—	5
6	224 223½	63½ 63½	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	1d par	3d par	65½ 65½	—	6
7	223	63½ 62½	78½	—	15½ 15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1d par	1.3d	64½ 65½	24	7
8	223 222½	63½ 62½	78½	—	15½ 15½	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	par 1p	2d 1p	64½ 64½	24	8
10	222½ 223	62½ 63	78½	—	15½ 15½	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	1p par	2d par	64½ 64½	24	10
12	222½	62½ 63	78½	—	15½ 15½	—	61½	—	23½	—	—	—	—	1p 1d	par 2d	64½ 64½	—	12
13	222	63½ 63	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	par 1p	3d par	65½ 64½	24	13
14	221½ 221	63½ 63	78½	—	15½ 15½	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	par 1p	2d 2p	64½ 64½	24	14
15	220½	62½ 63	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	1.2p	2d par	64½ 64½	24	15
17	220 220½	63½ 63	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	2.3p	1d 1p	64½ 64½	24	17
18	220 219½	63½ 63	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	2.3p	par 2p	64½ 64½	24	18
19	219 218½	63½ 62½	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	2.3p	1d 1p	64½ 64½	24	19
20	218 217½	63½ 63	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	—	2d par	64½ 64½	—	20
21	217½ 216½	63½ 63	78½	—	15½ 16	—	—	—	23½ 23½	—	—	—	—	—	2d par	64½ 64½	—	21
22	—	63½ 63	78½	—	do	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	3.4p	2d par	64½ 64½	—	22
25	218½	63½ 63	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4p	1.2d	64½	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

AUGUST 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—On perusing the interesting information contained under the article of "*India Church Intelligence*" in your number for June, I endeavoured to analyse the Letters Patent constituting a Bishop's See, in order to ascertain the exact and certain limits of the jurisdiction. Previous to his Lordship's appointment, it was usual for the senior Chaplain on each establishment to be stationed at the Presidency: a station of course the most eligible in every point of view; the other Chaplains were also stationed at the nearer or more lucrative stations, according to their seniority. Now, Sir, what I wish particularly to know (and on which point a careful review of the Letters Patent does not satisfy me) is this, whether the Chaplains, on their arrival in India, are liable to be placed at any station his Lordship thinks proper, or whether, excepting in the appointment of Archdeacon, the controul over the Chaplains, as to station, remains as formerly under the regulation of the civil government?

The patronage of the Bishop of Calcutta, as it would appear
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from the Act and Letters Patent, seems principally to consist of—

1st. The appointment from among the Company's Chaplains to the three Archdeaconries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

2d. The appointment of a personal Chaplain, who need not be in the Company's service.

3d. The appointment of a Registrar to each Archdeaconry.

4th. The Bishop may also confer orders of Deacon and Priest, and exercise jurisdiction spiritual and ecclesiastical, according to the laws of England: and grant licences to Ministers to officiate, &c. &c. &c.

The above seems to be the substance of the patronage and controul possessed by his Lordship in spiritual matters. On a vacancy in the see by the death or coming away of the Bishop for the time being, the functions appertaining thereto are to be exercised by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, or Madras, or Bombay, or by two clergymen directed by the Governor-General.

It will not, perhaps, appear from this that too much power, &c. is

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lodged in the hands of the truly reverend person from whose influence so much is expected by the friends of the establishment in England; nor, indeed, if the question which I have first proposed shall be answered in the affirmative, could there be any cause to fear an abuse of it while the mitre remains on the present head; but as yet that point seems not clear, and in my opinion it is most essential that it should be set at rest, to prevent the much regretted consequences that might ensue from any thing like a misunderstanding between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in India.

Your admission of this query and these remarks, will, I hope, gratify some of your numerous readers, as well as,

Sir, Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Late Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

Cheltenham, July }
10th, 1816. }

P. S. I am concerned to find from private letters recently received from Madras, that the Bishop's visitatorial tour through India is considered by some sensible persons as likely to create suspicion and disquiet in the minds of the natives; but surely this is a vague idea. Were the Bishop of Calcutta to be escorted by a troop of horse, and to be accompanied with all the paraphernalia of a crusade, then it might be probable that the disciples of Brahma would show the most active disquiet at the Ministers of a religion about to be propagated by the sword; but the mere performance of the sacred and pastoral duty of visiting and superintending the clergy of the widely-extended diocese of India, is a measure far too remote from any thing that can be construed into an intermeddling with the prejudices of the natives, by the most artful of priests, or the most deluded of followers.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The great variety of useful information contained in your valuable Miscellany induces me to trouble you with the following regulation of the Honourable Board of Customs, recently issued; it being of extreme importance to our friends in India, and cannot be too extensively circulated.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

*"Custom-House, London,
20th June, 1816.*

"Notice as to Importation of East-India Goods.—Whereas by the Act of 54 Geo. III. chap. 36th, s. 12, all packages whatever, imported from the East Indies, containing articles liable to duty, are required to be manifested, on forfeiture of the same, together with the penalty of

fifty pounds for each package. And whereas, since the passing of the said act, a number of packages, containing articles for private use, or as presents belonging to passengers and others, have been imported without being so manifested, by which the same became forfeited and the said penalty incurred; in which case it has generally been asserted that the same were omitted to be manifested through ignorance of the law, in consequence of which the said forfeiture and penalties have not been enforced. This is therefore to give notice, that, from and after the 1st January next, no relief will be granted in such cases, but that the forfeiture of all goods so imported from the East Indies which are not included in the manifest will be insisted upon, and the penalties attaching upon the same enforced. By order of the Commissioners.

G. DELAUAUD, *Secretary.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The preceding letter terminated with some intimation respecting my *abecedarian clock*; but this can be introduced more appropriately after the new system of literal sounds and signs has been fully detailed.

To render the script character as simple as possible, I formerly hinted at the rejection of all capitals, as not more necessary among alphabetic than arithmetical symbols, which require no device of this sort, either to please the eye or assist the judgment in the most difficult operations by figures. Some alphabets even admit of no such distinctions as small or capital letters, in our sense of the word, but are nevertheless subjected to much worse deviations, and occasionally a capital letter rather terminates, than begins a word, as with us. In short, every thing connected with the position and shape of alphabetic signs is so arbitrary and complex, among all nations who use them, that any scheme which shall be found most useful, simple and uniform, bids fair for ultimate preference and universal introduction. Not many years have elapsed, since nouns claimed capital marks of their superiority over the other parts of speech; the custom is almost extinct, without producing any eye-sore in our printed books, and in an equal period of time, the same consequence would be evident were we to omit all capitals entirely, as useless incumbrances, causing much more trouble and pains in their acquisition at first, than the whole tribe of these notables is worth. Punctuation, properly regulated, is the best substitute for capitals, as the initials of a paragraph or sentence; particularly if the progressive stops were represented with spaces between words commensurate with the pause required at the end of each; and it might

be an improvement to mark interrogations rather at their commencement than close, as is usually done at present.

Those critics who prize a language in proportion to its mysterious construction, and the numerous words it can boast, for what we know, by a solitary vocable, have a taste too perverted to relish my restriction of every letter to one invariable sound and form, whatever they may think of my adopting no less than *thirty-nine* alphabetic signs and combinations, to correspond with the same number of simple and compound sounds, which at present constitute the entire elementary basis of the English tongue, whereon I shall at least attempt to raise a superstructure for the universal vehicle of human thoughts, that has hitherto baffled the industry and genius of many a profound scholar and intelligent man. Failure under these circumstances never can entail disgrace, and success would confer an honour which I am now too old ever to know or enjoy, though young enough to despair of no rational plan which is calculated, at any period, to benefit mankind.

Having in some measure adjusted the relative rank of letters in their initial posts, we proceed to class them into vowels and consonants, the former of which have their names and power alike, while the latter differ as little in that respect as possible, having only the shortest vocal affix or prefix, so essential to the utterance of every consonant, whence the term is evidently derived. Mere infants more readily pronounce *ma ma, pa pa, ba ba*, than *am am, ap ap, ab ab*; the affixed vowel consequently seems most natural, though, in particular instances, a short prefix will answer best, and both indeed should be made equally easy to the abecedarian scholar, that he may

thence learn, in due time, to enunciate consonants distinctly afterwards, when occurring in words without any intervening vowels; such as *strong, first, spleen, &c.*

In the Hindoo alphabetical nomenclature, *a, m, b, &c.* are called *a-kar, mu-kar, bu-kar*; meaning the *a-maker, m-maker, b-maker*, and so on, through the whole, evincing a simplicity and skill in this matter, which ill accords with the mystical complexity of the whole Sanskrit system in every thing else. This consideration inclines me still to believe, that the vulgar tongue was, at a remote period of antiquity, refined till it became difficult and profound enough for the selfish purposes of a sovereign priesthood, concealed under the garb of an abstruse language, though originally purloined from the people, whom their pastors intended to fleece or flay at pleasure, with little risk of detection by an illiterate and superstitious flock.

However much my surmises on Hindoo mythology and erudition may be controverted, I certainly owe the idea of re-forming the Roman alphabet to theirs, which first taught me the great advantage of keeping the names and powers of consonants as parallel as their nature will admit. By taking the very short sounds of *u* and *i* in *sun* and *sin*, we have two almost inaudible vowels, for affixing or prefixing to consonants, *ad libitum*; thus *mu, mi, bu, bi, pu, pi; um, im, ub, ib, up, ip*; whence a child of three or four years old, will naturally acquire the real power of *m, b, p*, sooner than one at the age of six or eight possibly can from the Babel-plan, carefully handed down in all languages from ancient to modern times.

A reform in the alphabet must embrace the classification of vowels from their short to the long sounds, followed by their respective diphthongs and the semi-vowels; the whole discriminated by invariable signs or combinations, expressive

of the constituent portions of each: an improvement, however, that cannot well be extended to those consonants, which under the form of one letter, sometimes express the power of two, as in the deuto-sibilants *tsh* and *dzh*, to be found in many languages besides our own, with single characters, like *j*, retained here for the latter, and soft *c* for the former sound, in *judge, dzhudzh, juj*, and *cure*, pronounced *church* in my scheme, thereby saving one or two letters, in all words of this description, which is sometimes very convenient when the learner recollects, that *c* is never *k*, but always *tsh, ch*. This effort of memory will be greatly assisted by seriously adverting to *carolus, casus, castus, carle, carmen, kirk*, severally becoming *charles, cheese, chaste, churl, charm, church*, according to my system, *cure* for *church*, like *juj*, for *judge, dzhudzh*; an expedient that makes our superfluous *c* not less useful than *j*, without the expense of a new character or the strange combination of *tsh, ch*.

On similar grounds, I intend to preserve the *q* for the queer nasal *ng, nk* of most alphabets, in the hope that the idea of a *qu* partly reversed *ng*, may prove so far a cue also to the combination *ng, nk*, required in *siqu, buqger*, for *sink, hunger*; *q* here representing the nasal in question, for which we have no appropriate sign in our tongue, this word, therefore, may be rendered with three letters orthoepigraphically, *tuq*, by this new method of permanent uniformity, in both the power and shape of every alphabetical symbol. A universal language, without an orthoepigraphical alphabet, would be too gross an absurdity for the present age; a complete reformation consequently in our own system, by selection, restriction, modification, substitution, expulsion, or combination, is the *sine qua non* for that abecedarian perfection which shall carefully retain every sound now exist-

ing in classical English, while its provincial peculiarities may safely be consigned to merited oblivion, or to the elaborate research of those *virtuosi* who have means and leisure enough to delight in the preservation of such precious food for book-worms.

By way of prelude to so generous a design, I may here produce my orthoepigraphical alphabet, premising that in *u*, *u*, *o*, *i*, of *sun*, *sin*, and *not*, are always very short, simple sounds, among which we may likewise include the *o* of *full* :—

1st.	but	bat	bar	ball	foul	hoe
	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>hu</i>
2d.	not	note	full	fool	foil	you
	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>yu</i>
3d.	bit	beet	bet	bait	file	woe
	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ie</i>	<i>wu</i>

Comprising twelve vowels, three diphthongs, and three semi-vowels, viz. *h*, *y*, *w*, with their short vowel *u*, to give them utterance, as semi-consonants; one of which forms the convenient series, *ya*, *yo*, *yo*, *yi*, *ye*, &c. of most alphabets, by the same convertibility with the third class of vowels, to which *ie* is liable with the second in all languages; a coincidence that moreover

attends these letters, even to the consonants, *b*, *p*, and *j*, to be noticed hereafter. Every acute scholar will recognize the absurd name we give the vowel *u* in *sun* (thereby making the pronoun *you*) by my invariable mode, as *yo*, composed of the *y* consonant with the vowel *o* of *full* or *fool*.

The twenty-one consonants will be best illustrated as follows :—

Examples.	mum	hib	pup	fee	vie	tin	thin	thine
Names.	mu	bu	pu	fu	vu	tu	tu	tu
Power.	<i>m</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>

Examples.	din	sin	shin	zone	jour	church	judge	lull
Names.	du	su	fu	zu	zu	cu	ju	lu
Power.	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>l</i>

Examples.	rau	nun	ink	king	gang
Names.	ru	nu	ing	ku	gu
Power.	<i>r</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>

From what was observed formerly on *q*, the learner will once for all recollect, that it here represents the nasal of such words, as *wing*, *wink*, which I would write *wiq*, *wiqk*. The constant recurrence of the short sound of *u* in English, under this and several other forms, entitles it to the first place in the series of vowels, not only as the inherent vocal of consonants, according to oriental philologers, but as the matrix of all the other vowels in their alphabet. To discriminate the powers of the first vocal series most effectually, each has its own most appropriate form, which never afterwards can vary, to perplex the

pupil, with one vowel expressing four different sounds, as in our common alphabet; an observation which, more or less, applies to the whole.

In the second class, the elliptical *o* denotes the short, and the circular *o* the long sound of this letter, or the *omicron* and *omega* of the Greeks, both of which, by a central dot, become the correlative vowels in *full* and *fool*, thus *fol*, *fol*. On the third division, nothing need be said, as the discriminations are so natural and self-evident, that no person can confound them, who pays the smallest attention to the subject.

Our three diphthongs are repre-

sented by their constituent parts, contracted from *uo*, *oe*, *ue*, respectively to *wo*, *ae*, *we*, in the order observed when these compounds are accurately pronounced, and if corresponding shorts should be wanted, their formation is quite easy, so, *wo*, *oi*, *ui*. This diphthongal analysis will be perfectly clear to those who are conversant with such discussions, in any language; more especially to orientalists, from whom every assistance will be gratefully received, which can render our language, in process of time, a common good, from the rising to the setting sun.

Expiration, productive of *hu*, or inspiration of *uh*, not having the articulated criterion of a consonant, I have consigned it to the class of semi-vowels, along with *y* and *w*, as a living letter in many, if not all, alphabets, whose power never can be communicated by the unmeaning appellation of *aitch* or *itch*, though *hitch* might give a better idea of this aspirate, by its initial, did not *hu* suffice.

We frequently read of aspirated consonants, but their existence, except in the Hindoo alphabets, is very problematical; there, indeed, we find no less than ten, as, *th*, *bh*, *ph*, *dh*, &c. all differing in form and power, from the simple *t*, *b*, *p*, *d*, &c. consequently in this article alone, the eastern tongues have, at least, ten more difficulties in a learner's way, than our own, with no one commensurate advantage, unless we were foolishly to reckon a prolific fund of puns and conundrums, as great a mark of superiority, as some of the *literati* have discovered in those exuberant tongues, which can furnish one thousand names for *a lion*, and half that number for *honey* or *a horse*, when one simple word for each would answer the purpose equally well. Let other nations boast, in the same manner, about the great variety and number of their alphabetical signs, in power or form, while we, in English,

rest satisfied with the thirty-nine, at present extant, and already exhibited in my abecedarian nomenclature, arranged and constructed with the celebrated Miss Edgeworth's opinion on this subject, constantly before me: "By dint of reiterated pain and terror, the names of the letters of the alphabet are perhaps, in the course of some weeks, firmly fixed in the pupil's memory. So much the worse; all these names will disturb him, if he have common sense, and at every step must stop his progress. In teaching a child to read, every letter should have a precise single sound annexed to its figure, this should never vary."

To men of letters we may prudently leave their endless cavils about the semi-vowels, and, in the mean time, use those ambiguous neutrals advantageously, as one species of subservient members, in the orthoepigraphical department of our universal language and character in the English tongue. This, I flatter myself, will, by a radical reform in its first elements, gradually find favour in the sight of every nation on the face of the earth, since they may all gain much, while they can lose very little, by its substitution for their vernacular tongue, provided that utility, facility, and simplicity be the grand objects of oral and written speech, for the communication of ideas. Vowels, or semi-vowels, or demi-consonants have a right to the intermediate station assigned them in the new alphabet, and the *w* as a labial, thus immediately precedes that class of consonants, with which it has as natural an affinity as with the second series of vowels, and certainly more apparent to superficial observers.

No scholar will, I hope, find fault with my mode of distinguishing the dentals, and throwing away the unmeaning *h* of these and other letters, which, having no aspiration in their composition ought

not to retain the sign of it any longer, and seeing we have no such sound as the Hindoo *th*, formerly described, I have substituted *t* for this combination, called the lisping *s*, reserving *t* for the first of our dentals, since it cannot well be confounded either with *i* or *ç* in writing or in print.

It must be granted, that the French convert our *th* to *d*, because from pride, affectation, or indolence, they will not in general take the trouble to acquire it.

That precious letter which Bishop Wilkins stains with the blood of forty-two thousand men, may be taught at the cheap rate of substituting *f* for *s* in *fiboleth*, pronounced *shiboleth*, without the hazard of becoming *siboleth* in the mouth of man, woman, or child, who has previously learned to discriminate these two sibilants *s* and *f* from each other *viva voce*, in *sin* and *fin* thus become *shin*, without the help of a mute and useless *h*, which does not merit a place in any rational plan. On similar principles, the corresponding sound of *z* is expressed in my scheme, by *ç*, in the French words *jour*, *rouge*, thus *çor*, *roç*, instead of *zhor*, *roz*.

Having discussed the foregoing *sibilants*, the reader will thence be enabled to comprehend the nature of the two following *dento-sibilants*, which though evidently complex in power, are nevertheless denoted, in more alphabets than ours, by a simple form, and this, I confess, is one great reason for my retaining the redundant letter *c*, with the sound of *tsh*, *ch*, *çf*, or the compound consonant *j*, viz *dzh*, *dç*, which has, notwithstanding, a curious propensity to change places with *i* and *y*, as already remarked.*

Arbitrary marks, when otherwise needless, have no place in my abecedarian plan, the dot

* The ridiculous practice of jumbling words with the initial *i* and *j*, *u* and *v* together, has some connection with this remark, and one formerly made on the semi-vowels.

above the short *i* of *sin*, and *j* in *jam*, is therefore entirely omitted, upon very obvious grounds.

Some very intelligent writers have objected to all ortho-epigraphical expedients, on the plea, that pronunciation is in a state of perpetual fluctuation, without duly reflecting on the absolute want of fixed rules, as the true cause of the very complaint, which is preferred by those sages against the instability of oral sound. Suppose the attempt to plant the present standard of orthoepy on a stable footing, should fail, the salutary specific against the recurrence of disorder, is constantly at hand, in a rational system of visible sounds, unless indeed some new letters are introduced into the language for which no provision has yet been made, though this also can readily be accomplished by the universal character recommended in these pages for every tongue.

If for instance, the vocable *bird*, sounded at present *burd*, should ever recover in classic flights of speech, its proper enunciation, with the short *i*, let it of course be written and pronounced orthoepigraphically *bird*; nay should we yet become slavish enough to naturalize the French *œu*, and let fly a *bœurd* at court, or on the stage, my system has room for the poor devil in this dress, *börd*, by a simple modification of my second series of vowels, obvious to the meanest capacity.

We have one example almost in point, in the *kirk* of Scotland becoming a *church*, which by my radical reform of the hard *c* to a *dentosibilant*, now constitutes the polite term *curc*, viz. *tshurtsh*, as naturally as *Carolus secundus* became *Charles* the second; or the ancient *carl*, a modern *churl*; in my hands *curl*, but still perfectly distinct from *kurl*, a ringlet of hair. Were this last even to get a twist by some accident or other to *gurl* in polished society, the requisite guttural would then be as applicable as its

fellow consonant is at present ; because in every possible case of my system, orthoepy and orthography must always move *pari passu* together, and therefore the plan may be conveniently extended *ad libitum* to every alphabet and tongue, by a simple process, which shall, in its proper place, be fully elucidated. How my adopted symbol for the nasal *ng*, *nk*, will be relished, under the form of *q*, time only can tell ; my sole motive for this appropriation is, that we have it already as a superfluous sign in our alphabet, which is at least equally capable, with any other, of communicating *viva voce* this particular sound required in the French and those other languages that are much more subject to an endless variety of troublesome nasal twangs than our own.

X is the only useless letter left in our alphabet, and may remain in reserve, until we show its possible extension as a universal character, independent of English, in a similar capacity as a living tongue, when the diagram for this purpose is submitted to the reader, among the component parts of my abecedarian clock, or diagram of parallel concentric sounds. The assertion, that the Hindoos esteem *u* the inherent sound of every consonant will be apparent by their writing only *bb* for *bub*, with a mark even to prevent the final *b* making the word *bubu* ; but when the *u* is initial, an appropriate sign is required for it in *ubb*, pronounced *ubub*, and this takes place also for the other vowels in every situation ; whence *ibib* requires four letters of the Hindoo alphabet, and the inherent

u would be lost in the medial *i*, or any other vowel under similar circumstances ; which cannot however be minutely explained without the proper types, and more space than can here be spared for the subject.

Among several objections to the complete reformation of English orthography, one of the most plausible is, the apprehension of disturbing the etymology, by any literal innovations, such as my scheme embraces ; it is therefore incumbent on me to obviate this surmise as much as possible.

That etymological canons will soon be established for our language, upon incontrovertible principles, no thinking person can doubt, after what Horne Tooke has already accomplished, and Mr. James Gilchrist has pledged himself to perform in that respect ; which will of course form the rudimental part of education, and completely qualify every scholar to reconcile the derivation of most words, with my orthoepigraphical manner of spelling them, so long as this faculty can be deemed a matter of the smallest moment to an English reader, as I have no wish to subvert the existing orthography (miserable as it is) until, by a considerable concurrent competition, my system shall stand the test of experience, in the light of a common character for all languages, or the visible medium of English as one universal tongue.

This letter being already much longer than I intended, I shall postpone any further discussion, till next month, and in the interim remain your obedient servant,

B.

MOHAMMEDAN WEDDINGS.

A NAEB Cazy, says an English writer, told me, that when he married any of the poorer class, he always got as much as he could eat of the best dish at the bridal feast, and frequently a plateful was sent home to his family ; and he also got from four annas to one rupee four annas in

money*, but if the bride had been married before, beside the food, he received a fixed fee of two rupees. Upon my asking the cause of this difference, the Naeb replied, " Cultivated ground was always assessed higher than uncultivated."

* Sixteen annas make one Sicca rupee.

AN ACCOUNT OF CUTCH-BOOJE.

THE province of Cutch-Booje, in the south-western extremity of Hindostan, is situated principally between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth degrees of north latitude. To the north it is bounded by a sandy desert and the province of Sindy; to the south, by the Gulf of Cutch; to the east, it has Gujrat, and to the west, Tatta, from which it is separated by the most eastern branch of the Indus. The limits of Cutch to the north are not accurately defined, but may be estimated at one hundred and ten miles in length, by seventy the average breadth. Abul Fazel, in 1582, describes it as follows:—

“To the west of Gujrat is a very large separate territory, called Cutch, the length of which is two hundred and fifty coss, and the breadth one hundred coss. The territory of Sindy lies to the west of Cutch. The greater part of Cutch is composed of woods and uncultivated sands. The horses are fine, and supposed to be of Arabian extraction; and the camels and goats are also remarkably good. The capital city is Tahij, which has two strong forts, Jahreh and Kunkote.”

The province of Cutch continues, as described by Abul Fazel, barren and unproductive, the interior remaining almost unknown. Its different parts are possessed by various chiefs, many of whom assert themselves to be independent, and the general boast of the country is, that since the beginning of the world it has never been conquered; for which, if true, it is indebted, partly to its natural strength, but partly also to its sterility. They also boast that their sway once extended over all Gujrat. On the south coast of the Gulf of Cutch is a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, named Sanganians, who cruise for merchant-ships sometimes as far west as the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. The Hindoo pirates about the Gulf of Cutch are also frequently named *Caba*.

Muddi, or Musker Mandree*, is the great port of Cutch, and is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$ north, and long $69^{\circ} 25'$ east.

* In Hamilton's East India Gazetteer, (article Cutch) this synonym is erroneously made the name of a second seaport: “The principal seaports are Muddi and Mandave.”

The capital, called Bhooj is about 25 miles to the N. W. Muddi is large, and strongly fortified; the houses are indifferent, being principally of mats and bamboos. Eight miles to the northward is a pagoda, called Assara, from a town of that name in its vicinity. Off this pagoda, and a small way to the westward of it, there are rocks near the shore above water, which seem to be the termination of the broken and bad ground in that direction. All to the eastward, and as far to the southward as $22^{\circ} 40'$ north, is foul ground, and irregular soundings; and the natives in their accounts agree with all the charts extant, in describing the gulf quite across to the other coast to be replete with shoals both of sand and rocks. A vessel bound to Muddi from any quarter not in the gulf, should be careful to make the Cutch coast, to the westward of As-ara pagoda, and if a leading wind, keep along shore about east, in eight fathoms: and if obliged to work, her tacks must be short, always taking care to go about as soon as she shoals on the off-shore tack. Between Muddi and the opposite coast a passage-boat goes daily.

The only coin belonging to the place is of silver, called a cowrie. The exchange varies from 265 to 295 cowries pr. 100 Bombay, or Surat rupees. All Indian coins pass current here. Their value fluctuates according to the quantity in the market.

The weights are seers and maunds, the latter of two sorts, Cutch and Pucca.

2 Pice	} make	1 Anna.
16 Annas		1 Cutch Seer.
40 Seers		1 Cutch maund,
		avoirdupois, 37.1 slb

The Pucca maund is two Cutch maunds, and 20 Cutch maunds are equal to one Surat caury.

The measures are the grab and the guz, 16 grabs making one guz, about 31 English inches; broad cloth, velvets, silks, &c. are sold by this measure, though the shopkeepers in the bazar often sell by hand, from the finger's end to the elbow, &c. This is rejected by the merchants.

A considerable commerce is carried on between this place and the British settle-

ments of Bombay. The principle article of produce is cotton, which is inferior to most of what is grown in the neighbourhood of Surat and the Gulf of Cambay. Many of the principal Bombay merchants have agents residing here to transact their business. Some trade is likewise carried on with the Persian Gulf.

No animal food is to be procured, but by stealth, and rice, &c. only in small quantities, which must be paid for as soon as received. There is tolerable water to be got, brought down by women to the landing-place, at the rate of 2½ silver cowries per leager.

The coast of Gujrat, from the head of the Gulf of Cutch to the islands near Jigat Point, is but little known.*

Cutch, like the adjacent countries, is inhabited by many predatory tribes, who all claim a Rajpoot origin, although many of them have adopted the Mahomedan faith. That change of religion is not uncommon in this quarter of India, there being now few tribes of Rajpoots in Cutch that have not partially, and, in some cases universally, adopted the Mahomedan religion. Such are the Sodas, Jadows, Muchwanas, Purmars, Myras, and many others.

There is a Vurum Sunker tribe, settled in Cutch, and also in various parts of Gujrat and the Deccan, whose modern occupations consist chiefly in selling milk, and day-labouring. Although of so low a cast, they were the Janooce, or distinguishing string of the higher cast of Hindoos, and pretend to be descended from the Khetri or military cast. The province, generally, is but little cultivated, and very thinly peopled.

Futteh Mahomed, the present Jemadar of Cutch, is of Baloochee extraction, and has secured the friendship of the Ameers of Sind for the support of his usurped authority. The latter demand the town and district of Luckput Bunder, on the borders of Sind, as the price of their favour.

Cutch and Cattiar were the scene of Colonel Walker's exertions for the suppression of the odious custom of destroying the female children. In Cattiar that gentleman obtained the most complete success; but not so in Cutch.†

The Gulf of Cutch is an arm of the sea which bounds the Gujrat Peninsula on the west, and has the province of Cutch Booje on the North. A considerable trade is carried on from this gulf to Bombay, principally in cotton; but the inhabitants of the coast have been, from time immemorial, so addicted to piracy, that an unarmed vessel is not to be trusted within the reach of their cruizers. It has consequently been but little frequented by Europeans, and remains but imperfectly explored. The upper part is described by the natives as full of shoals and rocks.

The government of Bombay, as reported at p. 105, was lately engaged in a war with Cutch, in consequence of which it blockaded its coast, and detached a military force into the interior.

The province, or rather kingdom of which we are speaking, is commonly known by the name of *Cutch* only; but the addition of *Booje*, by which it is also distinguished, is here retained, because there are in reality two other *Cutches*, Cutch-Gundava, a province of Baloochistan, lying inland to the north of Cutch-Booje, and Cooch, Cuch, or Cutch, Bahar or Behar, part of the ancient Kishraje, or Cach'ha Rajah, or King's Cach'ha, in the northern parts of Bengal, on the borders of Bootan, called Koj by Ferishtah, and Couche by the European travellers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Cutch (Cach'ha) signifies a "low, wet country."

While this sheet is going through the press, report states that the difficulties which had led to the detachment of a British force against Cutch-Booje have since been amicably adjusted. From the representations of a late writer, it appears that this state has hitherto been considered as under the protection of the East India Company, against the ambitious projects of the Ameers of Sind.—For an account of the growing importance and rapacious views of the latter power, and the history of its present triumvirate of Ameers or rulers, the reader may consult the work above alluded to; namely, Lieutenant Pottinger's travels in Beloochistan and Sind.‡

* Mitburn's Oriental Commerce.

† See Asiatic Journal, vol. 1, page 572.

‡ And Elphinstone's Caubul. For reviews of these works, see Asiatic Journal, vol. 1, pages 49, 430.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE THURGURS OF NIPAL.

THE Tirsoolunga, says General Kirkpatrick,* separated, previous to the conquest of Nipal by Purthi Narrain, the territories of the Ghoorkali and Newar princes, the western limit of Ghoorka being marked by the Musiangdi. This tract contains, besides a pretty numerous peasantry of Dhenwar, several Rajepoot families, and some Newars, but the tribes by whom it is chiefly occupied are of the Brahminical and Chetree orders, and as these last constituted the principal strength of Purthi Narrain's government, and continue to form the main support of the present one, they rank very high among its subjects, no description of whom possesses such considerable credit and authority as their leaders enjoy. They consist, for the most part, of the Khus and Mangur tribes of the Chetree class; and of the Paure, and some other casts of Brahmins; their chieftains are known by the appellation of Thurgur (or one inhabiting a nest) among whom, (with the exception of a few individuals deriving their descent from the same stock as the reigning prince, and who are consequently Rajepoots), are to be found by far the greatest part of those who conduct the affairs of this state. Their number, strictly speaking, is limited to thirty-six; for though, in loose language, every individual of those clans is sometimes styled a Thurgur, yet the title properly descends only to the heads of certain families. Nor are all these of equal consideration, there being three gradations of this order, of whom the pre-eminent one is denominated Chutter, on account of its consisting of six chiefs. It is from the Chutters that the Kâjees or Dewans are usually selected, which does not, however, prevent the other two inferior classes from being likewise eligible to this office. It is impossible for me, with the slight information which my short visit to Nipal enabled me to collect, to describe this curious institution with all the accuracy that it would appear to deserve; I can only add to what has been said concerning it, that the leading members of the body, whether actually employed or not, possess such a high authority as renders it nearly

impossible for the executive government, in whatever hands that may be, to pursue any measures of an important nature in opposition to their advice. I have even been assured, that the throne of the prince himself would be no longer secure, should the principal Thurgurs concur in thinking that his general conduct tended to endanger the sovereignty; which they profess themselves bound, as far as rests with them, to transmit unimpaired to the distant posterity of its founder, and the interests of which they do not allow to be determined by the partial views, or temporary policy, of the ruling individual. The great ascendancy of this order is the more remarkable, as it would seem to rest almost wholly on the respect they derive from their ancient services, and attachment to the Ghoorkha family, and not to arise in the smallest degree from the ordinary sources of political influence; since I do not understand them to be particularly distinguished among their countrymen, either for their opulence, their extensive possessions, or the number of their adherents. They occasionally hold jaghires or similar terms with the soldiery, and, like them, indifferently in all parts of the Nipal territories; but their hereditary fiefs, or estates, are situated entirely in the districts of Goorkha and Sumjoong, which constituted the patrimonial inheritance of Purthi Narrain. Besides the produce of these lands, and the emoluments arising from the offices they happen to fill, they receive an annual fine of four annas from every taxable Kaith, or plantation of a hundred Moorries, throughout the country, the amount of which they would appear to distribute among their respective clans, according to rules established for the purpose. The only special immunity of a personal kind that they are said to enjoy, consists in their being exempt from the final jurisdiction of the Punjunni, or annual court of inquisition, and liable to be disgraced or punished by a decree of the Rajah alone. They formerly affected, like the Omrahs, a great simplicity of dress, justifying their practice in this point by observing, that it was with their swords, and not with the aid of fine garments, that their ancestors had raised the Goorkhali House to the

* An Account of Nepaul, &c.

respectable station which it now occupies; but whatever risk the Thurgurs might have heretofore run of incurring censure or ridicule by appearing in vestments of silk or muslin, it is pretty certain that they have latterly relaxed consi-

derably in this point, and that there are at present some among them who are far from manifesting any solicitude to maintain inviolable this rustic characteristic of their order.

ON THE DISEASES OF INDIA, AND THE USE OF THE NITRO-MURIATIC ACID.

BY DR. H. SCOTT.

(From a paper printed in the *Journal of Science and the Arts*, entitled, "Some Remarks on the Arts of India, &c.")

I MEAN in the present paper to confine myself chiefly to a detail of some of the effects that I have observed from diluted nitric acid taken internally, and used as a bath for a variety of diseases. The field is far too extensive to be well surveyed by me, or indeed by any one individual, and I must rest satisfied with a very general sketch. Though conscious of being quite unequal to the task, I am carried on by the belief that no other person has yet had the same means of judging, and from the conviction, that by the harmless remedies that I now recommend, much good may be done in some diseases that are acknowledged to be beyond the ordinary means of relief.

It is well known that climate alters much the phenomena and the nature of diseases to which the human body is liable. A great part of my life has been spent between the tropics, where the temperature is generally high; where the vegetable world in its genera and species puts on appearances that are quite new to the inhabitants of Europe; where the animals are generally very different, and where the diseases by which they are afflicted arise from other causes and with different symptoms. I have often thought that it would be curious and useful to mark, from sufficient experience, the peculiar maladies to which we are subject in a hot climate, as well as those from which we are exempt. If this were done with skill, it might give rise to a number of important conclusions, both for avoiding and curing diseases.

CANCER.

Cancer is nearly unknown within the

tropics. During twenty-five years I saw one case of cancer in a person who had brought the rudiments of the disease from Europe. From that case I learned the afflicting truth, that although a hot climate does generally prevent the formation of cancer; yet, when once it is formed, it does not cure it. I saw, in another instance, a cancer arise in India with an European gentleman, from often pulling the hairs from a wart on the skin of the cheek, and which produced at last the most deplorable effects. If such a complaint had appeared in any natives of the country, whatever might have been their cast or condition, I should probably have seen or heard of it.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Phthisis pulmonalis is not common in that climate, although it does occasionally appear. The true Phthisis is certainly a rarer disease there than many European practitioners suppose, for the lungs very often suffer from abscess and affections of the liver; and it is no easy matter to distinguish such complaints from the true phthisis pulmonalis.

SCROFULA.

Scrofula is rare, though particular causes do sometimes produce it. Cold and moisture seem to be the great sources of the scrofulous diathesis, for the children of Indians, and even the ape kind, although free from the disease in their native climate, are very liable to scrofulous affections on being brought to Europe. Would it not appear then, that similar causes have a tendency to produce phthisis pulmonalis, scrofula, schirrhus, and cancer, and that there is some

connection in their origin, and perhaps in their nature?

BILIARY STONES.

I never knew an instance of a biliary stone being found in the gall bladder or biliary ducts, in India.

STONE.

The formation of stone in the urinary bladder is nearly unknown between the tropics. I have, indeed, not met with a single instance of it, although I have known some cases where a disease was imported, and not removed by climate. This exemption, however, from those dreadful diseases does not extend through a great extent of latitude; and it should also be remembered that altitude above the sea has similar effects to a more northern latitude. I speak of my experience in a country on a level nearly with the ocean, and having a barrier of *ghauts* or mountains towards the east. In the northern parts of India the maladies of Europe begin to show themselves. I knew a boy who got a stone in the bladder in Guzurat, for which he had been cut by a native surgeon. The perforation was made in nearly the same place that it is in Europe, and the operation was what is called, I think, by the *Gripe*.

I may take notice here of a case of stone in the bladder (it cannot be too often mentioned) which was remarkable for the singular mode of cure adopted by Colonel Martine, himself the sufferer.—He then resided at Lucknow, but I believe the Colonel had lived in many of the northern parts of Hindostan. I knew well a surgeon* of the Company's service, who was intimate with the Colonel, and visited him at all hours, and often saw him carrying on his process for cure. It consisted in reducing the stone to powder, by a fine saw introduced into the urethra by means of a canula, and he perfectly succeeded in removing the whole of it. The Colonel was an ingenious mechanic. His saw was made of the steel spring of a watch. He introduced the canula till it touched the stone, and then, by changing the position of his body, he pushed on the saw till it was, for a little way, in contact with the stone, and then moving it backwards and forwards, he reduced it to powder. My

friend often saw him at this work, and occasionally more than once on the same day. The operation gave him no pain whatever; for soft parts, plentifully covered with mucus, are under very different circumstances from hard and resisting bodies, and completely elude the teeth of so fine a saw. Soon after every sawing, he passed, with his urine a quantity of the stone, in the form of a powder. Although a parallel case will not often occur, where the patient is so intelligent and ingenious, and the final success so decisive, yet by long habit, and guided by the feelings known only to the individual, I should hope that a similar mode might *sometimes* be applied with advantage. No surgeon can effect this for another person. To place the stone and the saw in the proper positions, and to carry on the operation with success, and without pain or injury, can only be done by the patient himself. The hopes of relief, the attentions and observations necessary to attain it, the repeated trials, with all the sources of employment and of comfort to a miserable man, may well reward him, even if the perfect success of Colonel Martine should be unattainable *

GOUT.

Although a tropical climate does not at all times prevent the attacks of the gout, yet they certainly are less common and severe than in cold countries.

RHEUMATISM.

Acute rheumatism is rare between the tropics, but cases of it do occasionally occur. In like manner, the chronic kind is sometimes met with in India, and is more easily cured than in Europe.

LIVER AND SPLEEN.

While the glands that are the common seat of scrofula are less generally diseased

* Since writing the above, I have conversed with a very intelligent officer of high rank, who knew the Colonel intimately. He tells me that the instrument for reducing the stone to powder was rather a file than a saw, and that it was fixed to the end of a piece of whalebone. It was passed into the bladder through a canula. So accurately from habit could the Colonel judge of every circumstance, that he could tell when any part of the surface of the stone became more elevated than the rest, and could remove that part with the greatest nicety. On speaking to a friend now in town, who also was intimate with the Colonel, he was told, that the filing-part of the instrument was made of a knitting-needle, properly tempered for the purpose.

ed between the tropics than here, other glands suffer there more frequently than in Europe, and, in particular, the liver and spleen. I have fancied at times that I could see mechanical causes for some of the derangements of the liver in a hot climate. The resinous matter of the bile seems to be there more abundant. It appears occasionally to separate from its union with soda, when it stagnates in the liver, and enlarges it, giving rise to all the phenomena of chronic hepatitis. By some means the calces of mercury stimulate that organ, or they give solubility to this resinous matter, which then passes through the ducts to the intestines. Such a bilious discharge, from the use of mercury, is the true signal of relief. When, from long illness, or other means, weakness is produced, with a languid circulation, chronic hepatitis is almost a certain consequence; the *vis a tergo* in the liver is diminished, depositions take place, and I have seen after death resinous and spermaceti-like matter choking and obstructing the ordinary course of circulation, and greatly enlarging the whole mass. It is said, that in some parts of Germany, the overgrown livers of geese and ducks are esteemed a great delicacy for the table. In order to produce them, they fix the animal by the feet to a board; they keep it motionless in a high temperature, and force it to swallow a great deal of nourishment. This is the case occasionally with our countrymen in India; a high temperature, little motion, with a plentiful diet; and the very same consequences make their appearance. While a very languid circulation of the blood gives birth with certainty to chronic obstructions of the liver, acute hepatitis, on the contrary is produced by all those causes which quicken the circulation beyond its proper rate. Such are violent exercise, fever, and hard drinking, and, I might add, steel and tonics, and bark. From the peculiar structure of the liver, and the state of the circulation of its blood, it cannot flow much more quickly than is natural with impunity. How often are boys seized with a pain in the region of the liver, after running with rapidity?

MERCURY.

The calces of mercury do certainly give the utmost relief, both in acute and chro-

nic hepatitis. While in the acute kind we employ between the tropics the antiphlogistic plans, blistering, blood letting, and especially purgatives, we ought not for a moment, if the disease is severe, to delay the use of the calces of mercury internally, with the ointment externally, as being of more consequence than all the other means in our power.—No condition, to which human nature is exposed, is more deplorable than that where an abscess has taken place in the liver. I know of no sufficient security in that climate against such an evil but mercury. As soon as the mouth gets sufficiently affected, and the system is impregnated with it to a proper degree, the pain, the fever, and the distress abate, and the patient remains quite secure from the risk of abscess, provided we have not used the remedy too late, and when such a change has taken place as must necessarily end in abscess. While nobody is better acquainted with the inestimable benefits that arise from the due use of mercurials than myself, nobody can better know the ill consequences that follow them. In those pre-disposed to scrofula, they excite it; in those with a tendency to consumption, they accelerate it; and they have other bad consequences that I need not mention. When, however, we are threatened with the formation of matter in the liver, we must neglect all those considerations, and submit to smaller evils, in order to avoid one of the most melancholy kind.

NITRIC ACID.

When in India, I was most anxious to discover a substitute for the mercurial calces, less injurious and equally efficacious, and I have not been entirely without success. I knew that the nitric acid acts most readily on the resinous matter of the bile, and I was in hopes that I might communicate such an acidulous state to the living body as should produce the effects that I desired. That it may alter the nature of the urine, has been proved by Mr. Brande, who has recommended the use of it in a particular kind of urinary calculus. If large secreting glands are thus materially affected by merely drinking this acid, I cannot doubt but that by bathing the whole surface of the body, below the head, in a very dilute nitric bath, much of it may be absorbed,

and more material effects produced. I had found that through the medium of the stomach the effects of the acid, if given to the wished-for extent, might be injurious, and I had tried to little purpose to combine it with substances for which it has but a slight affinity, excepting by such combinations to diminish its action on the stomach without destroying its useful qualities. From its absorption by the skin, some effects have arisen that I think very important. We are destined to find our way by experience, and can never know to what an untried agent may lead us at last.

I gave, many years ago, a short account of my trials with the nitric acid in India. It was obtained there by means of alum from common crude Bengal saltpetre. In that country, both alum and saltpetre are plentiful and cheap; but I could not obtain the sulphuric acid, unless from Europe, or by making it myself. In both cases it would have been expensive, from requiring either the payment of freight for a long voyage, or the expense of erecting a considerable apparatus. I was satisfied, therefore, with the acid procured, as I have said, from unrefined saltpetre and alum. I was aware that that acid was far from pure. I knew that it was mixed with a considerable proportion of muriatic acid, derived from the muriates which that saltpetre so plentifully contains. I had long given this acid internally, and I had found it harmless, and sometimes very useful. I was far from thinking at that time, nor did I suspect till long afterwards, that pure nitric acid is unequal to the production of all the benefits which I sometimes derived from my acid applied to the surface or to the stomach. A suspicion of this kind first arose from circumstances that I must now explain, at the risk of being thought tedious. At that moment I lamented the impurity of my nitric acid; and I was sorry to use alum instead of sulphuric acid, although, in the end, both of those circumstances have been highly useful, by leading me to conclusions at which I never otherwise could have arrived.

At the Presidency of Bombay we have extensive works for gunpowder, from which the armies on that side of India, and occasionally the navy, are supplied

with that material of war. The manufacture of this article had fallen into the hands of some Parsees, who, as in other cases, had some practical knowledge, but no kind of science to direct them. Complaints of the gunpowder had become very general. It grew moist in the magazines, and did not, after keeping, answer to the common modes of proof. So very ignorant were those men, that they perpetually returned all the liquor remaining after the crystallizations of their saltpetre on the next quantity to be crystallized. They judged their saltpetre to be sufficiently pure and fit for gunpowder when they saw the crystals clear and transparent, and free from charcoal or mud. After a committee of intelligent officers had reported on this state of things, I was desired to take charge of those works, which I continued to hold till my departure from India. By adopting the necessary measures, our gunpowder soon became as good as any in the world. One of those changes (and it is what leads me to the present digression) was the purification of the saltpetre, I had read, in the "*Annales de Chimie*," a proposal of Mr. Lavoisier to purify that article for gunpowder, by reducing it to powder, and then washing it with two portions of water. These two washings were sufficient to dissolve nearly the whole of the deliquescent salts, with a certain portion of the nitre. This to us was not only a very effectual operation, but it was one profitable to the public; for, by evaporating the liquor of the two washings, we recovered a quantity of saltpetre, impure indeed, but when mixed, with charcoal, &c. still fit for making fireworks for the celebration of the weddings of the natives. As, during the state of warfare which prevailed at that time, it was judged proper to prohibit the importation of saltpetre for sale, the product of our washings was gladly purchased. After saltpetre has thus been carefully washed, it is perhaps free enough from saline impurities to be fit for gunpowder; but I have always given it one subsequent crystallization, fearing it might contain a little sand or other matter, by which a spark and an explosion might be produced.

Being at that time impressed with a belief that the effects of my acid on the

human body arose entirely from the *nitric acid*, I thought it would be a great improvement if I distilled it, not as usual, from the crude saltpetre, but from such as had been washed in the way I have mentioned. This practice I continued for a long time, and indeed until I left India. Since using this purer saltpetre, I have often imagined that some of its beneficial effects were no longer produced, or were less remarkable. But my means of observation were cut short, first by very bad health, and then by being obliged to leave India for this country. Until lately I had no opportunity of seeing the sick here, or of recommending remedies for them; but still the *suspicion* of my having diminished the power of the acid, by purifying the nitre, hung upon my mind, and I resolved to put it to the test of experience, as soon as I might have it in my power. I have found that the acid produces many effects in this climate as readily as it did in India. For the reasons just stated, I have used in all my late trials not the *nitric acid*, but an acid composed of three parts of nitric and one of muriatic acid. With the result of these trials I have been sufficiently satisfied; nor have I had reason to think, that a constitution broken down by disease, by the use of powerful remedies, such as mercury, or by the long continued action of the poison of syphilis, receives less benefit in this climate from the acid treatment than I have derived from it in India.

• • PSEUDOSYPHILIS.

I long ago said that I had removed syphilitic affections by the nitric acid (it was rather the nitro-muriatic), which had resisted mercury long and judiciously applied. I had combined the external with the internal use of the acid, and I succeeded in some of those cases at least, which have been called pseudo syphilitic. This state of syphilis is thought by some able and eminent men to be a new disease, and arising rather from the consequences of the remedy than from the poison of the syphilis still existing in the constitution. I know well that an indiscreet, or even a large use of mercury, may give rise to much evil; but I may be permitted to say, that no skill nor prudence in the application of that remedy will at all times prevent the occur-

rence of pseudosyphilis. In it, I believe, that the poison of syphilis still exists, remaining occasionally dormant, and becoming, from unknown causes, active and injurious, and exerting again all its specific effects. I think, however, that the cause of pseudosyphilis is a scrofulous habit, acted upon at once by the poison of mercury and the poison of syphilis, for to such a habit of body they are both poisonous. We cannot destroy the syphilitic virus without calling into action the scrofula, to which there is a pre-disposition; so that on the patient is entailed a new disease not less afflictive than either of those from which it arises. It may perhaps be thought some confirmation of this opinion, that during the whole of my residence in India, where mercury is so commonly so largely, and sometimes so injudiciously given for affections of the liver, I never knew a single instance of this *new disease* having arisen where syphilis was *certainly* out of the question. That this sort of syphilis is very common in this country, is evident from the inspection of many of our public hospitals, where patients are often seen, who for years together have been subjected to many courses of mercury, and a variety of useless or hurtful remedies. Even in our streets, many sufferers in this way must attract the notice of every medical man. It is not enough to say, that the nostrums of quacks, and the treatment of empirics, have produced such evils. I have observed, that cases do occasionally occur where the utmost skill of the present time is found to be quite ineffectual. I now most earnestly recommend the nitro-muriatic acid bath for this disease, a means yet untried in this country. I see that the nitric acid is given internally by many practitioners in Great Britain, and occasionally, I am assured, with advantage. The knowledge of this would sufficiently reward me for all the trouble I have bestowed on the subject, and here I might rest satisfied; but I wish still further to advance the use and utility of the remedy. Like the calces of mercury, this bath affects the gums and the salivary glands, giving rise occasionally to a plentiful ptyalism. Though it reddens the gums, swells them, and renders them somewhat tender, it never produces that nauseous smell, nor those fetid ulcera-

tions which arise from mercury; nor from the bath, did I ever know the least injury arise to the teeth. If the gums are much affected from the bath, it is generally prudent to stop its use, or to diminish the absorption, by exposing a smaller surface to it. If we go on with it too long, some inconvenience is experienced; a degree of restlessness takes place, and the patient says he does not feel himself so well as he ought to do. Beyond this point I have seen no degree of harm from this general and powerful agent, and even this disappears on discontinuing it for a short time. I know no other means that are capable of producing effects at once so salutary and so considerable, so free from injury, with so little inconvenience or disturbance *.

NITRIC ACID.

If the acid be employed for syphilis or pseudosyphilis, either by the stomach or the skin, I should consider every trial as quite inconclusive where a pytalism, some affection of the gums, or some very evident constitutional effect, had not arisen from it. As with mercury the system should be kept charged with it for a longer or a shorter time, according to circumstances. Mercury never could have obtained the character of a specific for syphilis if it had been managed as the nitric acid has been, if it had been generally given in quantities so small by the mouth, as even to leave it in doubt, whether it is capable of affecting the gums and stimulating the salivary glands. Why should not the nitric acid receive the same privilege and indulgence that is conceded to mercury? It is still a stranger in this climate, and on that account requires the more care and attention. There is nothing absurd in supposing that nature may have many substances in store, capable of destroying or removing the syphilitic poison from the constitution. I say, then, in the spirit of the illustrious Bacon, "*fiat experimentum*."

When I have removed a disease by the acid treatment that was regarded as in-

* In this climate it will be found convenient to bathe only the feet and the legs daily, or twice a day. For this purpose a wooden tub may be used. The water when acidulated with nitromuriatic acid should taste about as sour as vinegar, or it should be of such a strength as to prick the skin a little after being exposed to it for twenty minutes or half an hour.

doubtless syphilitic, I have been commonly told at last, that we must have been mistaken, for that *nothing but mercury can cure syphilis*. I wish we had some chemical test for the existence of this poison in the body, that we might have more of the evidence of our senses, and less of the wanderings of opinion. One of the states of syphilis, the least doubtful, is that of recent chancre, and this, though of a bad kind, I have seen in about a week completely removed by the bath.

There are no researches so difficult as those which regard the human body and the changes connected with life. The capacity of few men seems to me to be well adapted for them. The chemist may repeat his experiments as often as he pleases, he may vary them till he obtain results on which he can rely. It is very different indeed with the physician. The doubts and the darkness that surround him are in comparison tenfold. After all, it may be with myself that the whole of the errors lie: for who can judge of himself? I can believe that a man who is not of my opinion may be equally sincere with me. But the same appearances convey to each of us impressions of a very different kind. With such a person then I need not reason, and I will not dispute. I must ask him, as Rousseau did his antagonist, "What is there, Sir, in common to you, and to me, by which we may be enabled to understand each other?"

I employed, while in India, the nitric acid by the mouth, or as a bath for various complaints, as I never wished to confine it specifically to any one. I was anxious to get from experience a general rule for its application, and it was certainly not without some success that I used it for several diseased conditions of the body. I shall slightly mention a few of those complaints in which I have found it of advantage.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

For some affections of the skin I have derived benefit from the bath; it rapidly and effectually removes every sort of sores. This bath has the advantage of keeping perfectly unaltered for any length of time, not suffering decomposition like water, and never emitting any kind of unwholesome effluvia. It is an agent that we employ with almost any degree of power.

In those very weak or delicate, I have plunged one arm into it only, or I have washed a portion of the skin with it. I have very often exposed the legs up to the knees in the bath, and by their means alone have been able to keep the mouth affected for a long time. When a greater power was required, I have exposed the whole surface below the head to it. To all this may be added its internal use, if necessary.

DEBILITY.

Where the constitution has been weakened by fever, or long continued disease, I have found in the nitric acid bath, a tendency to renovate. It remarkably improves the complexion.

LIVER AND BILE.

In chronic hepatitis and a bilious disposition, I have used it with much advantage.

APTHÆ.

I have seen the happiest effects from it in apthæ of the mouth, and intestinal canal, where every other remedy had failed. This is sometimes a dreadful disease in India; is it the "cachexia aphthosa" of Dr. Latham? In many disorders of females, and in men worn out with obstinate intermittents, I have found it very useful. In short, (and as a general rule,) I have found the acid bath advantageous and salutary in all cases where mercury is useful, and with the additional advantage, that the acid treatment is attended by neither injury nor inconvenience.

SCROFULA.

As I had seen the good effects of nitric acid in pseudosyphilis, or that kind of syphilis which cannot be cured by mercury; and as I had long thought that pseudosyphilis arose from syphilis in some way combined with scrofula, I became anxious to know the effect of the acid treatment in pure scrofula. Since I came to London, I have seen a great number of trials made by different medical practitioners with the nitro-muriatic acid. Some of these cases were of long standing and of the worst kind. The result on the whole has been very favourable, though none of the patients have yet used it for three months. In almost all the health has improved, and some of the sores have healed, or shown a tendency to heal. I have not seen

a cure effected in a single instance; but this could hardly have been expected; for where the disease is of long standing, as with these patients, and where many glands are inflamed and enlarged, it is evident that a long time will be required to reduce them to the healthy state. I have seen remarkable relief in several people where the neck was much affected, much swollen, with many glands in a state of suppuration, so as to make the least motion painful and nearly impossible. In some of these the pain and swelling has much diminished, and a considerable degree of motion of the head is attainable without pain. In one girl in particular, who was reduced to a dying state, by merely drinking the acid, her health and strength have greatly improved, and the sores have healed or shown a tendency to heal. With experience so short and imperfect, I cannot venture to say more, than that it holds out a hope of relief for some states of that cruel disease.

I have just seen Mr. Carmichael's book on Scrofula, which contains some just observations; and he seems to prove, that a disorder of the digestive organs is often connected with it. The utility of the practice that I have mentioned is very consistent with his idea of an acidity prevalent in the primæ viæ, for the mineral acids are known powerfully to counteract such a tendency, by giving tone to the organs of digestion. This disease has been the source of gross empiricism; for at different times almost every product of nature or of art has been extolled for the cure of it. The boasted baths of the Greeks and Romans could produce little further effect than what arises from hot or cold water, and are often nothing more than the mere semblance of doing something.

CHLORINE.

Of all the remedies for scrofula, those substances that contain chlorine seem to have been most successful. Such are sea water, sea air, the muriates of lime, &c. &c. Sir Humphry Davy has shown, in a very late paper, that the nitro-muriatic acid (the aqua regia of the old chemists) is not a mere mixture of nitric and muriatic acids. On the contrary, from their union a quantity of pure chlorine is evolved, and water and nitrous acid gas (the

results of the new affinities) are produced. Is chlorine a material agent in my bath? if I were sure of this I might mix the acids, so as to produce it still more abundantly. It has always been observed, that calomel and corrosive sublimate are the most active preparations of mercury, perhaps from the chlorine held in the compound. Chlorine is now known to be an elementary body of the greatest activity, of the powers of which over diseases we are nearly in total ignorance.

I have for many years past given euehlorine for several diseases combined in its nascent state with soda. It contains oxygen very abundantly, and in a loose state of chemical combination. I mean it as a substitute for the nitric acid, and it is a very good one. Although Sir Humphry Davy had not at that time shown us the composition of euehlorine, I saw that I was in possession of a valuable substance, which I have never since ceased

to use. Mr. Brande has had the kindness to prepare for me portions of this compound, and he has shown me an easier and a cheaper method of making it for common use, than the one which I was in the habit of employing. But I must defer what I have to say of this substitute for the nitric acid till another time.

I have thus concluded what I intended to communicate on a subject of great importance. I have recommended from experience the practice of charging the body with some of the mineral acids, or their elements, for various states of disease, by the stomach, and especially by the skin. I may be weak, or I may be wrong, but I have acted from conviction; and I cannot but hope, that an abler mind and a happier day, will yet confirm and extend the truths that I have but slightly touched upon:

“*Alter erit tum Tiphys!*”

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BLUDUGS, OR VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OF MUD AND SALT,

At Kuhoo, on the Plains of Grobogan, in the Island of Java.

BY T. S. GOAD, ESQ. OF THE HON. COMPANY'S BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

HAVING received an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the Plains of Grobogan, fifty pals or miles N. E. of Solo, a party, of which I was one, set off from Solo on the 8th of September, 1815, to examine it.

On approaching the village of Kuhoo, we saw, between two trees in a plain, an appearance like the surf breaking over rocks, with a strong spray falling to leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by huts for the manufacture of salt, and at a distance looked like a large village. Alighting we went to the Bludugs, as the Javaese call them. They are situated in the village of Kuhoo, and by Europeans are called by that name. We found them to be on an elevated plain of mud, about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bodies of salt mud were thrown up to the height of from ten to fifteen feet, in the form of large globes, which, bursting, emitted volumes of dense white smoke. These large globes or bubbles, of which there were two, continued throwing up

and bursting seven or eight times in a minute by the watch. At times they throw up two or three tons of mud. We got to leeward of the smoke, and found it to smell like the washing of a gun-barrel. As the globes burst, they threw the mud out from the centre, with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud upon that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed. It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large globes or bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire, except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun; upon this we approached cautiously to within fifty yards of the largest bubble, or mud-pudding, as it might very properly be called, for it was of the consistency of a custard-pudding, and of very considerable diameter; ~~here~~ and there, where the foot ~~accidentally~~ rested on a spot not sufficiently hardened to bear, it sunk, to the ~~no small~~ distress of the walker.

We also got close to a small globe or bubble (the plain was full of them of different sizes) and observed it closely for

some time. It appeared to heave and swell, and when the internal air had raised it to some height, it burst and the mud fell down in concentric circles, in which shape it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air was again formed internally to raise and burst another bubble. This continued at intervals from about one-half to two minutes. From various other parts of the quagmire round the large globes or bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of mud shot up like rockets to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and accompanied by smoke. This was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in globes or bubbles. The mud at all the places we came near was cold on the surface, but we were told it was warm beneath. The water which drains from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and by being exposed in the hollows of split bamboos to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salts. The salt thus made is reserved exclusively for the Emperor of Solo. In dry weather it yields thirty *durjins* of one hundred *catties* each, every month, but in wet or cloudy weather less.

In the afternoon we rode to a place in a forest called Ramsam, to view a salt lake, a mud hillock, and various boiling or rather bubbling pools. The lake was about half a mile in circumference, of a dirty looking water, boiling up all over in gurgling bodies, but more particularly in the centre, which appeared like a strong spring; the water was quite cold, and tasted bitter, salt, and sour, and had an offensive smell. About thirty yards from the lake stood the mud hillock, which was about fifteen feet high from the level of the earth. The diameter of its base was about twenty-five yards, and its top about eight feet and in form an

exact cone. The top is open, and the interior keeps constantly working and heaving up mud in globular forms, like the *Bludugs*. The hillock is entirely formed of mud which has flowed out of the top; every rise of the mud was accompanied by a rumbling noise from the bottom of the hillock which was distinctly heard for some seconds before the bubbles burst. The outside of the hillock was quite firm. We stood on the edge of the opening and sounded it, and found it to be eleven fathoms deep. The mud was more liquid than at the *Bludugs*, and no smoke was emitted from the lake, hillock, or pools.

Close to the foot of the hillock was a small pool of the same water as the lake which appeared exactly like a pot of water boiling violently; it was shallow, except in the centre, into which we thrust a stick twelve feet long, but found no bottom. The hole not being perpendicular we could not sound it with a line.

About two hundred yards from the lake were several large pools or springs, two of which were eight and ten feet in diameter. They were like the small pool, but boiled more violently, and smelt excessively. The ground around them was hot to the feet, and the air which issued from them quite hot, so that it was most probably inflammable; but we did not ascertain this. We heard the boiling thirty yards before we came to the pools, resembling in noise a water-fall. The pools did not overflow; of course the bubbling was occasioned by the rising of air alone. The water of one of the pools appeared to contain a mixture of earth and lime, and from the taste to be combined with alkali. The water of the *Bludugs* and the lake is used medicinally by the Javanese, and cattle drinking of the water are poisoned.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY

TO EXAMINE THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY AND TEMPLES AT
BRAMBANA, IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.*

(Extracted from a Journal kept by Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie.)

(Continued from page 16.)

6. AFTER some refreshment, about half past 11, A. M. Mr. Knops and myself,

with the draftsman, and some villagers provided by the Chinaman (by the *Söora-*

* This highly-interesting paper is copied from the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, or, as the same institution is also called, the Lite-

rary and Philosophical Society of Java. The Society, in publishing this paper, "regrets that it is not in its power to furnish engravings of the plans and drawings referred to by the author." In

carta gentleman's orders,) proceeded in more form to perambulate the ruins. Chairs were provided, covered with canopies of leaves, and each carried by four men, on poles of bamboo; but my impatience did not always permit me to avail myself of this convenient coverture from the sun's scorching rays, amidst the tantalizing ruins that surrounded us. We first proceeded to the great enclosure I had just left, which is properly called Brambana.

7. Though three mounts, hills, or pyramids of stones form the first conspicuous objects that attract notice from the road, yet on near inspection it will be found that there are more, apparently of smaller size, some of them in greater or less preservation; and although these observations are the result of other visits, yet for the sake of uniformity, I shall here enter at once the desultory remarks which I was able to make.

8. There were two stone walls in squares, inclosing the whole and each other, the blocks of which were from two to three feet square, and long in proportion; chiselled and adapted to each other frequently with channels running through them. Most of these blocks are plain, and tumbled together in inexplicable confusion. Among these no sculptures are seen: it is probable they only belonged to the gateways, which are no longer traced, except by greater ruins or in the casing of the temples. In the angle of the inclosure, particularly N. W. near a great tree, are the ruins and site of a smaller building, distinguished by its foundation or base; and also the base of a smaller building, perhaps a *choultry*, in the Hindu style; the whole breadth of the western part is taken up by the three

great pyramids, which I take to be now in these ruins from fifty to sixty or seventy feet high. To the right of these, as we cross the enclosure from south to north, are three others, smaller originally, as is evident by the ruins of the most southerly, which preserves more of its original form, or is less buried in stones; for it is to be observed, that none of that rubbish to be found in other buildings, and composed of bricks, earth, smaller stones or other materials used to fill up, is here to be met with; the whole appearing to have consisted of blocks of stone, fitted to each other and not yielding to time. Further to the west are smaller temples, into two of which I looked, but perceived nothing remarkable, excepting two small tigers well depicted on one corner stone. The whole of the area was so much incumbered with stones, weeds, and bushes, that I could not positively determine the number or regular plan of their distribution; but I should guess there were altogether about nine or ten of these separate structures within this square.

9. After making these observations on the ruins of Brambana, we were carried in our chairs through the paddy-fields in a northerly direction about a mile; here we observed the paths built up frequently with cut and sculptured stones, the remains of the ancient works; at last, passing through groves of trees, we arrived at the commencement of the Chand Sewo temple, the same which Major Cornelius describes in a memoir of 1807. The bushes here are so thick that we did not perceive, till we came suddenly on them, two gigantic figures of porters, apparently kneeling on pedestals facing each other, resting on clubs held in one hand; a snake winds round one arm, and in the other they seem also to hold another. These images have their hair in regular curls (and a bandeau round the head) somewhat resembling the Persepolitan figures: the noses prominent and raised; the eyeballs glaring; their arms are ornamented with jewels, and in each of their girdles behind is a short dagger with a cross handle.

10. Passing from the Watchmen, which are on the west side of the temple, we crossed the ruins of a wall. Evidently the ancient inclosure, which is composed of

the above re-print, the references are omitted. The Society also "requests the indulgence of the reader to excuse any errors of the press, this being the first English paper [the remainder are in the Dutch language] printed in the Transactions, and the copy left by Colonel Mackenzie with the Society being in many instances imperfect."

Brambana, or Brambanan, as it is more usually written, is commonly described as "a village in the district of Mataram, in the island of Java, and nearly in the centre of the latter." It stands at the northern base of a range of mountains running east and west to a great extent, and called, by the Javanese on the side of Batavia, the Southern Mountains. — *Edin.*

large hlocks; in this wall I found the trunk of a large naked statue of black stone (without the head) which seemed, from the want of dress, to be Jain; we now entered on an avenue of ruinous temples, apparently square, which led to the grand fane in the centre; the first four have their doors facing each other. In the first, on the right, was a fine Jain image, naked, with curled locks, and a small elevation on the head. The others were vacant, and had been robbed of their former inhabitants. These temples, we could perceive, though defaced by time, and obscured by bushes, had been regularly built on a handsome base, on which were raised compartments occupied by urns, with flowers, pilasters ornamented with arabesque, and niches in which the remains of figures were still visible, though much damaged. Above had been certain ornaments which could not well be determined, and the form of the surmounting crown was entirely hidden. Four more of these temples were passed before we reached the stairs leading to the central edifice, over a kind of moat or ditch, evidently of latter time; by five or six steps, we ascended into a porch, in front of which was an arcade of three arches, pointed and bordered like the style called Gothic or Arabic. The central arch had a kind of altar, carved with an urn, flowers and several other emblems; near these, two resembled the figures of the Chank; there was a crooked dagger, such as we sometimes meet in those countries. The two side arches were ornamented above in like manner; the sides of the portal had also three arches, but no opening in any, excepting one to the south, through which we passed round to the south side, where another avenue of ruinous temples leads to a gateway, in which four more gigantic porters are placed; and then, by two other arches, to the eastern entrance, whence by eight steps up to the body of the temple, which is a square apartment of about thirty-two feet high: above this the vault rises about thirty-two feet more, formed in steps all of stone, neatly cut, but now ready to tumble in; the walls plain and smooth. The only opening is in the eastern door, opposite to which is a grand altar, which fills up the whole of the west side.

11. The altar is formed with a regular base or pedestal, and terminated by a neat cornice, steps lead up on each side to the wall, and thence inwards to the body of the altar. Light is thrown into the area by a lateral opening above. The vault of the apartment is octagonal, formed by crossing the four angles of the square with other stoucs transversely. On looking up, the mind is struck with awe and terror, as nothing appears to retain the stones which bulge out, and threaten to overwhelm the curious inquirer amidst their ruins, from a height of at least sixty feet.

12. On the western side was a double portal, the outer of which had arcades, ornamented in the same manner as the west, or first we entered.

13. The weather now getting rainy, I could not examine these interesting ruins so minutely as they merited; the northern and eastern avenues of smaller temples, were, therefore, not so scrupulously examined as I wished; most of them are damaged, some rent, others half tumbled in, exhibiting a confused mass of stones and bushes; the whole of them are raised on regular bases, and the second order divided by pilasters, ornamented generally with an arabesque foliage or of roses; in the niches, between the corner pilasters and the central compartment, stood statues in relief, male or female, in the most graceful attitudes; sometimes holding up the right hand with a finger extended, and the left embracing a lotus-branch which grows near them bearing one flower. In the central compartment, an urn, crowned with flowers, is represented, the chank lying on each side of it; at top surmounted by the grotesque moustous extended jaws and glaring eyes which form a constant accompaniment of all these temples. In other instances the figure holds up a lotus in one hand, and in the other a maul or club; some figures seem to have a long staud or candelabrum near them; in one case I think I observed a vase, with a spout not resembling any European workmanship.

14. Most of these temples are destitute or have been robbed of their object of worship. In one (I have already observed) I saw a Jain or Boudh naked figure. In another I observed the three closed

sides were ornamented with a kind of three-branched chandelier, supporting three arched niches or shrines a little raised or ornamented.

15. It is to be remarked of the whole of these buildings of Chandi Sewo, that no emblem or symbol of the worship of the Vedes of Seera, Vishnu, or Brama appeared, except the Chank, which might be merely an ornament, unconnected with the worship here, whatever it might have been.

16. We enquired and sought in vain for inscriptions and characters; an aged Mantree, who was our Ciceroni, intimated there were some in the ruins of the upper part, and I clambered in quest of them upon the ruinous roof; but what was pointed out consisted merely of single characters or figures which seemed cut on the stones; and as these were on the parts built into the wall, I can only consider them as marks or numbers, by which the stones were probably recognized after they were brought ready cut to the building.

17. We proceeded on our return from the south-gate, where were two gigantic wardens, in the same garb and attitude. About half way we arrived at another temple, whose ruinous pyres we had observed in passing to Chandi Sewo, on the right. These consist of one principal temple, in the centre of a square of smaller ones; but some of them were so entirely ruined that I could not determine the real number that once existed, though I guess there might have been about fourteen or sixteen. I think this was named Tonougo. The central temple was square and plain within, surmounted by a pyramidal roof built up in steps within: its stones were massy blackish blocks, and ornamented a good deal in a superior style without. No image nor sculpture within. Eleven arched niches were worked in the wall, with Gothic arched tops.

18. Without this beautiful edifice, I found a block lying, of about three and a half feet square and two feet thick, on which a beautiful female figure was sculptured in relief, and defended by a border equally thick: the beauty and grace of the attitude was striking; it seems to hold a folded parasol in the right hand, and a tulip or lotus in the left. This stone was probably worked

into the walls of one of these temples, but I am uncertain which.

19. We returned by three P. M. and in the evening we walked out on the road to Djocjocarta, and crossed the river Kali-Upas, &c. observed a stone cut in a particular form, though different from the usual Hindoo Lingam (I had it removed to the Chinaman's on the 21st). Proceeding further, observed in the fields to the left a statue, which, on examination, appeared to be a Jain figure, naked, sitting, complete; behind this hedge there were two or three more, broken, all of black stone and of a considerable size. Shortly after we came to the spot where, on the 24th December last, on passing I had observed some statues close to the road. One of these seems to be a Jain-Feetur, the other is decorated with ornaments, and is probably meant for some prince, the endower of a temple. Both these are represented sitting, and have nothing monstrous. A small mutilated statue is placed near them, and two fragments on which the Yali is sculptured.

20. Returned at six A.M. much fatigued, though highly gratified with our inspection of these antiquities. The evening was fair and pleasant. We were lodged at the Chinaman's house where we were accommodated with the open hall on pillars in front, with chairs and tables, where we sat, wrote and eat. Within, a sleeping room and tolerable beds were allotted to each on either side of a hall, where the family eat their own meals under the auspices of the huge painted Joss.

21. The evening was passed after dinner in writing our notes, and in Mr. Knop's taking down the traditionary account of Buka Embok Lora-Jongran, as translated verbally by one of the younger Chinese, from a village Mantree who promised to bring a MS. containing its history, in the morning. It rained at night; we slept perfectly secure, undisturbed by any apprehension of those disorders which so seriously threatened the tranquillity of this country in December last.

22. Jan. 20, 1813.—It rained in the morning, which prevented our going out as intended, till after breakfast; about nine it was still heavy, however we determined to proceed, and instead of going

to the temples on the Djocjocarta road, we were conducted by our venerable Ciceroni and guide through the paddy-fields to the south of Brambau, about one and a half or two miles; the bearers waded through mire, and the passage was at times so narrow and deep as to oblige us to get out of the chair repeatedly. Arrived near a village, we were conducted through a field across a stone inclosure, which now exhibited various specimens of ancient remains in chiselled stones. The first object that attracted my notice here, was a gigantic figure, such as we had seen yesterday, on his knees, looking to the east, on a pedestal; the countenance strongly marked, resembling a Negro, with great eyes, prominent nose and lips, teeth exposed or rather grinning, the hair curled, and the head surrounded by a bandeau with ornaments; the curls seemed much to resemble those of the Persian figures at Persepolis; in its right hand it held, or rather leaned on a club or mallet, in its left it grasped something like a snake; the belly prominent, a belt round it, a necklace of pearls or large beads round its neck, and rich jewels in

its ears, the features well delineated in hard dark stone; its teeth seemed as grinning; directly opposite, its fellow was found thrown down prostrate, broken from its pedestal—the height kneeling may be seven feet. This position naturally made me look to the east, and accordingly, within the inclosure, appeared a confused pyramidal heap of stones, upwards of eighty feet high, which at first seemed to be a group or clump of trees, in consequence of the Banian working up its way, and, after preying on its bowels, finally overshadowing the very top, in such a manner as to prevent its real shape being known.

23. Pulling down some of the stones, we got into the inclosure, and minutely surveyed these antique ruins round and round. On minute inspection the following seems to be the best idea I could form of the whole plan of this pyramidal temple; I call them pyramidal, from the first appearance from without of the *tout ensemble* of the structure, and also of the cavity formed by the roof within.

(To be continued.)

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Showing the Itinerary Distance, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

EXPLANATION.

From Agra to Trichinopoly .. 1406 }
Calcutta to Seringapatani .. 1220 } miles.

Calcutta to Seringapatani .. 1220 { miles.												Agra.												
												Benares		380										
												Bidjegur		56	436									
												Bombay		950	984	850								
												Calcutta		1300	621	565	950							
												Delhi		1060	965	556	500	115						
												Hydrabad		900	1020	480	664	745	830					
												Madras		365	1350	1030	770	1029	1110	1190				
Oude, or Fyzahad												1170	810	360	695	1085	186	130	280					
Patna												235	1267	900	660	400	1140	196	155	545				
Poonah												1067	959	670	387	915	1200	98	698	930	796			
Seringapatani												525	1215	1230	290	315	1330	1220	620	1213	1170	1215		
Surat												702	245	1020	880	930	565	756	1310	177	837	905	680	
Trichinopoly												927	225	750	1481	1275	202	530	1173	1240	245	1230	1226	1196

SKETCH OF A JOURNEY TO THE SUMMIT OF ADAM'S PEAK, IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON,

*Recently performed by two Officers.**

WHILE we were in Saffiegam, we resolved to put in execution a project of which we had talked in Columbo, and before our return to visit Adam's Peak. This plan we have accomplished,—leaving Baddeggeddera on the morning of the 6th, we gained the summit on the next day, at half past two in the afternoon. Our first march from Baddeggeddera was five miles and a half of tolerable road through a fine and interesting country, along the left bank of the Caltura river to the royal village and extensive lawns of Gillemalley. From this place the king received his store of *Jaggery*. There are about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, who are well looking and of a creditable appearance. Their houses are numerous and comfortable.

From Gillemalley, at three o'clock, we set out for Palabatula, situated on the top of the Allehentune Mountain, at the distance of four miles and a half, in a N. E. direction. The ascent is about two miles and a half in length. Here is a small religious establishment, where the priests live, who have the care of the holy impression of the foot on the Peak; and there is good shelter for travellers. We slept at this place, and soon after daylight next morning renewed our journey, accompanied by one of the priests as a guide; the road leads for a mile and a half, over a very rugged and abrupt ascent to the N. E. up the Nulu Hella, at the bottom of which about a quarter of a mile from Palabatula, we crossed the Caltura river, and all the way up to the top of the hill we heard it on our right hand running below. The next ascent is

the Hourtilla Hella of three quarters of a mile, still more rugged and difficult than the former, the road at some places having an angle of full fifty degrees: we then ascended the Gonatilla Hella, about half a mile still more steep, and the air became cooler and clearer. The next stage is to Deabeture, rather more than a mile, and here is the summit of this mountain, the road up which is one continual rise of four miles without any intervening descent; although the hill has four names, and each division is marked by a white-washed stone on the right side of the road. There is here a small Ambelam (a Cingalese rest-house) and the ruins of a building erected by Eyheylapolle (the late Dessave of Saffiegam). The adikars and dessaves were accustomed to be carried as far as this point when they visited the Peak, which opens to the view bearing E. by N. The road now extends in a N. E. direction, four miles over the hills of Dumaraga, Pedrotallagalla, Malle Malla Kandura, and Andea Malle Hella, and is excessively steep and difficult. From the latter the Peak itself rises about a mile, or three quarters, in perpendicular height. From this place the way is fair climbing; the direction at first N. E. then S. E. again N. E. and lastly N. W. where the perpendicular ascent is encountered; this is only to be surmounted by the help of several massy iron chains, which are strongly fastened at top, let down the precipice, and again secured below. These chains are donations to the temple, and the name of the donor is engraved on one of the links, made solid for that purpose. The height of the precipice is about twenty feet, and many holes are worn in the face of the rock by the feet of the numerous pilgrims who have ascended it with the assistance of the chains.

At half past two in the afternoon we reached the summit. It is an area of about one fifth of an acre, surrounded by a stone wall four feet and a half high, of four unequal sides, with two entrances, one on the south, and another on the east, and an opening to the west, in the form of

* In the preceding volume of the Asiatic Journal, page 442, is given an account of a Journey to the summit of Adam's Peak, performed by Lieutenant Malcolm, on the 26th and 27th of April, 1815. The present sketch of a second journey, performed by two officers in company (apparently in the month of October following) is extracted from the Ceylon Gazette, November 1. Some disagreement will be observed between the two accounts, as to the orthography, and even the names of places; but it is a rule adhered to in these pages, to allow every particular writer his own choice on those points.—*Edit.*

an embrasure. In the middle is a rock of about nine feet high, on which is the famed impression of the Holy Foot. It has in fact a most shapeless appearance, bearing little resemblance to a human foot; and, what is most unfortunate for the tradition of its being the last footstep of Buddha, when he strode from Ceylon to Ava, the toes, if they can be discerned, are turned toward the west! The clouds which arose as we were ascending, prevented our having any view; and we occupied ourselves till four o'clock in taking a plan of the summit—we then found it was much too late to think of returning to Palabatula, and resolved to remain during the night on the Peak. I can hardly attempt to describe the extraordinary grandeur and variety of the scene that opened upon us at sunset—above our heads the air was perfectly serene and clear; below, a thick bed of clouds enveloped the mountain on all sides, and completely intercepted our view. But every now and then the beams of the sun broke through a mass of clouds, and threw a brilliant light over the surrounding mountains; then suddenly the opening was closed, and all was again hidden from our sight. These beautiful glimpses were

often quite momentary, and frequently repeated, sometimes even twice in a minute, nor did the operation entirely cease until it was quite dark. We spent a wretched night in a most comfortless hut, about thirty feet below the summit. There was a piercing wind, and the cold was far greater than I had ever felt since I left England—unluckily we had no thermometer with us, but I think the quicksilver would not have risen above 40°.

The rising of the sun presented a magnificent scene, but quite different from that of the evening—the whole surrounding country, except Ouva, was covered with clouds, above which only the tops of a few mountains were visible. Hunas Garee Kandy bore 25° N. E.; and a mountain, that we decided to be Idalgasina, 22° S. E. The whole country of Ouva was exposed to view, and lay stretched out in appearance just beneath our feet. The sea on that side was perceptible, and bore S. E.; which must have been in the neighbourhood of Paltoopane, and it was perhaps the Maha Leway, or great natural Saltpan, that we observed.

At seven in the morning we began to descend the mountain, and reached Palabatula at noon.

BEITAL PACHISI;

OR,

THE TWENTY-FIVE TALES OF A DEMON.

(Continued from Page 32.)

FIRST STORY.

In the city of Benares reigned a monarch whose name was Pratāpa Mucuta (1), and whose queen was named Soma Prabha (2). Pratāpa Mucuta and Soma Prabha had one son, called Vajra Mucuta (3), and he had a friend whom he tenderly loved in Buddhi Sarira, (4) the prime-minister's son, the associate of all the pleasures, and the companion of the studies of his prince. These two went out one day a-hunting, and having pursued the chase to some distance, they found themselves in the midst of a thicket, and on the border of a beautiful piece of

water. The ruddy goose and the wild-duck sported amongst its waves, the lotus blossomed upon its surface, and elegant steps of highly finished masonry led down on each side to the water: all around were trees of various fruits and flowers, whose foliage afforded a cool and refreshing shade to travellers, and a grateful asylum to innumerable birds. In the vicinity of the lake was a temple of Mahadeva. (5)

The prince and his friend, struck with the beauty of the scene, alighted here to recover from the fatigues of the chase. Having tasted the water of the stream, regaled on the simple fare of a few lotus-

(1) Diadem of splendour.

(2) Lovely as the Moon.

(3) Diamond diadem.

(4) Frame of intelligence.

(5) "The Great God;" one of the most common appellatives of Siva.

seeds, (6) and reposed a while under the shelter of the trees, they entered the temple to do homage to the deity. During the absence of Vajra Mucata and his companion, a princess, with a train of female attendants, arrived on the opposite bank of the pool, performed the morning ablution, and rites of worship, and afterwards roaming through the mazes of the surrounding thicket, was encountered by the prince, as he returned alone from the temple of Siva. The prince and princess no sooner exchanged glances, than they felt themselves pierced by the darts of the mischievous Camadéo (7).

The presence of the lady's attendants preventing any further communication, she bethought herself of intimating her sentiments to the prince by signs, and hastily taking a lotus (8) from her hair she applied it to her ears, to her teeth and her heart, and immediately departed, with her train.

When Buddhi Sarina came forth from the temple, he found the prince senseless. Upon trying him with some difficulty to himself he inquired and learned the cause, and using every means to raise the hopes of his friend, he conveyed him back to the city.

Upon the return of Vajra Mucata to his residence, he found all his former pursuits tasteless and wearisome; and absorbed in meditation upon the fair stranger who had so abruptly disappeared, he disregarded the duties and demands of life: study, food, sleep, and occupation, were alike neglected, and his sole amusement was the delineation of the beauties that had charmed him. He spoke little, he listened with inattention, he frequently wept, and rapidly declined in health and strength. His friend remarked all this with deep regret, and often inveighed against the cause: "Whoever enters the path of love," he would say, "condemns himself to a miserable existence, or

even death; (9) wisely therefore have philosophers enjoined us to shun the pernicious track." His arguments or remonstrances were in vain, and finding that they produced no effect upon the prince, he began to exert his ingenuity in order to discover the object of this violent passion. Having, with this view, carefully reflected upon the gestures of the damsel, as described to him by the prince, he detected and thus explained the hidden meaning. (10)

"The lotus, taken from her hair, and applied to her ears, signifies her residence to be in the district of (11) *Sec'hara*, in the

"— And all the token-flowers that tell
"What words can never speak so well."

Lord Byron's Poems.

The custom is often mentioned in the old and new Arabian Nights, and is there said to be common to the Persians, at present, however, it is not known to the latter, and although still known apparently to the Arabs, (for it is alluded to in the modern collection of stories, the *Nuhut-ool-Yumun*,) it is especially Turkish. Lady Montague speaks of the practice, and Hammer, in a late number of the *Mimes of the East*, has given a complete vocabulary of the symbolical language, as still current amongst the Turks. It is a curious coincidence of customs, that the Druids should have made use of a similar contrivance, as appears in one of the Triads given by Davies in his *Celtic Researches*:—

The top of the rush-sprigged tree (the birch) declares,

When drawn under the pillow,
The mind of the affectionate will be liberal.

The top of the oak, the bitter sprig of the oak,
And the sweet brake-weed declare—a broken laugh;
The cheek will not conceal the anguish of the heart.

The tops of hazels, privet of equal length,

Tied up with oak leaves, declare—
Happy is he who sees whom he loves.

(9) The conditions of love, or rather of that subdivision of it which comprehends the state preceding the avowal of mutual affection, are thus technically enumerated by Bharat, in his *Treatise on the Dramatic Art*. They are ten, viz —

"The first is simple liking; the second, reflecting on the object; the third is bearing her always in memory; the fourth, expatiating on her charms, the fifth unhappiness in her absence; and the sixth is vehemence of affection. Madness is the seventh; disease is the eighth; the ninth is decay; and the last is death."

"Then let the aspiring youth beware of love,
"Of the smooth glance beware."

(10) The original has been consulted, on account of the puns, on which the interpretation turns, being of a better kind than in the Hindu translation.

(11) *Sec'hara*, a crest; a peak. Also, the hair gathered into a bunch at the top of the head; a top-knot.

(6) The seeds of the white lotus are esteemed a delicacy by the Hindus.

(7) The Indian Cupid. Love at first sight is a foible by no means peculiar to the fablers of the West; it was borrowed, possibly, from the Asiatics, amongst whom it is often attended with real or assumed graces, fainting, &c.

(8) The use of the lotus on this occasion, and of other vegetable substances in the course of the story, affords an analogy to the intercourse so frequently carried on in the East by the interchange of buds, fruits, spices, &c.

kingdom of Raja (12) Can'o'tpala. By striking her teeth, she indicated her father to be the minister (13) Dantagh'ata; and by applying the flower to her heart she declared her own name to be (14) Padmarati, and at the same time expressed your having obtained her affection. Let us lose no time in verifying this interpretation."

The prince and his friend accordingly provided themselves with every thing requisite, and mounting their horses set off without delay to the country of See'hara. Arrived at the chief city, they found out the residence of the minister, and addressed themselves to an old woman who sat spinning at the door of a small house in the immediate vicinity.

They represented themselves to be merchants who had pushed on in front of their baggage and effects, in order to provide accommodations for their stay, and requested her to direct them to a lodging. She was pleased with their manner and appearance, and replied, (15) "This house is yours—abide here as long as you please."

They accepted her offer and were soon on good terms with their landlady. The latter was very communicative, and informed them that she had a son in the service of the king, and that she had been the nurse of the Princess Padmarati; that in her old age she was supported by the royal bounty, and that she was accustomed to pay a visit to the princess every day. These tidings were highly agreeable to the prince, and he prevailed upon the old woman to go immediately, and give notice of his arrival to her foster-daughter.

The old woman accordingly took up (16)

(12) *Carna*, an ear, and *upala*, a lotus.

(13) *Danta*, a tooth, and *aghata*, struck; or, a blow.

(14) *Padma*, a lotus, and *rati*, the feminine form of the possession affix; "lotus-having."

(15) This is in the true style of Asiatic politeness, as civil, as unmeaning, as the "Consider yourself perfectly at home" of western hyperbolic hospitality.

(16) The "taking up of the staff" is the rarely-fading concomitant of Oriental old age, and the various figures derived from it, so common in the poetical diction of the West, may be considered as the children of an Eastern parent. The sacred scriptures have rendered the notion familiar to us; but, to feel its full force, it is necessary to see an old woman tottering along the streets of Calcutta, with a spine forming the segment of

her staff, and went to the palace; where, finding the princess alone, she returned her salutations with her blessing, and said, "My child, in your infancy I tended upon and nursed you; Heaven has reared you to maturity; and my only wish now is to see you enjoy the pleasures suitable to your youth." Proceeding in this wheedling tone, she continued, "The prince whom you met accidentally on the fifth day of the eighth morning of the month (17) Jeit, is now at my house, and sends you word by me of his arrival: verily, he is a prince worthy of you; as elegant as you are beautiful."

On hearing this the princess flew into a rage, and, rubbing some sandal on the palms of her hands, slapped the old woman's cheeks, and turned her out of the room. The hostess returned sorrowfully to her guests, and related to them what had passed. The prince was disconcerted; his friend, after a little consideration, desired him to take heart, for the conduct of the princess was to be thus explained: "The ten sandal-marks on the old woman's cheeks, left by the fingers of the princess, implied the ten remaining nights of (18) moonlight, during which it might not be prudent for them to meet, but after that period an interview might be effected."

When ten days had elapsed, the old lady repaired to the palace, and again mentioned her guests to the princess, who, assuming more anger than before, obliged her (19) to scramble out at the window of the apartment, whence she threatened

a circle, and a staff constituting its diameter, the whole support of her withered and inclining frame:

"The body is tottering, the head grey, the mouth toothless, the delicate staff trembles in the hand."—*Môha Mudgara*, translated by Sir Wm. Jones.

(17) May—June.

(18) We have here, perhaps, another specimen of the Paronomasia, or pun, depending upon the partial affinity of *chandra*, a moon, and *chandana*, sandal. All the tricks of wit, fancy, and bad taste, are familiar to Hindu learning, and originate, like every thing Hindu, with Sanscrit lore. The charade, riddle, and acrostic, &c. are well known to Sanscrit writers, and the *Vedagôha Mac'ha Mandan'a*, or Polisher of the Countenance of Wit, enumerates no fewer than seventy-two species of this fantastic genus.

(19) Rather a rough mode of dismissing the old lady; and we can only hope, for the credit of the princess, that the window was upon the ground-floor.

to throw her. When the prince heard this, he completely despaired, but was once more consoled by the ingenuity of his friend, who told him that he had only to repair that very evening to the window by which the old woman had been so roughly dismissed, (20) and that he would certainly obtain an interview with his mistress.

When the night came, he put on a brown (21) turban, and taking his arms, repaired silently, accompanied by his friend, when all the city was suuk in repose, to the appointed spot. On pushing against the lattice, they found it open, and the prince entering, was received by the princess, who anxiously expected his arrival. She welcomed him with a smile, and led him to the hall, where her damsels, drawn up in order, and elegantly attired, made him obeisance on his approach. The ground was strewn with flowers; censers filled with (22) rose-water and *utr* (otto of roses) were ranged around; (23) *pawn*-boxes were placed in various parts; beautiful vases were at hand, filled with musk, sandal, and other perfumes; delicious confections, and luscious sweetmeats were piled in costly

vessels, upon elegant trays and salvers; the walls of the apartment were covered with splendid ornaments, and exquisite paintings, and the magnificence of the scene, once beheld, would never again have been forgotten. (24)

In short, every thing was prepared that could contribute to delight, and the whole far surpassed the power of description. The princess having placed the prince upon the throne, washed his feet, (25) perfumed him with sandal unguent, (26) bound round his neck the flowery wreath, sprinkled him with rose-water, and taking the *pauka* (27) into her fair hands, performed the office of delivering him from the excessive heat. The prince's gallantry of course remonstrated against this: "I look upon you," he cried, "and I am cool (28); what need is there for those hands to undertake a task to which their delicacy is so ill adapted? Give me the pauka, and be it my felicity to wait on you."

(To be continued.)

(20) The unwitting embassy which the old lady is thus made to become, may remind the reader of Contes e Novelle, of Boccaccio's "Solenne Frate," and of La Fontaine's "La Confidante sans le Savoir." Mrs. Centlivre has given a similar office to Marplot in her "Busy Body," the two chief incidents of which are taken from Boccaccio's story, above alluded to, and from the "Magnifico" of the same author.

(21) Why *brown* should be specified does not appear; but so it is. Boccaccio particularizes one of his lovers as *vestito di panni bruni assai honesti*.

(22) Small and really elegant vases, usually of gold filagree-work, for the purpose of sprinkling the guests with rose-water, are used at Oriental banquets. That any thing of this kind was once common in England, is a circumstance of which few persons seem to be aware; and it rarely occurs to us to translate the *goolab-pash*, by the old-fashioned, and not very elegant term of "casting-bottle."

This was formerly used in England, for the purpose of sprinkling the person with scented waters, and was carried about, as well as a small mirror, like a smelling-bottle, or a snuff box. It is thus alluded to in Ford's *Fancies, Chaste and Noble*: "Enter Secco, sprinkling his hat and face with a casting-bottle." And again, in Ben Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*:—"Where is your page? Call for your casting-bottle."

(23) Eating together the *pawn*, a pungent leaf, in which pieces of betel-nut, a little caustic lime, and some spice, are enclosed, is always a part of Hindoostanee courtship.

(24) So perhaps thought Lady Montague of the inside of a Turkish harem; so, however, would not think M. Pouqueville, who, on a visit to the Grand Signor's Summer Serai, thus forgets his national gallantry, and common good breeding, and attacks her Ladyship. "I had long before read the works of Lady Montague, and I really believed that I should have seen walls encrusted with emeralds and sapphires, parterres enamelled with flowers, and in short the voluptuous palace of Armida; and I cursed the falsities of that writer, who drew the materials for her travels from a brilliant imagination." Eastern magnificence, as far as we have any opportunity of observing it at present, is but a thing of "shreds and patches;" a tawdry surcoat to a garb of rags.

(25) A piece of attention purely Eastern. In other articles of the princess's politeness, we may be amused with the mode in which feminine attraction is exerted in Asia.

(26) "Puer liquidus perfusus odoribus."

(27) Or fan. Reason will find more to approve in this application of the fan, than its former use amongst ourselves; and a lover would be better pleased, especially in a hot climate, with this simple action, than with all the manoeuvres of which the Spectator has given us so lively a description.

(28) The prince's remonstrance is perfectly "selon les règles." The effect of his mistress's beauty, however, is not exactly what a European lover would have felt. Perhaps the difference of climate accounts for the difference of feeling; and the terms *cold* or *warm* expressing generally delight, may have the same import in fact, and vary only in locality. A cool lover in a hot atmosphere being exactly the same as a warm lover amidst the frigidity of a northern clime.

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

KHANS IN HINDOSTAN.

THERE is a tradition, that one of the Afghan Emperors ennobled all his countrymen in Hindostan; in consequence of which, every person of that nation now assumes the title of Khan (Lord).—(*Stewart's History of Bengal.*)—There is a tradition somewhat correspondent, concerning Counts, in France.

AFGHANISTAN.

If a man could be transported from England to the Afghan country, without passing through the dominions of Turkey, Persia, or Tartary, he would be amazed at the wide and unfrequented deserts, and the mountains, covered with perennial snow. Even in the cultivated part of the country, he would discover a wild assemblage of hills and wastes, unmarked by inclosures, not embellished by trees, and destitute of navigable canals, public roads, and all the great and elaborate productions of human industry and refinement. He would find the towns few and far distant from each other; and he would look in vain for inns or other conveniences which a traveller would meet with in the wildest parts of Great Britain. Yet he would sometimes be delighted with the fertility and populousness of particular plains and valleys, where he would see the productions of Europe mingled in profusion with those of the torrid zone; and the land laboured with an industry and a judgment no where surpassed. He would see the inhabitants following their flocks in tents, or assembled in villages, to which the terraced roofs and mud walls gave an appearance entirely new. He would be struck at first with their high, and even harsh features, their sun-burnt countenances, their long beards, their loose garments, and their shaggy mantles of skins. When he entered into their society, he would notice the absence of regular courts of justice, and of every thing like an organized police. He would be surprised at the fluctuation and instability of the civil institutions. He would find it difficult to comprehend how a nation could subsist in such disorder; and would pity those who were compelled to pass their days in such a scene, and whose minds were trained by their unhappy situation to fraud and violence, to rapine, deceit, and revenge. Yet he would scarce fail to admire their martial

and lofty spirit, their hospitality, and their bold and simple manners, equally removed from the suppleness of a citizen and the awkward rusticity of a clown; and he would, probably, before long discover, among so many qualities that excited disgust, the rudiments of many virtues.

But an English traveller from India would view them with a more favourable eye. He would be pleased with the cold climate, elevated with the wild and novel scenery, and delighted by meeting many of the productions of his native land. He would first be struck with the thinness of the fixed population, and then with the appearance of the people; not fluttering in white muslins, while half their bodies are naked, but soberly and decently attired in dark-coloured cloaths; and wrapped up in brown mantles, or in large sheep skin cloaks. He would admire their strong and active forms, their fair complexions and European features; their industry, and enterprise; the hospitality and sobriety, and contempt of pleasure, which appear in all their habits: and, above all, the independence and energy of their character. In India, he would have left a country where every movement originates in the government or its agents, and where the people absolutely go for nothing; and he would find himself among a nation where the controul of the government is scarcely felt, and where every man appears to pursue his own inclinations, undirected and unrestrained. Amidst the stormy independence of this mode of life, he would regret the ease and security in which the state of India, and even the indolence, and timidity of its inhabitants, enable most parts of that country to repose. He would meet with many productions of art and nature that do not exist in India: but, in general, he would find the arts of life less advanced, and many of the luxuries of Hindustan unknown. On the whole, his impression of his new acquaintances would be favourable; although he would feel, that without having lost the ruggedness of a barbarous nation, they were tainted with the vices common to all Asiatics. Yet he would reckon them virtuous, compared with the people to whom he had been accustomed; would be inclined to regard them with interest and kindness; and could scarcely deny them a portion of his esteem.

P O E T R Y.

LINES

*Written in passing the Straits of
Singapore, * Sept. 1815.*

* * * * *

THERE, Thera—Fancy still, on Love and
thee,
Hath built my home in wild simplicity;
There, in the bosom of that lurking vale,
No world's ills ever could our peace assail;
No world molest—nor disappointment's
power,
Tear from our lot the love-devoted hour;
Where Nature—bounteous as the light of
heaven,
Around her treasures unconstrain'd hath
given—
Where ceaseless summer loads the wood
and wold,
And spreads her riches free and uncon-
troll'd;
There let me dwell—with Alla's gift—
my love—
Thyself—my soul—no power should e'er
remove
My constant spirit from its vow to thee—
Unceasing care—eternal constancy!
I'd smile on ills that cloud the world with
fears,
Nor weep the woes that stain'd my early
years;
There raise my altar in thy hallow'd
breast,
And worship Heaven in thyself confess'd.
There, as the night-star threw, at vesper
hour,
Her trembling light within our woodland
bower,
And beam'd from heav'n o'er the ocean's
swell,
To point the western path where friend-
ships dwell;
We'd mark the light, and whisper prayers
for those
That dwell afar, where Scotia's summer
glows—
Wish fortune's flowers around their lives
to bloom,
That ne'er would blossom on our early
doom;

While, on thy bosom, blest the parting wave,
That in seclusion sweet—my Thera
gave—

Thus to myself, to gild with joy at last
My latter years, for early sorrows past.

But cease—like vapour's wing the spell has
flown—

Here sec, in solitude—myself alone;
An ocean-wand'rer on the eastern wild,
Whose star of life—rose—flatter'd and
beguiled;

Then left me solitary—sad—in lowli-
ness—

A thing forgotten in life's wilderness—
Yet still thy name I'll nurse within my
breast,

And clasp thy vision in my final rest.

M.

LINES.

SAY, who can the tear of despondence
repel,

As it drops from the eye sad with care;
Or the dark settled clouds of dejection
dispel,

That low'r on the brow of despair?

To the hosom oppressed by the beatings
of woe,

Say, who can a solace impart;
Or the Lethean balm of oblivion bestow,
To the anguish that preys on the heart?

Cease, son of mortality, cease, for in
vain

Thy stoical counsels are given;
The precepts that weaken the pressure of
pain

Are only dictated by heaven!

Yes, Author and Parent of Nature, 'tis
thine,

Preserver and Life of the whole,
T'apply, at the moment of reason's decline,
The essence of peace to the soul!

'Tis thine the sweet solace of hope to
bestow,

And the fountain of comfort supply;
To wipe the cold drop from the dull cheek
of Woe,

And the tear from pale Misery's eye.

*European Barracks,
Berkhamptone.*

* The Straits of Singapore (Singapore) are situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula.

ODE.

From the Persian of Khosroo.

' Hur shub munum' fitadeh bu girdé sura, e to,
 Hur voz ah o nala koonum uz bura, e to.

NIGHT after night, I lonely lie,
 In some drear'spot around thy dwelling;
 Day after day, for thee the sigh
 Within this faithful breast is swelling.

My heart is broken, Sweet! relent;
 No more my vows of faith disdaining;
 Think of my life in sorrow spent,
 In constant love, and foud complaining.

Alas! the heart I once possessed,
 No longer owns its master's keeping;
 Thy angry shafts have pierced my breast,
 Its inmates all in ruins sweeping.

Soon shall these bones in dust decay,
 This mouldering form shall shortly
 perish;

Yet shall my heart, amidst its clay,
 The scar thy scorn inflicted cherish.

Then cheer awhile my hapless fate,
 To me thy graceful smiles extending;
 Still be supreme in Beauty's state,
 With Koshroo in thy train attending.

* * *

RODABA : *

From the Shuh Namu of Ferdosi.

By James Atkinson, Esq.

If thou would'st make her charms appear,
 Think of the sun so bright and clear;
 And brighter far, with softer light,
 The maiden strikes the dazzled sight.
 Think of her skin, with what compare?
 Ivory was never half so fair!
 Her stature like the Sabin-tree;
 Her eyes, so full of witchery,
 Glow like the Nigris tenderly!
 Her arching brows their magic fling,
 Dark as the raven's glossy wing.
 Soft o'er her blooming cheek is spread
 The rich pomegranate's vivid red:
 Upon her bosom, white as snow,
 Two vermeil buds in secret blow.
 Her musky ringlets, unconfined,
 In clustering meshes roll behind.
 Love ye the moon? Behold her face!
 And there the lucid planet trace,
 If breath of musky fragrance please,
 Her balmy odours scent the breeze;
 Possessed of every sportive wile,
 'Tis bliss, 'tis heaven, to see her smile!

* See page 49.

LINES

From the Sakee Namu of Hafiz.

By the Same.

SAKEE! ere our life decline,
 Bring the ruby-tinted wine;
 Sorrow on my bosom preys,
 Wine alone delights my days!
 Bring it, let its sweets impart
 Rapture to my fainting heart;
 Sakee! fill the bumper high—
 Why should nuan unhappy sigh?
 Mark the glittering bubbles swim
 Round the goblet's smiling brim;
 Now they burst, the charm is gone!
 Fretful life will soon be done;
 Jumsheed's regal sway is o'er,
 Kye-Kohad is now no more.
 Fill the goblet, all must sever,
 Drink the liquid gem for ever!
 Thou shalt still, in bowers divine,
 Quaff the soul-expanding wine!

MODESTY.

*From Broughton's Specimens of Popular
 Hindoo Poetry.*

[In the following figurative stanza is described
 the power which a modest woman always pos-
 sesses, of abashing a presumptuous lover by the
 sole glance of her eye.]

EAGER my lover toward me ran,
 His hand an army, and his plan
 The careless eity to surprize;
 But my eyes formed a fortress good,
 And eye-lashes a fencing wood,
 Where Modesty securely lies.

THE MATRON.

From the Same.

[A handsome woman, richly adorned with jew-
 els and other ornaments, is addressed in the
 street by a man, who pays her the compliment
 contained in the first of the following stanzas:
 in the second, she replies, and delicately re-
 proves his presumption. It will be recollected,
 that among the Hindoos, married women only
 are permitted to wear such ornaments.]

WEAR not rings and chains of gold,
 And deem the words of friendship true;
 Like rust upon a polished mould
 Of steel they seem, when worn by you!
 These jewels on my neck are tied,
 And crimson dyes my feet adorn;
 Not to increase my beauty's pride,
 But mark a matron's honoured form.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A Biographical Memoir of Major-General Sir R. R. Gillespie, Knight-Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, &c. 8vo. pp. 256. London. Black, Parbury and Allen, 1816. 10s. 6d.

INDIA has justly been described as affording to this country a school for the military virtues, and as a scene in which the warlike talents of our countrymen, and their zealous performance of their duty, have shone with a lustre no where to be surpassed. Among the names which in this distant service have acquired an illustrious reputation, that of Gillespie unfortunately one of its fallen heroes, is to be placed in no secondary rank. Of that distinguished officer we have now before us a very acceptable biographical memoir.

Robert Rollo Gillespie was born at his father's paternal seat of Cumber, in the county of Down, in Ireland, the 21st day of Jan. 1766. The family had removed from Scotland in 1720. The wishes of his father would have placed young Gillespie at the bar, but his own determined inclination was for a military life. A course of extreme indulgence in his education, and a free participation, from very early years, in the dissipations of society in the city of Bath, were very incompatible, as pointed out by his biographer, with those habits of patient study which could alone have fitted him for the career of the law, and did in fact produce a course of youthful irregularity and want of application, the misfortune of which, we are told, was felt and lamented by the subject of this memoir, through all the years of his maturity.

Mr. Gillespie had not reached
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his eighteenth year, when a cornetcy in the third regiment of horse carabineers was purchased for him, his appointment to which bears date April 28th, 1783. Thus ushered into active life, we find him very soon engaged in a series of adventures that almost give to his biography a colouring of romance. A love-adventure, which terminates in an elopement and marriage, is marked with circumstances that bear out this remark. His marriage is followed by a duel, in which he kills his antagonist. On this unhappy occasion, he underwent, with his second, a trial on a charge of murder, at the assizes at Maraghmore. The circumstances of the duel having been differently related, we stop the course of our analysis to extract the account given by our author :

The quarters being removed to the barracks of Athy, in the county of Kildare, a violent altercation there took place in the apartments of Mr. Gillespie, between two young gentlemen of his acquaintance ; one, a brother officer of his regiment ; and the other a person of respectable connections in the neighbourhood. All endeavours to bring the matter to an amicable union proving ineffectual, a meeting was fixed upon for the next morning ; and what was remarkable enough, the most ardent of the two insisted upon fighting upon a particular part of his family estate. Here, accordingly, at the time appointed, the parties came, attended by their respective friends. After exchanging shots without injuring each other, it was proposed that the affair should end with a mutual declaration of satisfaction. The young man, however, who had displayed such peculiar marks of irritability on the occasion, as to chase his own paternal domain for the scene of combat, being apparently disappointed in the bloodless result of the interview, burned with passionate fury

against Mr. Gillespie, loading him with opprobrious epithets, and challenging him to fight on the spot. This outrageous provocation was more than human nature could endure; but as Gillespie knew that his antagonist had exercised himself some time in shooting at a mark, he determined that no advantage should be taken of him by this circumstance. When, therefore, he took up the gambut which had been so rudely and unwarrantably thrown down against him, he drew out his handkerchief, and holding it by one corner, offered the extremity to his opponent. Such was the distance and the manner in which this fatal conflict took place; but if the accustomed practice of a measured distance was departed from, in the almost certain assurance of death to one or both of the parties, there was at least this plea for the deviation—that it put them upon equal terms, which could not have been the case had the aggressor been suffered to avail himself of the superiority which he had acquired by his previous habits. Both fired at the same moment, and with such effect, that the antagonist of Gillespie was shot through the heart, while the latter escaped almost miraculously, his adversary's ball glancing aside by hitting a button, and inflicting only a slight wound. In this state he lay down by the suffering victim of passion, and uttered a parting proof of reconciliation; but, instead of making any impression by this act of kindness and condescension, he had the mortification of seeing that the ruling spirit prevailed to the last, for the young man, in the agonies of death, continued to evince the utmost impatience, and his last words were, "take him away, take him away." The survivor in this melancholy affray was so much affected by the shocking catastrophe, that he forgot his own wound, and was regardless of the danger which he ran by remaining on the ground, till some gentlemen who were present hurried him off to a place of security.

We pass over a second duel, a shipwreck, an extraordinary encounter in the West Indies, which subsequently drew from his Majesty, in his levee-chamber, the expression of surprize, "What! can it be possible that this little

man is the performer of so great an exploit in St. Domingo?" as well as the detail of his public services in the island just named, his subsequent mortifications, and his court-martial at the prosecution of Major Cameron, a gentleman who seems to have immortalized himself by his persecution of Gillespie; and hasten to follow him to the eastern world, where we find him presently engaged in an undertaking worthy of his talents and valour—we mean the suppression of the mutiny at Vellore. Of that unfortunate and somewhat obscure affair, the anonymous author of the memoir has given us so full, so interesting, and apparently so well-informed a narrative, that we extract it for the information of our readers:—

It is beside our purpose here to enter into a minute detail of the various causes which combined in producing the insurrection and catastrophe that now took place; but no doubt can be entertained that the alterations in the dress of the native troops were no more than a mere pretext for the discontent and mutiny. Certain it is, that the business had a much deeper foundation and a more extended line of operations, than appeared at the time; for though the military regulations might have been in some degree calculated to excite fears in the prejudiced minds of the natives, who naturally felt apprehensions of farther innovations, civil and religious, still these jealousies were nothing more than convenient matter, upon which the designing were enabled to act, and convert to another object. The seapoys and the lower classes of the people were only instruments in the hands of crafty, ambitious, and intriguing men, who, in their hatred of the English, hoped by this opportunity to succeed at once in annihilating our dominion in that quarter. With this view, it was resolved, by a general massacre, at the same time to distract the attention and to render the efforts of the Europeans of no avail, by a rising at once in different places, waiting for the success of that at Vellore as the signal to spread the work of carnage and desolation through the three presidencies; the scheme was planned upon a scale so extended, and with

such a superiority of skill in the direction as to prove clearly that it had been born in contemplation, and that it was under the management of those, who to great intellect and inveterate malignity, added the powerful means of riches and numbers. Vellore was pitched upon as the centre of operations, on account of its local advantages, and because it afforded a rallying point, in being the spot selected by our government for the residence of the Sultan Tippoo. From the turbulent state of the native chiefs, and the natural jealousy of foreigners, it was anticipated by the authors of this formidable conspiracy, that the whole mass of population would be so favourable to the insurgents, as to withhold all assistance from the objects of their fury.

This was the critical period when the Lieutenant Colonel took the command at Arcot, where he learned with great satisfaction, that his old companion in arms, Colonel Fancourt, with whom he had served in St. Domingo under General Simco, was at the head of the neighbouring garrison of Vellore. On the ninth of July, Colonel Gillespie had appointed to *have dined* with his friend and family; but just as he mounted his horse for the purpose, some letters arrived from the government, which requiring immediate answers, compelled him to relinquish his visit, and to send an apology to Colonel Fancourt for his unavoidable absence. There was a visible interposition of Divine Providence in this disappointment; since had it not been for the imperative circumstance of duty which detained him at Arcot, Colonel Gillespie would in all probability have shared the melancholy catastrophe of his brave and unfortunate acquaintance. The troops which at this time garrisoned Vellore were six companies of the first battalion of the first regiment of native infantry, and four complete companies of His Majesty's sixty-ninth regiment.

The confederates intended that all who were brought to join in the insurrection should act upon a preconceived plan, which had been digested and privately calculated by some of the Marawa chiefs: and in connexion with them were some Frenchmen disguised as Fakeers, who went about the country inveigling every where against the English as robbers and

tyrants. Unhappily, the splendour which the sons of Tippoo were enabled by our liberality to keep up, and the liberty which they enjoyed of holding an intercourse with a continual influx of strangers, contributed to strengthen the conspiracy, and facilitate the desperate resolution of those who formed it. They were, however, as it seemed, too precipitate, and the very day that Colonel Gillespie was to have dined with his friend, happened to be the one which the insurgents pitched upon as the most opportune for their diabolical purpose, encouraged thereto, in all likelihood, by the unsuspecting deportment of our officers, and the extreme mildness of the government. It was, indeed, to many valuable men a fatal snipeness; for while they were enjoying in complete confidence, social harmony, neither apprehensive of evil designs in others, nor meditating oppression themselves, the murderous plot was ripening into action. About two o'clock in the morning of the tenth of July, just as the moon had risen above the horizon, the European barracks at Vellore were silently surrounded, and a most destructive fire was poured in at every door and window from musketry, and a six-pounder upon the poor defenceless soldiers, who, being taken by surprize, fell in heaps. At the same moment, the European soldiers with those on the main guard, and even the sick in the hospital, were inhumanly butchered; after which the assassins hastened to the houses of the officers, where they put to death all that fell into their hands. Colonel McKernan, who commanded one of the battalions, was shot while haranguing his men on the parade ground; and Colonel Fancourt fell in like manner, as he was proceeding to the main-guard. Lieutenant Fly, of the sixty-ninth, with his infant son in his arms, was bayoneted in the presence of his wife; and this scene of barbarity continued till about seven o'clock, when two officers and a surgeon, whose quarters were near to the European barracks, contrived to get in, and take the command of the remains of the four companies. These few men made a sally from the barracks, and gained possession of the six-pounder, they fought their way desperately through their assailants, till they succeeded in reaching the gateway, on

the top of which Serjeant Brodie, with his European guard, continued most gallantly to resist the whole body of the insurgents.

Such was the state of things at Vellore, when Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, totally ignorant of the confusion that raged there, mounted his horse at six o'clock in the morning, with the intention of riding over to breakfast. At the instant he was about to set out, the dismal tidings came of the tragic fate of his friend, and the horrors that were still prevailing. No time was to be lost; and, therefore, collecting immediately about a troop of the nineteenth dragoons, and ordering the galloper guns to follow with all speed, he hastened forward with the utmost eagerness. So anxious indeed, was he to reach the place, that he was considerably in advance of his men all the way; and on his appearance, Serjeant Brodie, who had served with him in St. Domingo, instantly recognized him, and turning to his drooping comrades, he exclaimed; "If Colonel Gillespie be alive, he is now at the head of the nineteenth dragoons, and God Almighty has sent him from the West Indies to save our lives in the East." It was indeed in all respects, such a display of divine goodness, as could hardly fail to kindle in the most thoughtless mind, a ray of devotional gratitude, while hope was painting out a prospect of deliverance. Urged on by the noblest of all motives, that of saving his fellow creatures, the Colonel regardless of his own safety, and in the face of a furious fire poured upon him from the walls pushed towards the bastion, where a chain, formed of the soldier's belts, being let down by the Serjeant, the latter had the indescribable satisfaction of welcoming a leader from whom he knew every thing might be expected that energy and perseverance could accomplish. Immediately on assuming the command, the Lieutenant Colonel formed the resolution of charging the mutineers with the bayonet, which he carried into effect, and thus kept them till the arrival of the galloper guns, when orders were given to blow open the gate, which being promptly done by the dragoons, a short but severe conflict ensued. The seapoys were encouraged to make a severe stand by their officers, but after losing about six hundred

who were cut in pieces on the spot, the rest fled in all direction. A considerable number escaped through the sally port; but many hundreds were taken in hiding places and imprisoned. The standard of Tippoo had been hoisted on the palace soon after the dreadful business commenced, which left no doubt of its being projected with the knowledge of the princes. So well assumed indeed, was the Lieutenant-Colonel of this fact, that in the first emotions of indignation occasioned by the death of his friend, and the shocking spectacle which presented itself on all sides, he would have consented to the demands of the enraged soldiers who were bent upon entering the palace. But the entreaties of some persons who had the care of the princes prevailed; and though the Colonel could not be persuaded of their innocence, he condescended to take them under his protection, and sent them soon after with a guard to Madras. Thus it may be truly said, did the prompt and decisive spirit of one man put an end to this dangerous confederacy; for had the fort remained in the possession of the insurgents but a few days, they were certain of being joined by fifty thousand men from Mysore.

The Nineteenth Light Dragoons being ordered to Europe. Mr. now Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie, on the 16th April, 1807, exchanged into the Eighth or Royal Irish Light Dragoons; soon after which he was appointed to command the cavalry in Bengal, against the Seiks. On the breaking up of the camp at Ludheana, he went to Hurdwar,* in order to enjoy the favourite Indian recreation of tiger-hunting. On this occasion we are again presented with Colonel Gillespie engaged in one of those striking adventures which appear to have marked his life:—

While they were encamped for this purpose, at a place called Mornee, in the Kemaon mountains, the Rajah of those

* Called, in the volume before us (doubtlessly through an error of the press) "the Hurdwar." Hurdwar is also here said to be "towards the source of the Ganges." It is more properly to be described as toward the frontier of Nepal,

parts, who was then at war with his neighbours, the Seiks, offered the command of his troops to Colonel Gillespie, which was of course refused, as our government was at that time in a state of amity with the Seiks. But the Rajah being unwilling to lose the advantage which fortune seemed to have thrown in his way, of gaining a European leader for his army, in an attack he was about to make, conceived that he should gain by menace what was denied to his entreaty. With this view, he ordered the small camp of the English gentlemen to be surrounded by large body of armed men: upon which, the Colonel, whose presence of mind never forsook him in an emergency, and whose courage was not to be daunted by threats or numbers, called the chief of the party before him, and pulling out his watch, said to him, "Tell the Rajah, your master, that if in half an hour he does not recall his men from around my tents, and leave the road open to me and my company, I shall take his fort from him, and expel him the country." The determined manner with which this was spoken completely awed and astonished the chief, who reported the message so faithfully, and with such a description of the firmness of the Colonel, that the Rajah not only withdrew his forces, thus leaving the passage free, but voluntarily gave the Europeans an honourable escort to attend them out of his territory. When this instance of heroism occurred, it was little to be apprehended that among these very mountains, and probably upon this very spot, the Colonel should six years afterwards terminate his glorious and eventful career.

The relation of this anecdote is followed by some correspondence between Colonel Gillespie and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Irish, in which, as suggested by our author, military propriety appears to have yielded a little to the force of warm affection.

We are now to follow the Colonel in the expedition under Sir Samuel Auchmuty against the island of Java. From the very full and deeply-interesting account with which we are here presented of

the operations in that island and its dependencies, both against the French and against the native princes, we allow ourselves to extract only what relates to the destruction of the palace of Palimbang:—

To paint the horrors of the scene that presented itself to view in proper colours or to attempt an expression of the sensation it was calculated to excite, would be a difficult undertaking. Romance never described any thing near so hideous—nor the imagination ever embodied representations equally appalling with those realities which here struck the senses; nor will the undaunted act that gained possession of the fort, the palace, and the batteries scarcely be credited.—Undismayed in face of numerous bodies of armed men, Colonel Gillespie stepped boldly on shore, at eight o'clock at night; and with those who had accompanied him in the canoe and the seven grenadiers, marched through a multitude of Arabs and Malays, whose formidable weapons steeped in poison, reflected the light of the torches.

Tremendous battlements, with immense gates, leading from one vast area to another, received the small party, and presented to them the frightful spectacle of human blood, still reeking and flowing on the pavement. The massy gates closed upon them, and the ensanguined court-yards through which they passed appeared like the passage of a slaughter-house.

While they were in this dreadful situation a Malay, who had passed through the crowd, approached the Colonel, and was walking close by his side, when a large double-edged knife was secretly put into his hands by one of his countrymen. It was a dark, stormy night, and a ray of lightning, at the very instant when the fellow was pushing the knife up his loose sleeve for concealment, discovered to the keen eye of the Colonel, who, turning round, had the man seized, and thus happily frustrated the murderous intent. The weapon was found, but the Malay contrived by mingling with the crowd, to effect his escape.

The palace exhibited a melancholy mixture of cruelty and devastation, surpass-

ing that which had already met their eye. Murder had here been succeeded by rapine; and while the palace had been completely ransacked, the floors were literally clotted with gore. On every side the most woful spectacles were to be seen, and they were rendered still more awful by the glare of the surrounding conflagration, and vivid gleams of lightning which flashed amidst rolling peals of thunder. The devouring flames which continued to spread destruction, in spite of the rain which poured down in torrents, had now reached the outer buildings of the palace, and threatened the quarter where the English party had taken their station. The crackling of bamboos resembling the discharge of musketry—the tumbling in of burning roofs with a tremendous crash—and the near approach of the fire, added to the surrounding danger of a hostile multitude, altogether gave a fearful aspect to the condition of our little band which consisted only of seventeen grenadiers, the officers already mentioned, and few seamen. Having carefully reconnoitred by torch-light the interior of the palace-court, and ordered all the avenues, except one, to be barricaded, Colonel Gillespie placed the grenadiers at the principal entrance, and the strictest guard was preserved. Soon after midnight, Major French, with about sixty men of the eighty-ninth regiment arrived; and the remaining part of the advance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, joined the little garrison early in the morning. This an unprecedented act of daring enterprise, judiciously conceived, and rapidly executed, gained the possession of the fort and batteries, defended by two hundred and forty-two pieces of cannon, without the loss of a man.

Though the services of General Gillespie at Palimbang were rewarded by the very flattering terms of a general order issued by the Commander in Chief, yet circumstances appear to have rendered the stay of the former in the island of Java a service of continual uneasiness to him. His military advice was not accepted by the gentleman whose distinguished talents had induced the Earl

of Minto to place him at the head of the civil government: and the misunderstanding which unfortunately grew up between these two valuable servants of the public is known to have reached a height of decided hostility on the part of General Gillespie. Of the merits of these disagreements we are not called upon to speak. It is enough for us to observe, that it was in consequence of these that General Gillespie sought and obtained a removal to the continent of India. This step was hastened by an occurrence at Proboingo, in the island of which we have spoken, of which our author gives an interesting account, which he concludes with the observation, that “had there been, at this time, conformably to his [General Gillespie’s] advice, a small garrison at Proboingo, such as the importance of the place required, this misfortune could not have happened.”

On his arrival at Calcutta, the Major-General ascended the Ganges, to take the command at Meerat; but “his lot,” says our author, “was not that of indulgence and repose.” It happened, that at this juncture the Governor-General of India resolved upon a war with Nipal:—

The details given in this volume of the causes and operation of that war, which, at the moment in which we are writing, is not only still unfinished but has taken a sufficiently serious turn, have naturally appeared to us among the pages most attractive for their temporary interest; but our limits, on the other hand, compel us to be content with pointing them out for the benefit of our readers. We must hasten to the melancholy catastrophe which concludes the volume, as it concluded also the life of its hero. As we pass, however, we cannot omit to quote the Major-General’s opinion of the prospects of the war, an opinion

in which events, as above adverted to, cannot have lessened our interest: "Lord Moira," says General Gillespie, in writing to a friend, "has left in a great measure the movements on my side to myself. I am inclined to think that he will find the present undertaking more arduous and difficult than he imagines, as the country itself is so difficult of access, every yard is a post, and the Ghoorkhalees are a very warlike active people." And again: "I shall have to move in columns; and my force is so small that I fear disaster."

Having approached Calunga, and concluded, upon reconnoitring, that it was impossible to take it by a hasty assault, he prepared for more serious measures. From his position before that fort, on the 29th October 1814, he wrote the following letter:—

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"*Me roici* in the far-famed Dhoon, the Tempé of Asia; and a most beautiful valley it is; the climate exceeding every thing I have hitherto experienced in India.

"It was not my intention to have advanced so far into the valley, had not Col. Mawbey, whom I sent forward with a force I thought sufficient to completely take possession of the whole by a *coup de main*, failed. I was on the banks of the Jumna, and within the valley, with the intention of reconnoitring and examining its line, when I received Mawbey's report that he had failed, from want of correct information, and that it was impracticable to take the place. At this moment the greatest part of the troops, excepting one thousand three hundred infantry, five hundred and three hundred cavalry in advance with Mawbey, were at Seharanpore, and below the Ghauts, ready to pass the Jumna into the Seik country, for the purpose of moving to the westward, to support Colonel Ochterlony's movements. You may imagine this check completely changed my plans: and here I am, with as stiff and strong a position as ever I saw garrisoned by men who are fighting *pour le puits* in my front, and who have decided-

ly formed the resolution to dispute the fort as long as a man is alive.

"The fort stands on the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, and covered with an impenetrable jungle; the only approaches commanded, and stifly stockaded. It will be a tough job to take it; but, by the first proximo, I think I shall have it, *sub auspice Dei*!"

Of the assault and its unfortunate and fatal issue, we have the following particulars:—

At two o'clock the same morning, one column under Major Kelly, marched by a detour to the other side of the hill, placing itself in advance of the village of Kinsale. A second column under Captain East, moved at the same time on Luckhonnad, and one under Captain Campbell towards Ustul. These three columns, with that under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Carpenter, supported by the reserve, were intended to make a simultaneous assault on four separate points.

The signal was to be fired two hours previous to the storm, in order to enable the different columns to correct their distances from the place, should it be discovered that the information given by the guides was erroneous. The discharge of five guns, preceded by a silence of as many minutes on the part of the batteries, was the appointed signal; which fire was to be repeated, by the field pieces in the camp. At seven o'clock, the first three guns were fired, at intervals of one minute each, and the last two, quick. A little before nine a detachment of the enemy, which, during the night preceding, had occupied a hill on the right, for the purpose of harassing the working party and outposts, moved forward with the obvious intention of turning our flank; but in this design they were checked by the fire of an howitzer, and finally driven back at the point of the bayonet. As at this time the signal for the assault had been fired, the penetrating eye of the Major-General discerned in the circumstance of the repulse an opportunity for pursuing the retreating enemy into their own works. Instantly availing himself of that opportunity, he ordered the assailant columns to advance, supported by the reserve, and covered by the fire of the batteries.

This body succeeded with some little difficulty in entering the fort, the royal Irish dragoons, who entered at

whom were dismounted, under the command of Captain Bruton, driving the enemy before them quite through the village, and to the very walls of the place. But this stockade was altogether contemptible, and intended for no other purpose than merely as a fence to enclose a number of huts that were close under this part of the wall.

Nothing could surpass the gallantry of the King's Royal Irish, who took the lead in the storm; but after penetrating to the wicket they were there obliged to retire for want of immediate support. The troops, however, still continued to maintain their position with cool intrepidity, keeping up a heavy though useless fire of musquetry; but at length shewing an inclination to retire, positive orders were sent to hold possession of the stockade until the party could be reinforced. But unfortunately for those who had to endure a painful and unequal struggle in this quarter, the two columns under Major Kelly and Capt. East, on the other side, did not hear the signal, and thus the relief which their presence would have afforded, did not arrive when it was wanted. It is observable, that the Major-General, having been apprehensive that some misconception might take place, directed his aid-de-camp to send positive injunctions to those officers to storm immediately; but though the orders were dispatched in duplicate, and by different routes, they never reached their destination. The column commanded by Captain Campbell came up at the close of the action, and most handsomely covered the retreat.

Three companies of his Majesty's fifty-third regiment having arrived from camp, at half past ten o'clock were ordered on with two six pounders; and the Major-General accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Westenra, of the eighth Light Dragoons, Major Stevenson, Commissary General, and his personal staff, entered the stockade at the head of the troops. The guns being pushed up within twenty-five yards of the walls of the fort were served by the horse artillery, with the greatest coolness and precision. Under the cover of this fire the storming party formed, and advanced to the charge, but was impelled back by a sweeping fire of grape, matchlocks, arrows, and various des-

tructive missiles, peculiar to the Indian warfare. A second attempt to carry the place, though vigorously made, experienced the same resistance, and was equally unsuccessful. From a wicket, before which one of the six pounders had been placed, a heavy fire was maintained; to avoid which the Major-General gave orders that the troops should branch off on each side, and he took the lead, thus striving, by his great and energetic example, to turn the fortune of the day. Affairs were at this moment in a most desperate state; and the resolution of the commander to head his troops in person, though perhaps not strictly conformable to ordinary rules, and common cases, was indispensably necessary in that critical posture of the assault. The general was fully aware of the difficulty which pressed upon him; and though he was as free from reproach as from fear, he could not, consistent with his sense of professional duty, suffer his troops to bear a greater share of personal danger than himself. He was of opinion that the fort might be taken by assault, and his plan was well digested for that purpose; but when he saw that the valour and fortitude of the soldiers with whom the attack lay had suffered an unfortunate depression, in consequence of the formidable difficulties that were opposed to them, he resolved to set them an example of impulsive forwardness, in the hope that their efforts would be crowned with success on the coming up of the other divisions to their support. Obstacles and dangers which appal the courage of others only tended to quicken his spirit, and to stimulate him to exertions corresponding with his declaration on leaving the batteries, "that he would take the fort, or lose his life in the attempt."

This devoted heroism had the effect of reanimating the troops, who, being thus led on, moved forward with alacrity to make another attempt; but while the General was waving his hat and sword, cheering his men and calling them on, within a few paces of the walls, he was shot through the heart, and instantly expired.

Thus, in the exuberance of his zeal for the service, and in a total disregard of his personal safety, fell this exalted and inestimable character, a little before

twelve o'clock, and when our troops had been more than an hour within thirty yards of the walls.

We conclude our review by citing the general reflections of our author upon the professional character of General Gillespie. Of the meritorious performance, and even entertaining variety of this biographical contribution, the copious extracts we have given, in addition to our observations, will sufficiently speak the praise. That due justice was not done to the services of General Gillespie appears to be the general feeling of this writer throughout his narrative. The same impression will probably be communicated to the mind of the reader. Those experienced in life will doubtlessly exclaim, that in this comparative severity of fortune, Gillespie did but share in the too common lot. That living virtue should experience neglect is to be lamented; but it would be harder still upon the individual, and still more injurious to mankind, if its memory were not loved and honoured. We join with the writer whose volume we are about to close, in the consoling thought, that it belongs to letters, if even every other aid is withheld or denied, to confer upon desert a glorious immortality:

In reviewing the professional character of General Gillespie, the first consideration that must strike the observer, is the uncommon order that he uniformly displayed under all circumstances, and in various situations. Nothing was suffered to damp his activity of spirit, or to draw him aside from the career of glory, in which he was engaged. His enterprising genius acquired new energy in proportion to the difficulties which he encountered, and the occasional mortifications that it was his fortune to endure. The high sense of duty, and an emulation of discharging it satisfactorily to his own mind, predominated in him over all regard to private feelings. But though his courage was undaunted, and his fortitude not to be diverted by the cold and calumniating policy of expedience, his actions were

neither temerarious, nor his resolutions unpremeditated. Bold in execution, and determined in his designs, he was, notwithstanding, diligent in his observations, and careful in the construction of his plans. He was equally a pattern for constant imitation in the system of military discipline, and an example to be followed in the field of battle. Personal attention to order in every department of the service that came under his immediate cognizance, and promptitude in every critical position, rendered him an object of esteem and admiration to all who had an opportunity of witnessing the commanding vigour of his intellects, and the unaffected heroism of his conduct. Hence he was revered by the private soldiers, and beloved by the officers, who had the felicity of serving under him: the one regarding him as a father, and the others, valuing him as a friend and exemplar. To a chivalrous intrepidity, which faced death without any concern for his own safety, was joined a tender sympathy for his companions in arms. No man had more feeling for the sufferings of others, or could be more anxious to save the effusion of human blood, while he appeared prodigal in the exposure of his own person, and thereby stimulated his followers to deeds of daring valour. In preparing to meet the foe, or to form a bulwark, he was calm, collected, and sedulous of information; but obstacles that would have appalled mechanical minds, and such as are ever ready to magnify perils, or to multiply hazards, as an excuse for their own prudence, only served to sharpen his desire, and to quicken his exertions. To this rare conjunction of extraordinary talents, and contempt of death, inflexible firmness in action, and persevering energy in pursuing an advantage, was added the purest patriotism, which he evinced through every changing scene of his eventful life. After enduring for many years the contagious atmosphere of Hispaniola, and a fatiguing though honourable service in Jamaica, instead of enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* to which he was entitled, or at least some relaxation from his labours and anxieties, in the bosom of domestic tranquillity, he was under the necessity of employing his powers on the shores of Asia. A too generous confidence in the

honour of others involved him in embarrassments, to the injury of his private fortune, which compelled him to seek relief in laborious exertions, and the forgetfulness of wrongs in a variation of scene, and the remoteness of distance. But there is an over-ruling destiny, which, without imposing any force on human actions, converts the slightest incidents, and the most unpleasant casualties into agencies of general benefit. Thus the mortifying disappointments experienced by this gallant officer induced him to visit India, where, on his arrival, he rescued Vellore from a hody of ferocious insurgents, thereby saving many valuable lives in that fortress; and, what was of still greater consequence, extinguished a flame, which, but for his promptitude, would have consumed the English interests in the Carnatic. That a service involving so many momentous consequences should have hitherto been comparatively little heeded, except among those who witnessed the achievement, and felt its beneficial effects in their immediate deliverance, may be lamented hereafter, when the remembrance of former neglect shall throw a damp over the ardour of professional zeal. It is neither illiberal nor gloomy to suppose, that if ever a struggle for the preservation of the British possession in India shall arise, the occurrence at Vellore will act otherwise than as a stimulus to the sacrifice of personal ease and the display of heroic valour. But the advantages rendered to the country at that time were not confined to that single exploit, for the improvement which took place in our army, under the inspection and particular regulation of this excellent commander, contributed greatly to the success which so speedily and gloriously crowned the expedition against Java. The state of defence in which that island was placed, and the force there employed, plainly shewed the importance in which the possession of it was held, and the resistance that an invading power had to expect. Unless, therefore, the British troops employed in this enterprise had been in the highest condition of discipline, it would have been impossible for any plan, however well conceived and skilfully arranged, to have succeeded. Besides the depressing effects of a long and tedious voyage in a

burning climate, the nature of the service itself on an extended line of unhealthy coast, occupied in great strength by the most formidable of enemies, presented obstacles which nothing could overcome but habitual order and valour in the forces, directed by the consummate skill and intrepidity of our leaders. Yet, through their unremitted attentions, the whole equipment reached the place of destination in a condition fit for immediate operations: and such were the particular exertions of the commander of the first division, that no loss was sustained during the navigation, nor was any delay necessary to recruit the health of the troops, and to prepare them for action. But great as his services were in the course of this expedition, and in achieving the conquest, they were surpassed afterwards by what he performed in securing the safety of the colony, and establishing it on a permanent basis, when to all appearance it was on the verge of ruin. Less enterprising genius would have acted with a cautious and temporizing policy towards the native princes, who were secretly plotting to accomplish the destruction of the European settlements throughout the island: but Gen. Gillespie, aware that the chain must be broken before it was compacted into an organized state that would have rendered resistance useless, determined to attack the leading power without delay. Inadequate as his means might be considered, he had the fullest reliance on the troops he commanded; and the result proved, in the capture of Djocjocarta, with its perfidious chief, that, however bold and daring his plan might be, it was the only one that could have been adopted for the preservation of the settlement. It may, therefore, be truly said, that the advantages produced by our attainment of Java, and the improvements which have taken place in consequence of its passing under the British government, were in a considerable degree owing to the comprehensive views and energetic proceedings of the military commander, who was left to participate in the administration with the civil authority. The latter, however, would have been totally inefficient to maintain its power, or to carry into execution any extensive changes for the general benefit of the native states,

had they not been previously reduced to a condition that rendered them incapable of disturbing the public peace. By the subjugation of the Sultau of Mataram, the field of industry and improvement was completely laid open and effectually secured within a barrier that could not be easily weakened. The effects of that security, which the exertion of General Gillespie provided, have amply appeared in the statistical reports on the prosperous state of the island and its dependencies. But though a very elaborate view has been exhibited, and, no doubt, justly, of the ameliorated situation of the country, by the institutions that a liberal policy has adopted, and of the rapid progress which industry and civilization have made under our government, little, if any, notice has been taken of the obligation due to the man, who, by his rigorous measures and undaunted courage laid the foundation of the great and moral change thus wrought in the character and circumstances of Java.

It was peculiarly the hard lot of Gen. Gillespie to be called to the execution of very perilous enterprizes at the imminent risk of his life, and to endure afterwards the mortification of seeing his glory acknowledged as a matter of course in public, and of having his good designs impeded and rendered ineffectual in private. Having extended the European power in Java and its dependencies to a state of unrivalled greatness, it was perfectly natural and just that he should have looked for honourable confidence and dignified repose, as some compensation for the difficulties he had removed, and the benefits which he had secured. Instead of this, he found, that without compromising his principles, and yielding to measures which he disapproved, it was impossible for him to remain free from provoking slights, or annoyed by petulant opposition. All this, however, he endured much longer than his private feelings would have permitted in any case where the public service was unconcerned: but such was his patriotic spirit and sense of duty, that he could not be induced to abandon even a troublesome situation, while his presence there was considered necessary by the supreme government. This self-control originated in the same exalted motives which led to his subsequent retirement from a command, where

subservience to the decision of others, and a tacit acquiescence in their proceedings, might have been turned to profitable account. But his ideas were superior to all sordid considerations; and he never could submit to pursue any object by unworthy means, or to adopt the trucking policy which makes individual emolument the rule of public conduct. Disinterestedness was indeed as resplendent in his character as the love of active employment or the thirst of glory. No man could, with greater propriety, have adopted the declaration which our immortal bard has put into the mouth of the conqueror of Agincourt—

“ In truth I am not covetous of gold,
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost.
It yearns not me if men my garments wear;
Such outward things dwell not in my desires;
But if it be a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending soul alive.”

He had no failings or propensities to divert his faculties, to dissipate his time, and to impair his fortune, beyond what are incidental and common to the noblest dispositions: and though his heart was susceptible of the softest emotions, he never suffered any of the attachments resulting from these impressions to interfere with his public avocations and professional pursuits. He was ever alert in the discharge of his particular duties, and diligently observant of those who served under his orders. The generosity of his temper and the liberality of his sentiments made him indulgent to the errors arising from human infirmity, and charitable with respect to casual inadvertencies: though at the same time he was careful to enforce regularity by his directions, and to recommend it by his example. In discipline he was uniformly strict, but always courteous and paternal, requiring nothing to be performed by those around him that he was not forward to practice in his own person. Merit of every degree and in the lowest station, had in him a zealous and steadfast patron, as far as his ability enabled him to give encouragement: while the sorrows and suffering of the distressed were certain of exciting his commiseration and obtaining relief: so that, on all accounts, to him might be applied the endearing and honourable appellation, of which he was laudably ambitious, that he was “ THE SOLDIER’S FRIEND.”

His mind was the mirror of integrity ; and his deportment towards his associates and dependants continually exhibited the sincerity of his intentions and the purity of his actions. The circle of private society never enjoyed a more delightful companion, for his conversation was cheerful without levity, and his manners refined without affectation. To the most exalted principles of truth and correct notions of decorum, he united a condescending familiarity of behaviour, and an agreeable pleasantness, which rendered his acquaintance desirable ! while the stability of his temper, and the sacred fidelity of his engagements, gave to his friendship a stamp of inestimable value.

Such is the brief outline of a character, who, when all reasonable allowance is made for ordinary imperfections, may be termed a luminary of the first order in the military sphere, and a brilliant ornament of human nature. Feeble and rude as this sketch is, it has been delineated from a personal observation of much of the toil, and from a participation in many of the dangers here related. Reflecting that life is precarious, and memory frail, the writer has ventured, with the mixed feelings of pleasing recollection, and painful emotion, to place this votive tablet in the public view, as an humble testimony to exalted worth, and the grateful record of private friendship.

Rumour attributes this production to Major William Thorn, late Deputy Quarter-Master General to the forces serving in Java, and author of a Memoir on the conquest of Java, in one volume, large quarto.

Oriental Commerce, &c. By Wm. Milburn, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, &c.

(Concluded from page 48.)

WE have expressed an opinion that the voyage of Sebastian Cabot may be regarded as one of the indirect sources whence the establishment of the present English East India trade arose. It led to a trade with Russia and Persia ; and this, united with the Levant trade, enriched the nation, fos-

tered its maritime power, and contributed to enable Queen Elizabeth to encourage the darings of Drake, and in contempt of the ancient doctrine, which confined the right of way upon the ocean to its discoverers, to say to Spain, when she complained that the English frequented the Indian seas, " It is as lawful for my subjects to do this as the Spaniards, since the sea and air are common to all men."

The voyages of Drake and Captain Cavendish, though more warlike than commercial in their design, afforded such an insight into the trade of India, as, combined with other sources of information, induced, in the year 1591, some merchants of London to set on foot a voyage direct thither, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. This voyage was undertaken with three ships, and, though singularly unfortunate, may be regarded as commencing, both the English direct trade with India, and the existence of the East India Company. The ships were the *Penelope*, the *Merchant-Royal* and the *Edward Bonaventure*, under the command of Mr. George Raymond and Mr. James Lancaster ; and though their principal object was commerce, the advantage of privateering was still kept in view. In their passage to the Cape they were successful in capturing two Portuguese ships ; but this occasioned so much delay, that they were left to encounter the difficulties of weathering the Cape in the most inclement season ; in addition to which their crews were so sickly that they were obliged to send back the *Merchant-Royal*. The other two ships pursued their voyage, but soon afterward parted company in a gale of wind ; and the *Penelope*, with Captain Raymond, was never more heard of. Captain Lancaster reached the Indies, and took in pepper at Sumatra ; but, owing to the sickly state of his crew, could not reach the

Moluccas. On his return home, being in want of provisions, he made for the West Indies; and while himself and the chief part of his crew were on shore upon an uninhabited island, in search of means for supplying their wants, the remainder ran away with the ship. Here he continued some time, till at length he was relieved and brought home; but in the interim most of his crew had perished.

The unsuccessful attempt of Capt. Raymond's expedition gave a damp to all exertions upon individual account. The Dutch had by this time commenced a trade to India upon an extensive scale, with a prospect of success. At this juncture, England, not being able, on account of the war, to get supplied with Eastern commodities from Lisbon, could obtain them only through the medium of the Dutch, or of her own Turkey Company, by way of the Levant. The Dutch, taking advantage of this circumstance, raised the price of pepper upon us, from about three shillings, to the extravagant rate of six and eight shillings per pound. Aggrieved by this imposition, the merchants of London conceived the idea of putting in for a share of this trade. A meeting was accordingly called on the 22d of September, 1599, at Founders' Hall, at which the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen and principal Merchants of the city, to the number of one hundred, attended, and agreed to form an association for the purpose of establishing an intercourse with India direct. The sum raised for that purpose was 30,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* If the rapacity of the Dutch Company, in regard to the sale of its pepper, may be regarded as in any degree the exciting cause of the present English ascendancy in India, the foregoing anecdote will be considered to afford a striking and useful lesson of mercantile moderation!

At a subsequent meeting, per-

sons were appointed to conduct the concern, and it was agreed that a petition should be presented to the Lords of the Privy Council, intricating that Her Majesty would grant them letters patent of incorporation, &c. To the petition a favourable answer was returned; but as, at the same moment, an attempt was made on the part of Spain to negotiate a peace with England, and it was foreseen that one of the main points that Spain would insist on was that of excluding England from the trade to India, and it was apprehended that this would be conceded to her; it was therefore judged advisable to bring the disposition of the Queen's government to the test, before the voyage was so far proceeded in as not to be relinquished without loss and disappointment. A second petition was accordingly presented to the Lords of the Council, praying that the voyage might be guaranteed from all hindrance on account of the treaty; but the answer of their Lordships fully justified the precaution that had been resorted to. The latter informed the petitioners that they declined giving such guarantee, "as deeming it more beneficial for the general state of merchandize to entertain a peace, than that the same should be hindered by the standing with the Spanish commissioners for the maintenance of this trade, and thereby forego the opportunity of concluding the peace." Fortunately, however, for the best interests of the country, the Commissioners did not agree, and the negotiation for the peace was entirely broken off. On this event the merchants renewed their application for a charter, which was accordingly granted, bearing date the 31st of December, 1600.

In this manner began the first English East India Company. The history of the English trade and settlements in India, as detailed by Mr. M., it is our present

purpose to follow ; but leaving the very rich and methodical narrative of the author to be perused in his own pages, we close our brief introduction by extracting a passage which also closes the introduction before us, and in which Mr. M. takes a summary, and we believe not too flattering, view of our India trade and government :—

From the foregoing remarks on the rise and progress of the commerce between England and the East-Indies, it is evident that the East-India Company have essentially contributed to the present greatness of the country. They gave a very early impulse to its manufactures and to *de.* They opened a new commerce not with the East only, but, by means of their returns from thence, with foreign Europe. They soon increased the ship building, and improved the navigation of the kingdom ; both which they have, in latter times, carried to a degree of advancement that has made their fleets serviceable in the wars of the nation, and their commanders and officers eminently successful in adding to the naval glory of their country. Against the zealous rivalry of the Portuguese and Dutch, they, through a long course of hostilities, from a superior force, maintained for the nation a share in the India trade ; they preserved it from being totally lost, amidst all the convulsions of the civil wars ; they outlived even the more dangerous innovations of subsequent periods ; they upheld in India the national interests, against the ambitious designs of European enemies, and the despotic violence of native powers, and in a long and arduous struggle, maintained, with little exception, at their own expence ; they acquired a territorial empire for the mother country, which exalted its rank in the scale of nations ; they have since expelled every European nation, except our ally of Portugal, from the Indian continent and ocean ; and they have given a better government to an immensely extended empire than the East ever saw before.

In all this progress, not the wisdom of their civil servants only has been conspicuous, but the talents and valour of their military officers have signally added to the

glory and renown of the British nation. By those officers, a grand army has been formed of native troops, in discipline, attachment, and efficiency, a just object of admiration ; and from the time of the first Clive downwards, the exploits performed by the Company's military servants in India, equal in brilliancy those recorded in any period of modern history.

To all these public benefits, is to be added the direct wealth with which the Company have been the means of enriching the nation. The amount of these contributions, consisting of the profits of manufactures, ship-builders and tradesmen, ship-owners and officers, servants and labourers, miners, re-exporters of Eastern productions to foreign parts, and other descriptions of persons gaining by the Company's trade, in dividends to proprietors, payments to government, and the influx of private fortunes acquired in India, especially in the last fifty-five years, may be moderately estimated at one hundred millions sterling.

Were any further observations necessary, as to the benefits resulting to the nation from the present mode of conducting the affairs of our Oriental possessions, the following sentiments delivered by Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, on the 22d of March, 1813, would, doubtless, be considered sufficient :

“ The mode of government adopted by the East India Company has raised and preserved an empire unprecedented in the history of the world ; and they have governed the people under their controul, on a principle eminently calculated to produce the happiness of the governed. I do not believe the history of the world has produced its parallel ; a system by which a population of fifty millions of native subjects are governed, while the civil officers of the Company, by whom the government is conducted, does not exceed sixteen hundred ; and this too under a government, than which there never was a milder, nor one by which the happiness of the people is more consulted.”

The following extracts, relating to the shipping concerns of the East-India Company, will be acceptable to our readers, and at the same time afford some slight

example of the diligence exercised by Mr. M. in the collection of his materials :—

The ships in the service of the Company in 1810-11, on the outward and homeward bound voyages, were 104, and their chartered tonnage amounted to 90,272 tons, *viz.*

33 ships, each..	1,200 tons..	is 39,600 tons
1 ditto	1,242 do...	1,242 do.
1 ditto	1,198 do...	1,198 do.
1 ditto	1,140 do...	1,140 do.
1 ditto	1,000 do...	1,000 do.
6 ditto	950 do...	5,700 do.
1 ditto	829 do...	829 do.
13 ditto	820 do...	10,660 do.
7 ditto	818 do...	5,726 do.
1 ditto	756 do...	756 do.

39 small, or extra ships,
whose chartered tonnage
amounted to 22,368 do.

Of this branch of the Company's concerns, Lord Castlereagh, in the year 1803, spoke as follows :

“ The shipping in the service of the East-India Company is such as to constitute a magnificent property, and a great naval force ; it is of a nature to be at any time converted into a great addition to the naval force of the empire. It is composed of upwards of a hundred ships, bearing 90,000 tons burthen, and manned with 7000 seamen. These may be arranged in three classes ; the first containing ships of 1,200 tons, may, upon a public exigency, be armed as ships of the line, the ships of 800 tons may be employed as frigates, and those of 300 tons as sloops of war.”

The following is a list of the number of ships which have been launched in the River Thames for the Company's service with their tonnages in each year, from 1770 to 1811 inclusive :—

1770	5 ships.....	3,694 tons
1771	11 do.....	2,682 do.
1772	7 do.....	5,581 do.
1773	2 do.....	2,301 do.
1774	1 do.....	741 do.
1775	none.	
1776	none.	
1777	7 ships.....	5,480 tons
1778	6 do.....	4,650 do.
1779	5 do.....	4,010 do.
1780	11 do.....	8,704 do.
1781	16 do.....	12,429 do.
1782	8 do.....	6,375 do.

1783	5 ships.....	3,982 tons
1784	3 do.....	2,324 do.
1785	8 do.....	6,404 do.
1786	13 do.....	10,388 do.
1787	8 do.....	7,550 do.
1788	3 do.....	3,555 do.
1789	3 do.....	3,305 do.
1790	5 do.....	6,054 do.
1791	none.	
1792	4 ships.....	4,994 do.
1793	none.	
1794	2 ships.....	2,292 do.
1795	1 do.....	1,439 do.
1796	17 do.....	19,298 do.
1797	4 do.....	5,239 do.
1798	6 do.....	4,788 do.
1799	10 do.....	8,201 do.
1800	5 do.....	5,385 do.
1801	8 do.....	8,066 do.
1802	16 do.....	14,682 do.
1803	4 do.....	2,085 do.
1804	6 do.....	4,692 do.
1805	2 do.....	1,638 do.
1806	1 do.....	1,273 do.
1807	none.	
1808	3 ships.....	3,097 do.
1809	1 do.....	820 do.
1810	1 do.....	955 do.
1811	6 do.....	6,829 do.

Forming a total, in forty-two years, of 224 ships, of the burthen of 202,611 tons.

Upon the mode of their equipment it is necessary to observe, that a ship bound to the East-Indies, or China and back, should always be prepared for a passage of six or seven months outward, and the same for her return ; and if any accident should arise to make it necessary to go into port to repair or refit before she reach the place of her destination, either outward or homeward bound, the commander would frequently be compelled to shelter in a harbour where little or no assistance could be procured, either with respect to artificers or stores, but what he carried with him ; therefore, the general safety requires that an East-Indianman should be supplied with more stores of every kind than are necessary on any other foreign voyage ; and in order to navigate securely through those long passages, an additional number of officers, petty officers and seamen are engaged, besides many tradesmen and artificers, not requisite for the short passages to the Straits, the Coast of Africa,

the West Indies, or North America. These circumstances make it impossible to reduce the rate of freight paid by the Company to a proportionate standard with those paid for other foreign voyages.

From another page of the work, we extract the following list of factories at present established in various parts of India, for providing the Company's European investments, at all of which the Company have establishments of European servants:—

Under the presidency of Bengal are the subordinate factories of Benares, Bauleah, Hurrial, Hurripaul, Jungypore, Keerpore, Midnapore, Luckipore, Chittagong, Cassimbuzar, Comcoolly, Malda, Patna, Radnagore, Rinapote, Santipore, Burron, Dacca, Soenamookey, Mow, Cossipore, Etawah, Calpy, Gurruckpore.

Under the presidency of Fort St. George, or Madras, are the subordinate factories of Tinnevelley, Ramnal, Salem, Nagore, Cuddalore, Pulicat, Maddepollem, Mausulipatam, Ingeram, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Devicotta.

Under the presidency of Bombay are the subordinate factories of Scindy or Tattah, Cutch, Amedabad, Surat, Cambray, Brodera, Baroach, Carwar, Telli-cherry, Onore, Barcelore, Manzalore, Calicut, Cranganore, Cochin, Anjengo.

Including also all other places where pepper was produced in the earlier periods.

Under Bencoolen, in Sumatra, are the subordinate residences of Moco, Ip-poc, Cattown, Saloomah, Manna, Crooc, Tappanooly, Padang.

It is with great satisfaction we learn that the high and deserved value set upon this elaborate work by the public, already calls for a second edition. The importance of the subject which it so amply elucidates, cannot but be felt by all persons commercially connected with the East. We apprehend that a more acceptable treasure than these volumes cannot be offered to young persons going to India in mercantile capacities; and that this must be a library, or perhaps we should say a compting-

house book, to all to whom the law has now opened the private trade to India. In this view, too, the work must be valuable in the United States of America, and wherever else the oriental commerce is an object of pursuit. The tables it contains of the quantities which have been sold of every India and China commodity, with the average price, and copious directions for selecting it, must be of the greatest assistance to the merchant, as tending to prevent his speculating in such as are of inferior quality.

Perhaps, on a revision of his work, it would be desirable that Mr. M. should omit some of the local matter introduced (such as custom-house regulations, &c.) while he might extend the range of his information in regard to general topics of commerce, history, and geography, which it would be desirable to bring down upward of a century from the conclusion of Bruce's Annals. In this part of his labours, it is to be presumed that Mr. M. will be greatly aided by the liberal communications of gentlemen whose knowledge of particular facts may have enabled them to detect occasional errors in the book before us. It is even beyond a doubt, that on proper application, Mr. M. would obtain from the East-India Company, the readiest access to such documents as belong to his inquiries; for the readiness which this liberal body evinces upon every occasion to support and promote the useful researches of individuals, would certainly not be wanting in the instance of an old servant, such, as from his title-page, we perceive Mr. M. to be.

For many of the interesting tables in this work, we observe that the author is under obligations to the accuracy and perspicuity with which the commercial accounts of the country are kept by Mr. Irving of the Custom-house.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Calcutta, Dec. 14.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst. a numerous meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their rooms at Chowringhee; when his Excellency the Governor-General took his seat in the President's Chair. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society; and Dr. Wallich was chosen member of the Committee of Papers in his stead.

The resolution of the Committee for lending the Society rooms for the accommodation of the Scotch Clergyman and congregation was canvassed and confirmed.

Baron Denon, the celebrated traveller and natural historian, was proposed by the Right Hon. the President, as an honorary member. The ballot for his election will take place at the next meeting.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENON.

A Madras paper gives the following description of a curious phenomenon which was observed by the Honourable Company's ships Fairlie and James Sibbald, on their passage to Calcutta:—

"On the 1st of October our latitude at noon was 13 deg. 25 min. S. longitude 84 deg. 0. min. E. we observed quantities of stuff floating on the surface of the water, which had, to us, the appearance of seaweed, but were quite astonished to find it burnt cinders, evidently volcanic. The sea was covered with it during the two next days: our latitude on the 3d of October at noon was ten deg. nine min. S. longitude 84 deg. 20 min. E.

"The surface of the water was so completely covered with the volcanic matter, that I should think it very unlikely to have been drifted any considerable distance; as it is probable it would have been much more scattered. In an old chart I had on board, there is a submarine volcano placed in the same longitude, and latitude about 8 deg. 30 min. S. and from the great distance from any land where we found this curious phenomenon, I think there can be no other way of accounting for it, than the probability of a submarine volcano existing in that neighbourhood."

CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the 21st inst. Mr. Mackenzie, the surgeon to the police establishment, gave an account of recent Discoveries in the North of India. Mr. M. conceived that the ancients, par-

ticularly Ptolemy and Pliny, knew more respecting this quarter of the world than is generally supposed. The modern discovery respecting the course of the rivers of the Punjab, and their union into one, before falling into the Indus, is a mere restoration of Ptolemy's map of these rivers. The western tributaries, so erroneously delineated by the moderns till the Cabul mission, are represented by him with nearly equal precision. Mr. M. conceives that Ptolemy's statements, carefully analysed, form a pretty correct outline of Central and Eastern Asia. Thus, the extensive tract of the Sacarum Regio, bounded on the south by India, from which it is separated by the Imaus (Hemalieh), corresponds in all its features with Little Tibet. Scythia extra Imaum, bounded by India beyond the Ganges, from which it is separated by the Mons Emodus, will then be Great Tibet, extended indefinitely into Tartary. Sceria, then, bounded on the south partly by India beyond the Ganges, and partly by Siam (Sinarum Regio), will, under some modifications, be China. The very character of the Sceria, mild, timid, unwarlike, jealous of foreigners, and carrying on trade only at fixed frontier stations, represents exactly and exclusively the modern Chinese. Mr. M. then endeavours to show, that the prevailing systems of D'Anville, Gosselin, &c. are founded on an undue contempt of ancient authorities, and upon some slight resemblance with the nature,

in such an investigation.

SEA SNAKE.

A late Madras paper contains a notice of the police, for the information of the public, that in consequence of a few fatal accidents having been reported to have happened from the bite of a species of sea snake, (a shoal of which appear to have entered the river on the opening of the Bar) Pandanus have been erected opposite the lane leading from the river to the Mount Road, immediately behind the warehouse of Messrs. Ashton and Smith, at each of which, a Peon and a skilful native assistant are stationed by day and night, who are (in case of accidents occurring,) provided with the proper medicines, under the medical superintendence of Mr. W. Mackenzie, the surgeon to the police establishment. Several natives have already perished, in consequence of being bitten by the snakes alluded to.

CHINA.

THE first part of the Rev. R. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary has reached England, and is on sale at Messrs. Black, Parbury, and Allen's, Leadenhall Street.

The following extract from a letter, from the above-mentioned Mr. Morrison, who resides at Canton in quality of a Protestant Missionary, contains interesting accounts of the troubles of the Roman Catholics of the province of Sze-chuen (originating perhaps in their misconduct,) and of the actual population of China. The imperial observation on the influence of religious enthusiasm will not escape the notice of the reader:—

“Canton, Jan. 1, 1816.

“In June last there was a persecution carried on against the Roman Catholics of Sze-chuen. The viceroy of that province begins his report by saying, that the religion of the west, denominated the religion of the Lord of Heaven, is a depraved or irregular religion, particularly injurious to the manners and hearts of men. He says, that in the fifteenth year (five years ago) two thousand families recanted, and since upward of two hundred families. He recently apprehended seventy-two persons, and seized fifty-three books. It is, however, distinctly stated, that, in the books seized, there were not found any expressions that could be construed into an opposition to government. He closes his report by saying, that he suspects there is some European among the mountains of Sze-chuen, though he has not been able to apprehend him.

“His Majesty begins his reply, by noticing the blind obsequy of men; that, though their persons be involved in the net of the law, when once a notion of ascending to heaven takes possession of their minds, they are regardless of death.

“The two leaders who would not recant, Choo-yung and Tung-gaen, are ordered to be strangled immediately; 38 others, who also refused to recant, are ordered to be sent to Tartary as slaves; among these are several women, and an old man of eighty. Women and old men are, in many cases, allowed to redeem themselves by paying a fine; but, in this case, it is directed that they shall not be allowed so to do. Further, the obstinate old man, and a few others who seemed more culpable than the rest, are to be condemned to wear, *for ever*, a heavy wooden collar.”* Mr. Morrison thus continues:

“I have had occasion lately to examine a large statistical account of China, which contains the population of each province

and district, as ascertained about the year 1790. The whole amounts to nearly one hundred and forty-three millions. This is not one half of what Sir George Staunton was informed was the population. It is not likely that it has increased much lately, because famine and civil wars have been frequent. I am persuaded that one hundred and fifty millions is as many as it ought to be considered. Gosler makes it about two hundred millions. After all, one hundred and forty-three millions of people is a very large population. The central parts and the east coast are the most populous. Keang-nan province contains upwards of thirty millions, which is more than the French nation. The book from which I took the account is published by authority.”

JAVA.

Sept. 16, 1815.—On Monday evening last, the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the British Government in the Eastern Seas was celebrated by a General Meeting of the Batavian Literary Society, at the house of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, who took the chair as President. After the proceedings of the former assembly had been read and approved, the President delivered an occasional discourse to the members of the Society—he commenced with adverting, in the most feeling and elegant manner to the irreparable loss which it had sustained in the lamented death of its late noble and beloved patron and protector, the Earl of Minto, and expressed, with pathetic eloquence, the sentiments of affection for his virtues, admiration of his talents, and sorrow for his death, which are impressed on the heart of every member of the European community of this island, but in particular on those of the members of this Society, who had looked up to him as a father—the worthy President concluded his melancholy tribute to the memory of this truly great man, by observing that an ever wise and just Providence would amply reward, in a future state of bliss, those eminent merits which had met with no adequate recompense in this world, when death abruptly closed the near and sweet prospect of domestic happiness which he was hastening to enjoy.

The President then proceeded to enumerate the acquisitions which the Society had made since his last periodical discourse, in the different branches of knowledge and science, which are the more immediate objects of its pursuits and labours. Dr. Horsfield's account of the Island of Banca, which has been lately completed, was a most valuable and important work, embracing a geographical, mineralogical, botanical, and historical account of that interesting island, including several discoveries of value to natu-

* For observations on the barbarous severity of the punishment of the collar, see Asiatic Journal, Vol. I., page 530.

ral history, with maps, and drawings, of the most interesting places and objects described in the report—it has been sent to England for publication under very honourable patronage, and will prove a grand addition to our stock of oriental knowledge, reflecting great honour on the Society of which the active and learned author is a distinguished member.

From Celebes, Borneo, and Bali, a very interesting mass of general information has also been obtained, which will throw great light on the character and peculiarities of the different inhabitants of those countries hitherto so little known to Europeans—under the auspices of Government, increasing progress is making in the collection of such data as will hereafter form the materials of a distinct account of each—vestiges of the arts, literature, and religion of these nations, in former ages, are also from time to time discovered, which will be of great assistance in furthering so desirable an object. The President remarked, that in his visit to Bali, during his recent tour, he had ascertained several articles of interesting information, and in particular with regard to the preservation of the Hindu faith among the natives of that island, which may be considered the last refuge of that religion in the Eastern Islands.

The President also communicated various other interesting results obtained in different parts of the island during his late tour—a more perfect acquaintance with the ruins of Brambana in the Cadoc district, those of Boro Bodhong, that of Passarouang, and many others, had proved the extensive knowledge of the arts of architecture and sculpture, which the inhabitants must in former ages have possessed;—of the latter buildings, several beautiful drawings were laid before the meeting, and some detached pieces of sculpture, presenting various animals, remarkable for their elegance of design and correctness of execution, as well as for their preservation in good condition for so long a period—the Mountain Tiger, in the Passarouang district, had likewise attracted the President's attention, and he gave a very interesting account of his visit to the inhabitants, who are evidently a distinct race from the Javanese, and as remarkable for the amiable simplicity of their character, as for the peculiarity of their domestic customs and religious ceremonies.

The observations made by Dr. Ainslie during his residence in Japan as Commissioner on the part of this Government, had furnished much valuable information regarding that extraordinary country, and it was a pleasing result of his inquiries to find that the Japanese themselves are far from feeling that implacable aversion to Europeans in general; and particularly

to the English, of which they have been accused—on the contrary, it has been ascertained, that the manufactures and even the language of England are much esteemed among them—a College has been of late established, in which many young men of family, study English with increasing success, and books in our language are eagerly accepted by them—the principal inhabitants, and even the officers of government at Nangasacky were very well aware that the English were concerned in the two last voyages from this port; and to prove that they wish, and even expect, the intercourse to be kept up, it may be remarked that many of them anxiously requested to receive by the next opportunity, several books and other articles peculiar to Great Britain. The jealousy shown by the existing government may be accounted for by causes entirely distinct from the national character; and must be imputed to an agency which it might not be proper in this place to point out.

This valuable paper will form a part of the 8th volume of the Society's transactions, which is now in the press*.

Some other papers were then examined and ordered to be printed, which bid fair to render this volume a very interesting publication. Among the rest, some part of a satisfactory account of the great Volcanic eruptions which a few months ago caused so much surprise and curiosity throughout this and the adjacent islands, was produced from the able pen of Mr. Assey, and will, when completed, form a valuable addition to the history of natural phenomena.

The following gentlemen were on this occasion elected members of the Society. Major Travers, Captain Dalgairns, Captain Watson, Sir Thomas Sevestre, Wm. Ainslie, Esq.

We extract from the Java Gazette the following short memorandum of observations made on the summit of Marbaboo (signifying the mother of mountains), situated inland from Samarang, and we believe nearly equidistant from Solo and Djocjocarta. It is seen from a great distance at sea, and is known by its vicinity to Merapee, a volcanic mountain about the same elevation, from whose fucled entrails a cloud of smoke incessantly ascends.

The precise height of these and other mountains of Java is not the least considerable of a long list of desiderata connected with that interesting island, which our ingenious countrymen in that quarter must still acknowledge to exist; but which the industry and talents displayed

* The address above described is printed entire, in the Asiatic Journal, vol. 1, page 342.

by one of them if we mistake not, in a late number of a periodical work, afford the best founded expectations of soon being supplied to the literary world.

1st August, at 9 A. M. . . 48. of Fahrenheit.

Noon, . . . 52.

4 P. M. . . 50.

Sunset . . . 46.

Midnight 39.

2d August, . . 4 A. M. . . 32.

The following are additions to the particulars given in the former numbers of the Asiatic Journal, concerning the late volcanic eruptions in the islands of Java and Sumbawa:—

“ *Fort Marlboro*, May —, 1815.

“ A somewhat remarkable instance has occurred recently on this coast. A noise, as if the firing of guns, has been heard, nearly at the same time, at different stations, lying between 2° 30' and 5° 30' of south latitude.

“ The noise was heard by some individuals in this settlement, on the morning of the 11th April. In the course of that day, some deputies (or head men) of villages situated at a considerable distance towards the hills, came down, and reported that they had heard a continual heavy firing since the earliest dawn. It was feared that some feud had broken out into actual hostility, between villages in the interior. People were sent to make inquiries; but all was found tranquil.

“ Our chiefs here, immediately decided, that it was only a contest between Jin (the very devil, with some of his awkward squad, and the manes of their departed ancestors, who had passed their period of probation in the mountains, and were in progress towards paradise.

“ The same noise was heard at the residency of Saloomah, at the same time. The Bugess officer there imagined that the hill people were coming down, and were engaged with some of the inhabitants of the higher villages. He drew out the forces of the station and made all ready. As the seeming firing continued, people were sent out to make inquiries and observations. All heard it, but none knew whence it proceeded.

“ At the residency of Manna, the same unaccountable cannonade was heard; and here it was supposed that the murdering tribes of Passmamah-Ooloo-Manna were advancing.

“ At Paddang-Goochee, still further south, the same noise was distinctly heard, the same fears entertained, and precautionary measures taken by putting troops on the alert.

“ At the residency of Moco-Moco, which lies in about 2° 30' south latitude, the chiefs in the interior were struck by a similar extraordinary noise. They thought the noise came from some place

to the southward and eastward of them; but, as they imagined it possible that Fort Amoi was attacked from seawards, they armed all their dependants and marched down in a body, for its better defence. It is a standing engagement, that if the chiefs shall ever be assailed from the interior, the Company is to assist them in resisting the attack; and *vice versa*, if the Company's settlements shall be invaded from the sea, the chiefs are to give every possible aid in repelling the enemy.

“ At the residency of Croce, the same impression was made, at the same time, on the minds of all there, that there was a heavy firing at some distance.

“ A native, residing at Semanco Bay, writes, under date 11th April, that a firing of large guns had been heard there all that day, and the preceding night. He, however, accounts for it more naturally than our friends here. He says, that the Narquedah of a prow, from Bantam, states, that just before he reached Semanco, he had seen twenty-nine sail of ships; and the communicator of the intelligence concludes that the firing proceeded from these vessels. They (though there is, probably, some mistake as to number) were, perhaps, the homeward-bound China fleet; but no firing from them could have been heard even at Croce; much less at Paddang-Goochee, Manna, Solooma, Marlborough, and Moco-Moco.

“ The most natural method of solving the difficulty, is, possibly, by supposing, that there must have been a violent eruption from some one of the numerous volcanoes amidst our stupendous mountains, centrally situated between Moco-Moco and Semanco. If so, we shall not, perhaps, ever learn the particulars; for we have very little communication with, and still less knowledge of, the mountaineers (though some of them are said to be Lord Monboddos men, and have tails,) or of the country they inhabit.”

“ We are at length enabled to give to the public a full and interesting account of the eruption that has recently taken place on the island of Sumbawa, which has been furnished to us from the most respectable authority, and which may be received as an historical fact of undoubted authenticity.

“ The distance of Batavia from the Tomboro mountain is between seven and eight hundred miles, which appears so enormous a space for sound to be conveyed over, that we cannot help supposing the volcano on Sumbawa is in some degree connected with other volcanic mountains on this island. To prove this fact, we now publish an extract from a private letter with which we were obligingly favoured, before any eruption

was known to have taken place on the island of Sumbawa, by which it will appear that the dates of the first explosions from the Tomboro mountain, and that behind the Bangewangee, corresponded exactly.

"Besookie, April 16.

"The mountain that has been kicking up this dust is not in Lumojan, as was generally supposed, but one in the rear of Bangewangee, and in the district of Boudowoso, about thirty-five paals distant from this place, called Goonong Rawoong; it has been volcanic from time immemorial, sometimes smoking, and once or twice has emitted flames; seven months ago four hillocks that were near the edge of the crater fell in and choked up the vent. Its first re-opening was about the fourth instant, at which time we had a slight shower of ashes; however, on the tenth, it broke out with louder explosions than were ever before witnessed; we were enveloped in darkness from four o'clock P. M. of the eleventh until two P. M. of the twelfth. The ground here is covered with ashes two inches deep, the same at Probolinggo, and at Pananonkan; and through the Bangewangee districts, from eight to ten inches. The sea was much agitated at the time of these explosions, and, on a sudden, rose from five to seven feet on the night of the tenth."

"If it be admitted that any relative connection exists between these two volcanoes, we may reasonably suppose that their influence extended still further to the westward: and that other mountains, more immediately in our neighbourhood, have emitted the sounds that were so distinctly heard on the eleventh instant at Batavia, and about the same period at Banca; we may probably be wrong in our conjectures upon this subject; but it certainly appears to us, that any sound which could be conveyed over a space of six or seven hundred miles, must have been insupportable at the distance of thirty-five paals from the crater.

"We shall leave the elucidation, however, of this interesting phenomenon to abler pens than ours. The account we have published is so explicit and satisfactory, that hardly any additional knowledge can be obtained, except by personal investigation; and as the convulsions of the Tomboro mountain have nearly rivalled the workings of *Ætna* or *Vesuvius*, we trust some curious traveller may be induced to explore its ravages, and throw further light upon a subject of so much historical interest to our Eastern world."

Extract of a Private Letter.

"On the fifth of April a firing of cannon was heard at Macassar: the sound appeared to come from the southward, and continued at intervals all the after-

noon. Toward sun-set the reports seemed to approach much nearer, and sounded like heavy guns occasionally, with slighter reports between.

"During the night of the eleventh the firing was again heard, but much louder; and towards morning the reports were in quick succession, and sometimes like three or four guns fired together, and so heavy, that they shook the ship, as they did the houses in the fort. Some of the reports seemed so near that I sent people to the mast-head to look out for the flashes, and immediately the day dawned, I weighed and stood to the southward, with a view of ascertaining the cause.

"The morning was extremely dark and lowering, particularly to the southward and S. W.; the wind light and from the eastward. Perceiving a low prow coming from the southward, I sent a boat on board to get any intelligence she might have to give, as she was coming from the quarter from whence the firing had been heard. The prow was from the island of Salayer; a Dutchman who commanded her stated, that he had heard the firing the whole night, but had seen no vessels or boats; he also stated, that two days previous to his leaving Salayer, about the fourth or fifth, a heavy firing had been heard to the southward of the island; that the guns in the fort had been manned in consequence, conceiving it to be an attack by the pirates on some part of the island; but as no vessels or boats had appeared, it was at length concluded to be an eruption from the volcano on the island of Sumbawa.

"In consequence of this information, and being of the same opinion, I anchored the ship abreast of Macassar, and went on shore to the resident with the intelligence. I found that Captain Wood entertained the same opinion, as the house at Macassar had been shook by some of the reports.

"Indeed by this time, which was about eight A. M. it was very apparent that some extraordinary occurrence had taken place. The face of the heavens to the southward and westward had assumed the most dismal and lowering aspect, and it was much darker than when the sun rose. At first it had the appearance of a very heavy squall or storm approaching, but as it came nearer it assumed a dusky red appearance, and continued to spread very fast over the heavens. By ten it was so dark that I could scarcely discern the ship from the shore, though not a mile distant. I then returned on board.

"It was now evident that an eruption had taken place from some volcano, and that the air was filled with ashes or volcanic dust, which already began to fall on the decks. By eleven the whole of the

heavens was obscured, except a small space near the horizon to the eastward; the wind being from that quarter prevented for a short time the approach of the ashes; it appeared like a streak of light at day-break, the mountains in Celebes being clearly visible, while every other part of the horizon was enveloped in darkness. The ashes now began to fall in showers, and the appearance altogether was truly awful and alarming. By noon, the light that had remained in the eastern part of the horizon disappeared, and complete darkness had covered the face of day: our decks were soon covered with falling matter; the awnings were spread fore and aft to prevent it as much as possible from getting below, but it was so light and subtle that it pervaded every part of the ship.

"The darkness was so profound throughout the remainder of the day, that I never saw any thing equal to it in the darkest night; it was impossible to see your hand when held up close to the eye. The ashes continued to fall without intermission through the night. At six in the morning, when the sun ought to have been seen, it still continued as dark as ever; but at half past seven I had the satisfaction to perceive that the darkness evidently decreased, and by eight I could faintly discern objects on deck. From this time it began to get lighter very fast, and by half past nine the shore was distinguishable; the ashes falling in considerable quantities, though not so heavily as before. The appearance of the ship, when daylight returned, was most extraordinary; the masts, rigging, decks, and every part being covered with the falling matter; it had the appearance of a calcined pumice stone, nearly the colour of wood ashes; it lay in heaps of a foot in depth in many parts of the deck, and I am convinced several tons weight were thrown over board; for although a perfect impalpable powder or dust when it fell, it was, when compressed, of considerable weight; a pint measure filled with it weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; it was perfectly tasteless, and did not affect the eyes with any painful sensations; it had a faint burning smell, but nothing like sulphur.

"By noon on the twelfth the sun again appeared, but very faintly, through the dusky atmosphere, the air being still charged with ashes, which continued to fall lightly all that day and the succeeding one.

"On going on shore at Moressa I found the face of the country covered to the depth of an inch and a quarter. Great fears were entertained for the crop of paddy that was on the ground, the young plants being completely beaten down and covered by it; the fish in the ponds at Moressa were killed, and float-

ing on the surface, and many small birds lying dead on the ground. It took several days to clear the ship of the ashes; when mixed with water they formed a tenacious mud, difficult to be washed off. My chronometer stopped, owing, I imagine, to some particles of dust having penetrated into it.

"From the twelfth to the fifteenth the atmosphere still continued very thick and dusky from the ashes that remained suspended, the rays of the sun scarce able to penetrate through it, with little or no wind the whole time.

"On the morning of the fifteenth weighed from Macassar with a very light wind, and on the eighteenth made the island of Sumbawa. On approaching the coast, passed through great quantities of pumice-stone floating on the sea, which at first had the appearance of shoals; so much so, that I hove too, and sent a boat to examine one, which at the distance of less than a mile I took for a dry sand bank, upwards of three miles in length, with black rocks upon several parts of it, concluding it to have been thrown up during the eruption. It proved to be a complete mass of pumice floating on the sea, with great numbers of large trunks of trees and logs among it, that appeared to be burnt and shivered as if blasted by lightning. The boat had much difficulty in pulling through it; and until we got into the entrance of Bima bay, the sea was literally covered with shoals of pumice and floating timber.

"On the nineteenth arrived in Bima bay; on coming to anchor grounded on the bank off Bima Town, shoaling suddenly from eight fathoms. As the tide was rising hove off again without any difficulty or danger. I imagine the anchorage at Bima must have altered considerably, as, where we grounded, the Ternate cruiser, a few months since, lay at anchor in six fathoms. The shores of the bay had a most dreary appearance, being entirely covered with ashes, even up to the summit of the mountains. The perpendicular depth of the ashes, as measured in the vicinity of Bima town, I found to be three inches and three quarters.

"From the account given me by the resident of Bima, it appears that the eruption proceeded from the Tomboro mountain, situated about forty miles to the westward of Bima. On the night of the fourteenth the explosions he represents as most terrific; and compared them to a heavy mortar fired close to his ear.

"The darkness commenced about seven in the morning, and continued until the middle of the following day, twelve hours longer than it did at Macassar. The

fall of ashes was so heavy as to break the roof of the resident's house in many places, and render it uninhabitable, as well as many other houses in the town.

"The wind was still during the whole time, but the sea uncommonly agitated. The waves rolled in upon the shore, and filled the lower part of the houses a foot deep; every prow and boat was forced from the anchorage, and driven on shore; several large prows are now lying a considerable distance above high water mark.

"At the time of our arrival at Bima, no accounts whatever had been received of the state of the country since the eruption. A messenger had been dispatched by the resident to Sumbawa three days before, and another was sent off to Tomboro immediately after we landed: as he was expected to be back the third day, I determined to wait his return.

"On the twenty-second the Dispatch country ship arrived in the bay from Amboyna. This vessel had mistaken a bay called Dampoor Sanjier bay for Bima, and had gone into it; her boat was on shore at Sanjier, the Raja of which place informed the officer, that the greater part of the town and a number of people had been destroyed by the eruption; that the whole of his country was entirely desolate, and the crops destroyed. The town of Sanjier is situated about four or five leagues to the S. E. of the Tomboro mountain. The officer found great difficulty in landing in the bay, a considerable distance from the shore being completely filled up with pumice-stones, ashes, and logs of timber; the houses appeared beaten down and covered with ashes.

"As neither of the messengers had returned on the evening of the twenty-second, owing, as the resident supposed, to the country being impassable, I did not think myself at liberty to delay the ship any longer. I left the bay at eleven at night, and the next day was off the Tomboro mountain.

"In passing it at the distance of about six miles, the summit was not visible, being enveloped in clouds of smoke and ashes, the sides smoking in several places, apparently from the lava which has flowed down it not being cooled; several streams have reached the sea; a very considerable one to the N. N. W. of the mountain, the course of which was plainly discernible, both from the black colour of the lava, contrasted with the ashes on each side of it, and the smoke which arose from every part of it. The Tomboro mountain, in a direct line from Macassar, is about two hundred and seventeen nautic miles distant."

IN THE PRESS.

A History of Nipal, a kingdom in the North of India, describing its situations and inhabitants; its relations political and commercial, with the British dominions in Asia, Tibet, Tartary, and the Chinese Empire; and giving an account of the rise and progress of the present war: in one volume octavo, with two maps. The general want of information which appears to prevail with respect to Nipal, and the powerful and increasing interest which attaches to the existing war with that country (so lately brought within the sphere of European knowledge) are strong recommendations of this work.

A work entitled, *Some Account of Ahantah and Fantyn, and the remaining countries of the Gold Coast of Africa, containing Notices of their Soil, Climate and Productions, and of the Persons, Manners, Customs, Religion, Institutions, Arts, Trade, and comparative Civilization of the Inhabitants; including Narratives of their more recent Wars, and Hints for the development of their Ancient History, the History of the African Slave Trade, and an Inquiry into the original country of the Negro Race.* In one volume octavo, with a Chart of the Gold Coast. Recent intelligence of a war, (the consequences of which may be important to British interests) has served to shew, by the unsuccessful attempts of the public prints to inform their readers of the situation and state of the countries of the Ahantahs (Ashantees) and Fantyns (Fantees) the want of the work described, which will also excite interest by the new subjects (or nearly so) on which it touches; namely, the ancient history of the West of Africa, and the origin of the country of the Negro Race. At a time, too, when the British public is peculiarly alive to every branch of information concerning Africa, and when the trade in African slaves, and their bondage in our hands, occupy so large a share of attention, the work announced must be more than ordinarily welcome. Our best maps and books of geography are all equally defective as to the Gold Coast.

Mr. Henry Koster will soon publish, in a quarto volume, *Travels in Brasil, from Pernambuco to Serara, with occasional excursions, and a voyage to Maranhão*; illustrated by plates of costume.

The Rev. J. Slade has in the press, *Annotations on the Epistles, intended as a continuation of Mr. Elsey's Annotations on the Gospels and Acts.*

Mr. Howship has nearly ready for publication, *Practical Observations on the diseases of the urinary organs, illustrated by cases and engravings.*

Dr. Hutchinson, late surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal, will soon publish, *Practical Remarks in Surgery*, illustrated by cases.

The Rev. G. G. Scraggs has in the press, *Theological and Literary Essays*, on a variety of practical subjects in divinity and interesting subjects in literature.

Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, volume VII, containing Cumberland, will soon appear, and at the same time, part VII of the *Britannia Depicta*.

Baron Uklanski's *Travels in Italy*, with a few occasional poems, are printing in two duodecimo volumes, for the benefit of his widow.

The third volume of the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, with numerous plates, chiefly coloured, will appear in a few days.

Mr. Luckcock, of Birmingham, has in the press, *Sunday-school Moral Lectures*, interspersed with a variety of anecdotes.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMBOINA.

Fort Victoria, June 22, 1815.—On Monday the 5th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, and for a public examination of the scholars of the central school; the Regents of the Christian districts in Amboina, and the adjacent islands of Saparous and Harooks, and also the schoolmasters of the district of Fort Victoria, assembled at the Government House, at half-past eleven o'clock.

At a little after twelve, the Resident, accompanied by the Secretary, Sub-secretary, Fort-adjutant, Malay Translator, and Secretary to the court of Appeal, entered the principal hall of the Government House, where the civil and military officers of government, the members of the College of Justice, and the principal Dutch inhabitants of the settlement were assembled, and took his seat at the upper end of the hall.

In front of the Resident, chairs were

placed for the Rajahs and inferior Regents, who were severally seated according to their rank, and also for the schoolmasters and scholars who were to be examined.

As soon as the Resident had taken his seat, the reverend Mr. Kam submitted to the Resident, a plan for the institution of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Amboina; which having been approved by the Resident, was adopted by the gentlemen present; and it was resolved that a meeting should be convened on a future day, at the church, for the purpose of electing the officers of the institution, and for arranging the details of its management. The examination then commenced, in the following order.

A chapter of the Malay Bible was first read with great fluency and accuracy, of pronunciation and emphasis, by the scholars composing the first class of the central school.

The same scholars, and also those composing the second class of the insti-

tution, were distinguished for the promptitude and accuracy with which they answered various questions proposed to them from two elementary religious treatises, called the Catechisms of seventy-four questions, and of twenty-five chapters.

Specimens of writing were then exhibited by the scholars of the first and second classes; and several copies of the Lord's Prayer, in the Malay language, were neatly and correctly written in the Resident's presence.

When the examination was finished, rewards were distributed to the schoolmaster, whose conduct had merited distinction; after which, the Resident delivered an address to the Superintendent of schools, of which the following is an extract:—

‘MR. CAREY,

‘The public exercises of this day afford a satisfactory proof of the progress which, under your superintendence, has been effected by the principal scholars of the central school, in acquiring the rudiments of useful knowledge.

‘During a considerable period of the time in which I have administered the government of these possessions, my attention has been anxiously directed to the important object of introducing an improved system of elementary education and efficient discipline into the schools established by the late government.

‘Adapted as those institutions formerly were, to the benevolent purposes of their original foundation; the sphere of their utility had been gradually contracted, and the lustre of their character progressively obscured, by the combined operation of various political causes; under which public spirit became extinct, industry languished, the principles of public virtue were corrupted, and the fruitful seeds of disorder widely disseminated throughout every department of the local government.

‘Under such circumstances it could not be expected, that the schools alone should resist the contagious influence of general corruption: but although the spirit, by which those institutions had been originally animated, was extinguished, their organization still subsisted; and they were destined, at a more auspicious period, and under the fostering protection of a British government, to become the successful instruments of opening and enlarging the sources of useful knowledge, and of dispensing to the natives of these valuable islands, the inestimable benefits of learning, civilization, and religion.’

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

The following account of the Auxiliary

Bible Societies in India, is extracted from Major Farquhar's (the Resident) Address to the Christian inhabitants of Malacca, on proposing a subscription in aid of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society:—

“Strongly impressed with the great and manifold advantages that would accrue to Christians and to the world at large, by a more general circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular tongues, a few zealous and public spirited individuals in London, about ten years ago, formed themselves into a Society with no less a view than that of aiding the publication of the Old and New Testament in all the languages on the face of the earth; (that Society is called “The British and Foreign Bible Society”) and in order the more readily to meet the views, and unite the exertions of Christians of every denomination, the Society publishes the Scriptures “without note or comment.”

Christians in various parts of the Continent of Europe, and in America, when they were apprized of the efforts of those societies to diffuse the knowledge of the Scriptures in their original purity through all nations of the earth, hailed this as the commencement of a new Era in the church, and instantly roused themselves to action, uniting their literary talents with their pecuniary means in pursuit of the same exalted end—Hence numerous Societies were most rapidly formed in different places as Auxiliaries to the British and Foreign Bible Society—one was established at Ratisbon in Bavaria, supported principally by the Roman Catholics residing there; one at Stockholm, one at Paris, and one at St. Petersburg, under the exalted patronage of Alexander, the Emperor of Russia. In America also many similar societies have been lately formed with the same extended views.

“The exertions of these societies conjointly have, in a period of less than ten years, circulated upwards of one million one hundred and forty-eight thousand copies of the sacred Scriptures in the languages of Europe; besides the aid they have afforded to the translating and printing of the Old and New Testaments in the various languages of Pagan countries.

“In the year 1811, an Auxiliary Bible Society was established at Calcutta on the same principles, and with the same specific object as those already mentioned—appertaining to which is a Bible Repository, containing copies of the Old and New Testament in most European, as well as many Indian languages.”

“The example of the Christian community at Calcutta has been followed by the formation of Bible Societies at Bom-

bay, Columbo, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope; and most liberal subscriptions have been entered into at Madras, Java, and other settlements, in support of the same benevolent institution."

Five hundred and sixteen Spanish dollars were subscribed on this occasion.

CHINA.

The following is a translation of a Letter from the China Captain at Tringana addressed in Chinese to Major Farquhar, Resident of Malacca, in consequence of his having forwarded to the writer, a book of Chinese New Testaments and Tracts in the close of 1814.—The manner in which the courteous Chang-Sing-Héén assimilates the New Testaments and Tracts with the *good books* of China will deserve remark; and his condescending acknowledgment of his discovery that a nation are within the limits of the heavenly empire possessed of "moral books," must afford general satisfaction. In the mean time, there is some mistake in the translation, concerning Confucius; that personage being the same with Choo-too-tze, Confucius every where profess to be but a teacher of the sayings of the ancients.

"The ruler of the vile (*a*) country Tringana, whose surname is Chang and his name Sing-héén, presents this letter up to the throne (*b*) of the exalted King of the Pearl Nation. Respectfully commencing—I was a short time ago graciously favoured with the receipt of a box of sacred books, and a letter so valuable as gems. I bow the head, worship, and read; and according to order have divided the books, and presented them to the multitude to deliver to their children and friends, that all may diligently read the classics of the virtuous sages.—In days of old, the province of Shantung (*c*) in the adorned middle nation (China) (*d*) produced the holy and virtuous sage Confucius, who taught to read the ancient classical books, and delivered them down to ten thousand generations. During a former dynasty [viz. that of Sung] appeared the great literary

character, called Choo-too-tze, who paraphrased the said books. But I knew not before, that the nations withoutside (*e*) had virtuous sages, who could make moral books to be handed down to myriads of ages, to exhort the people to reform from evil and return to goodness: such merit and virtue are inexhaustible. The bird Hung (*f*) being at hand, I purposely offer it up to the ruler of the nation to examine it. His humble subject, Captain Chang-Sing-Héén bows and pays his respects."

OTAHEITE.

Private letters intimate, that by the brig Governor Macquarrie, which arrived at Sydney in November last, information of the conversion of more than a thousand natives of the island of Otaheite to Christianity has been received. The Government of New South Wales, immediately on receiving this gratifying intelligence, had ordered to be printed for their instruction, a short history of the Old and New Testament, a number of Catechisms, a spelling-book, and several other religious tracts, in the Tahitian tongue. A spelling-book has been also thrown off for the use of the Church Missionary establishment at New Zealand; which had recently made great progress. It is however to be feared, that the bright prospects offered in that quarter, will be greatly blighted in consequence of a serious and fatal affair, which occurred in October, between the natives and the crew of the Botany Bay colonial schooner, called the Brothers. The islanders, excited by some unknown suspicion or scheme of gain, treacherously murdered three of the crew; the remaining part of which retorted the injury, and shot a great number of their opponents. It was considered that this unfortunate accident would very probably suspend for the present, the benign intentions of the mission on that island.

theatre of the actions of the great Chinese philosopher.—*Tr.*

(*a*) It is the custom in Chinese correspondence and in polite conversation to use some term that denotes meanness or rather expresses a high degree of humility, when a man has occasion to speak or write of himself, his parents, his children, his house or country; and on the contrary, to bestow some honorable epithet on all that belongs to another; even his dogs and poultry are honorable, while those of the writer or speaker are all mean and vile.—*Tr.*

(*b*) Literally, "the Dragon's seat," a term given to the throne of the Emperor.—*Tr.*

(*c*) A Chinese letter addressed to him by a friend to the propagation of the Gospel.—*Tr.*

(*d*) In Chinese books it is commonly called *Loo Kwoo*, that is the kingdom of Loo, the chief

(*e*) The Chinese, being generally extremely ignorant of geography, call their own country the "middle nation," and consider all the world beside, as its suburbs only—hence the term "outside."—*Tr.* The merits of this remark may be questioned.—*Ent*

(*f*) "Hung," this phrase refers to a story among the Chinese, they say that a certain man, cut off from all communication with China, wished exceedingly to send letters thither, but knew not how. At length he caught this bird, and tied his letters to its foot, by which means his object was accomplished. Hence, when the Chinese send a letter, they generally say, "this comes by a convenient bird,"—i. e. a favourable opportunity.—*Tr.*

ABSTRACTS OF THE INDIAN UKBARS.

It is now clearly understood, that the Raja of Jypore possesses a mere nominal authority over the extensive domains so long held by his ancient race, and that with the exception of a few miles around the city, the whole country has submitted to the government of Ameer Khan.

Ranjeet Singh has been joined by Roonhoollah Khan, the Afghani, with a force of a thousand infantry. He still meditates some attempt to invade the kingdom of Kashmeer.

The affairs of Holkar's government are in the same distracted state; the army, though much reduced in number, is still notorious for arrears of pay, and no one possesses the means to defray the expense of a final settlement, or the power to repress their tumultuous proceedings.

Purs Ram Holkar, a near relation to the present family, died on the 18th of November. The Court went into mourning in consequence. *Calcutta, Dec. 1815.*

Ranjeet Singh is making some progress on the frontiers of Kashmeer. Fully aware of the inefficiency of his own men in mountain warfare, he took into his pay very early after the defeat of Umar Singh, a corps of Goorkhas, and since his last campaign against the Kashmeerians, he has much improved his army by the admission of Rohilla Nujeebs. With all these advantages he will have a very arduous task to penetrate beyond the Orass of Peer Pinchhal, and the prospect of his

ultimate success is questionable. The Ratah of Ragporee has retired before him and taken refuge in a hill-fort named Azimnroh. Ranjeet Singh has a train of artillery, and is employed in the reduction of the forts which lie in the direct route to Pooncohel.

The dynasty of Tukojee Holcar, whose troops once ravaged both sides of the Gauges, and threatened the imperial house of Timoor, is now in a very fallen and abject state. The Bae's distress for money hourly augments, and in her utmost need, Bala Ram Set, the nominal minister, refusing to venture from Kotla, Kureem Khan and Guffoor Khan, leaders of the Pindara hordes, are admitted to her counsels. The town of Badleein Bhoonporeh, one of the chief districts, has been plundered by Purs Ram Holkar, who exacted nine thousand rupees. These frequent dilapidations threaten a complete dissolution of the government, and the division of the remaining territory among the most daring leaders of the mercenary troops, who will gradually obtain some title to the spoil, from the never-ceasing increase of their demands for pay.

The commander of Ameer Khan's cavalry having levied a contribution from the rich town of Sambhur, has approached within twelve miles of Jypoor. The Raja, in his utter affliction, is now negotiating with the intruders for assistance and support. *Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1816.*

INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters on the Rivee, Sept. 25, 1815.—Extract from the proceedings of an European General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpoor, on Monday the 28th day of August, 1815, by order and in pursuance of a warrant, under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Earl of Moira, K.G. Commander in Chief of all the forces in India, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, 1st battalion 16th regiment N. I. and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.—Major-Gen. Martindell.

Captain Tickell, Deputy Judge Advocate General conducting the trial.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Greene, 1st battalion 15th regt. N. I. ordered into arrest, in pursuance of instructions from

the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, and the following charges preferred against him:—

1st Charge.—That he the said Lieut. Colonel Greene, having command of the 1st battalion 16th regiment N. I. at Cawnpoor, on or about the 21st March last, did, in a Roll dated 21st March, 1815, and transmitted to the Adjutant-General's Office, knowingly recommend for promotion to the rank of Jemadar, Havildar Khooshlal Singh, notwithstanding he had then been less than four years in the service, was one of the junior Havildars in the corps, and had not merited such rapid advancement even to that of Havildar, which he had so prematurely obtained.

That the said Lieutenant-Col. Greene, having caused the recommendation roll to be prepared at his own quarters by the

Drum-Major of the Battalion without the knowledge of the Adjutant, on which roll the dates of enlisting and of promotion to the intermediate ranks were omitted, and to which no list of the Havildars senior to Khooshlal Singh, with the reasons of their being passed over was annexed, did withhold the information required by the regulations of the service with the manifest design of surreptitiously obtaining promotion for a favoured individual.

Such conduct evincing shameful partiality to Khooshlal Singh, and great injustice to the senior Havildars of the corps in particular, being unbecoming the character of a Commanding Officer, prejudicial in its tendency to the interests of the Native Army, and in breach of the Articles of War.

2d Charge.—That the said Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, in signing a recommendation roll for promotion, dated 21st March, 1815, acted in disobedience to General Orders, and greatly neglected his duty as the Commanding Officer of a corps, inasmuch as the said roll was extremely defective and unauthenticated by the Adjutant's signature, such conduct being discreditably to an officer, prejudicial to the service and in breach of the Articles of War.

By order of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-Gen.

Head Quarters, Futtigur, }
21st August 1815. }

Sentence.—The Court having attentively weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the prisoner Lieutenant-Col. Robert Greene has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole and every part of the charges exhibited against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, the said Lieut.-Colonel Robert Greene to be suspended from rank and pay for six Calendar months.

(Signed) GAEL MARTINDALE,
Major-General, President.

(Signed) S. TICKELL, Capt.
Dep. Judge-Adv. General
conducting the trial.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) MOIRA.

Remarks and Observations.—The Commander in Chief has approved and confirmed the sentence of the General Court Martial upon Lieutenant-Colonel Greene.

His Excellency must regret that the Court did not apprise the prisoner of the unwarrantable licence which he was assuming in his defence, so that the Com-

mander in Chief might be spared the necessity of a public stricture on it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greene complains of suffering a special grievance which he ascribes to the ill-will of the Adjutant-General who acted under the imperative duty of his station, in being brought to trial for a defective recommendation roll when a standing order directs all defective returns to be sent back for correction. Lieutenant-Col. Greene was not brought to trial for the simple informality of his roll; the tenor of the charges against him was not that the recommendation roll was accidentally incomplete, to which case alone the standing order could apply, but that he had wilfully and knowingly made out a roll, on which the information required by the regulations of the service was withheld for the purpose of imposing on the Commander in Chief, and with the manifest design of surreptitiously obtaining promotion for a favoured individual to the injury of old and meritorious Havildars in the battalion.

The Court has found Lieutenant-Col. Greene guilty of the whole and every part of the charges, thereby convicting him of the deliberate intention and endeavour to deceive the Commander in Chief into concurrence in a most improper manner. But this is not the most serious fallacy which Lieutenant-Colonel Greene has allowed himself to attempt. He has hazarded the astonishing perversion of fact, that he was condemned by a private inquiry, as if he had not been arraigned before a public Court of Enquiry, on the opinion of which he was subsequently brought to public trial before the Court Martial which has established his guilt. Reluctance to bringing forward against an old officer, a charge involving such impeachment of his character, whilst a hope remained that a different interpretation might be found for his conduct, induced a previous investigation whether any particular act or merit in Khooshlal Singh (the individual recommended for a commission before he had been four years in the service) or any other circumstance, could take from the recommendation roll that appearance of fraudulent design which it bore upon its face. The prisoner, so far from being sensible of this delicacy, represents the procedure as a secret inquiry instituted against him. He even makes a sort of appeal to his brother officers by this passage: 'If then every act of a Field Officer's conduct in the discharge of his public duty, can thus at pleasure be inquired into by a secret tribunal, the situation and safety of a commanding officer must be a very precarious one indeed.'

The mischievous purpose of so gross a misrepresentation would have justified the Commander in Chief in referring the

proceedings of the General Court Martial to the Governor-General in Council, in order to move the suspension of Lieut.-Colonel Greene from the service till the pleasure of the Honourable Court should be known. But as his Lordship is satisfied that the ends of discipline will be

sufficiently consulted by every officer's being enabled to pass his own judgment on the case; the more lenient mode of rephension is adopted.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Sec.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 3d, 1815.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of having laid before them, for their approval, a variety of alterations recommended to be made in the By-Laws.

The proceedings of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Thomas Reid, Esq.) said, the proprietors would recollect, that, when they last met, it was agreed that a report from the committee of by-laws should be received. The order of the day now was, that the alterations recommended in the report should be taken into consideration. For that purpose, he should direct the alterations to be read, *seriatim*.

The clerk then read chap. I. section 1, which ordains "That the book containing the general account of this company in England, shall be balanced to the 30th day of April yearly, and the balance be drawn out within three calendar months after the receipt of the Indian books of account, corresponding in period with the books about to be balanced in India."

Mr. Howorth observed, it had already been explained to the court that this alteration was one of necessity. It was introduced in order to make the period of balancing the accounts correspond with each other.

The alteration was then agreed to.

The alterations recommended to be made in chap. i. sec. 4, and chap. i. sec. 5, were approved of without observation.

The by-law, chap. vi. sec. 9, with the proposed alteration, for rendering any proprietor holding a place of emolument under the crown, ineligible to become a director, was next read.

Mr. Howorth suggested, as matter of convenience to the court, that the consideration of this part of the report should, for the present, be postponed. If that which the committee here recommend were passed into a by-law, it would not be valid, according to the opinion of counsel, unless application were made to Parliament to grant them the power of

legalising it. The supplement to the report would bring the whole question fairly before the court—therefore, he proposed, that the discussion on this point should be deferred, until the supplementary part was read.

This suggestion was complied with.

The alterations recommended to be made in chap. vi. sec. 18, chap. vi. sec. 19, and in chap. vi. sect. 20, were approved of, *sub silentio*.

The clerk then read chap. vii. sec. 2, as proposed to be altered, viz:—"That at every annual election of directors lists shall be published for the use of the proprietors, which lists shall be stamped at the top with the arms of the Company, and shall contain the names of all the candidates, distinguishing the EX-DIRECTORS; that no printed lists, other than upon paper stamped with the arms of the company, under the authority of this by-law, shall be valid; and that no list shall be received for any election, after the glass is finally sealed up, according to the time prefixed."

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone rose and expressed his decided opposition to the proposed alteration. Many gentlemen before the bar would, he hoped, perceive the impropriety and inconvenience of the alteration recommended to be made in this by-law. He was as little interested in the question as any individual in the court; for, in another year, his time, as a director, would have expired; and, at his period of life, it could not be expected that he should, five years hence, come back again to the proprietors for the purpose of being re-elected. He, therefore, opposed the alteration, not from any personal feeling, but because he saw no advantage likely to arise from it to the company; whilst on the other hand, he could plainly perceive a great number of disadvantages to which it would give birth. In the first place, even under the present system, the scrutineers were very often employed until two or three o'clock in the morning—but, if this new plan were adopted, it would require double the time now consumed; because, where there was an opposition, every one of the lists sent in

must be scratched. With the house-list, and the amended list, as the business was at present conducted, there was comparatively but little trouble, while, by the mode proposed, the scrutineers would have a most tedious and unpleasant task to perform. Besides this, the principle now sought to be established, was liable to very great errors—for, in reading over the names, in order to see who was, and who was not scratched, many mistakes would unavoidably occur. These, he thought, were great disadvantages—but that which he was about to mention, appeared to him to be still greater. According to the by-law, the Directors were elected by ballot. The reason of this was, that a secret should be kept—that it should not be known how gentlemen voted. This was easily done at present; but, the moment the alteration took place, secrecy could no longer be preserved. When gentlemen were called to scratch a list, the room being full of people, it was impossible for them to give their suffrages privately—those who were about them would certainly know for whom they voted. Now, if the system of ballot were of any use, it ought to be fully kept up in its original spirit and with a view to its original intention. His objection to the alteration went further; he was convinced, if it were tolerated, that it would produce numberless disputes and quarrels. It could not be otherwise—since, when a gentleman gave in his list, it was almost impossible that some of the persons near him should not see whom he had scratched—and thus an East India House election would create continual bickerings and disagreements. The court might depend on it, that no gentleman could scratch a list without being noticed.—Where was he to go to scratch it? There were but two tables in the room where the ballot was held, and the process of scratching could not take place, without observation. If he were asked why it was recommended, he should say, that it arose from a great deal of suspicion which entered the minds of some gentlemen, relative to the conduct of the Directors. He did not mean to cast any blame on the individuals composing the committee of by-laws, but he could not avoid observing, that, when he saw a man's mind strongly imbued with feelings of suspicion towards others, he was always apt to be very suspicious of him. He could discover no good reason for thus altering the by-law, which would produce a great deal of mischief, and create no benefit whatever. He, therefore, submitted to the court that it ought not to be approved of. At least he hoped that some gentleman would point out

benefits, which might be expected from the alteration, to counterbalance the mischief which he had described.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, it would, perhaps, be most fitting, that he should begin by stating the advantages that were likely to arise from the adoption of the altered by-law. But, after the objections that had been enumerated by the hon. director, it would, he thought, save the time of the court, if he proceeded to answer them first; because he felt that they could be answered in a very few words. He was sure the hon. director would excuse him when he said, that he had given him the advantage, in appealing to the court, and demanding, whether, if the objections he had urged were the only ones that could be advanced against this by-law, it was not an easy task to point out much greater benefits? First of all, however, he should beg leave to notice the ill consequences that might arise from gentlemen wandering away from the subject-matter before the court, in order to arraign the motives, or to endeavour to point out what were the feelings of those who brought particular questions under their consideration. The subject to be discussed, and the motives of those who introduced it, were two questions entirely distinct and different. The one, it was perfectly right that every gentleman should consider—the other was extremely delicate, and ought not to be dragged forward on every occasion. Feeling thus, he should always call the attention of the court to those, who, when they were done with objections, when they no longer had any arguments to urge, proceeded to throw out unpleasant insinuations. The hon. director had taken this opportunity to state to the court what motives had, in his opinion, actuated the minds of the gentlemen who proposed this alteration. He begged leave to tell the hon. director, that the committee of by-laws had acted from that proper, that constitutional jealousy of the interests of the proprietors, without which they would have been unfit to discharge the great trust reposed in them. He was proud to say, that as a proprietor, he was jealous of his own privileges—he was jealous of the manner in which elections had been carried on—but, as a member of the committee of by-laws, he felt himself bound to look, with peculiar jealousy, on every proceeding that appeared to him disadvantageous to the interests of the general body. The first objection which the hon. director had stated to this by-law, was the trouble and difficulty which it would impose on the scrutineers. It would, it seems, occupy double the time which the present system demanded. He could venture to say, that it was most

important to the interests of the company that the alterations should take place; and, he was sure, the delay of a few additional hours, it indeed more time would be required under the new system, ought not to be placed in competition with an essential improvement. With respect to the probability of mistakes being made, he conceived it to be a most material objection. It appeared to him, who knew something of the mode of ballot, (not so much perhaps as gathering a billiard ball,) that nothing could be more simple than to prevent the occurrence of any error. If a clerk sat down to take the list regularly, no mistake could arise, except from a mis-reading or a misa. preaching. They all knew that a person could copy a thousand words, from the dictation of another, without committing ten errors; and, by going over the writing once more, these could be rectified. There was no more difficulty in thus proceeding, than in dotting off a merchant's common accounts. But, if the difficulty were ten times as great as the hon. director had stated, surely it must be considered as nothing in a case where the honour and interest of the company were concerned. The hon. director next took one of the oddest objections to the proposed alteration that could be imagined. There was no good in the system of ballot, he observed, if the secret was not kept, as to the votes which gentlemen were pleased to give. Now what was the case at present? Printed lists were made out by the directors, containing the names of those whom they wished the proprietors to elect. Those printed lists lay upon the table—and, when a person came into the room, and took up one of them, was it not immediately seen, that he intended to vote for the directors' list? Was not secrecy destroyed, therefore, by printing this list? For his own part, he conceived it to be a most indecorous thing to print a list at all. It would be most presumptuous if a candidate who asked for his vote, sent to him a printed list of those for whom he was anxious to procure suffrages. It could not be endured, that he should give his advice as to what other persons ought to be elected, when the gentleman, applied to for his vote, meant to give an opinion on *his* individual merits alone. Now, if no candidate would venture on such a course, he would ask, was it a decorous thing for those gentlemen who represented them behind the bar, to adopt that obnoxious line of conduct? Was it right that they (who could only retain their situation as long as they possessed the confidence of the proprietors) should proceed in this manner? Was it proper, that a body whose conduct, every day, was subject to the consideration of the proprietors (for, if it once

went abroad, that they did not sit behind the bar, under a very great degree of responsibility, he would venture to say that the honour and dignity of the situation would be destroyed) should direct their constituents whom they should elect, or whom they should exclude? It ought to be the pride of every director to be able to say—"I am here because I possess the confidence of my constituents. No man dare say that I have attained this eminence by any other means." But how did they now proceed? Because six gentlemen, in the regular course of things, were about to retire from the direction, the executive took upon themselves to advise the proprietors whom they should re-elect. If they stood in the situation of candidates, they would perceive that this conduct was most indecorous, and they would not adopt it. What then was the inference? It was this, that they acted in the way he had described, merely because they were fortunate enough to sit in those chairs. He was convinced it never was the intention of the Company's laws, that they should act so. He would put a case which would shew, in the clearest manner, the grossness and indecency of this system. Suppose any one of the directors had, from private circumstances, rendered himself disagreeable to his colleagues; and it might be, that, from the independence of his principles, and the nobleness of his motives, he had made himself obnoxious to those with whom he was placed in the direction. Would it be consonant with honour and honesty, if the other directors endeavoured to exclude him? Now what was the difference between recommending an *exclusion* and an *adoption*? In either case, it was an exercise of power not allowable by their laws. He believed, however, that, if any of their colleagues acted improperly, the directors would be fair and manly enough to come forward and state it; or, if one of their number had conducted himself so as to challenge particular approbation, they would give him the full meed of praise. But how would they do this? By a plain statement of their reasons either for condemning or for supporting him. But he objected to the present system of recommending or excluding, because no reasons were assigned for the determination. The directors only said "We approve of this man, and we disapprove of another," without assigning any grounds for their decision. If they came forward, and made a full statement of the motives which influenced them, then he, or any other proprietor, would have an opportunity of considering those motives, and of passing judgment on them. This, however, was not done. They were merely told, that the executive body were anxious that such and

such persons should be re-elected, but certainly it was not their province to direct their constituents. He believed, that, in no other situation where candidates came before the public, was so small a degree of delicacy shewn. On such occasions, it would be deemed a most extraordinary circumstance, if one candidate was to stand forward and recommend another; and such a proceeding was only baring, in the course of their elections, on account of the long practice that had prevailed. It had likewise been stated, as another objection to the alteration recommended, that many persons would vote for candidates, whom they did not mean to support, because great confusion would be occasioned by scratching so many lists. He believed that the fact would be found directly contrary. In the present system persons were in the habit of voting for those of whom they knew nothing, scarcely even their names. They took up a list, and they saw inserted the name of one individual whom they wished to support, and they gave their suffrages not only for that one person, but for all the others included in such list. Therefore, he must contend, that the system now in existence had the tendency of preventing the electors from forming a fair judgment, and from expressing their opinion on the merits of the different candidates. The object of the election was, to place a certain degree of responsibility on the directors. Every four years six of them retired, and thus an honourable opportunity was given to them of again standing forward and receiving, from the hands of the proprietors, that power which the legislature had said it was dangerous to intrust with the directors before a certain time. If any imputation was cast on those who expressed a degree of jealousy with reference to the manner in which elections were conducted, those imputations, he begged leave to observe, would apply still more strongly to the feelings by which the legislature appeared to be impelled, when, judging wisely of human nature, they declared that it was unsafe for a great political and commercial body to place their interests in the hands of the same individuals for a longer period than four years at a time. Now, if the constitution said that they should exercise their elective right every four years, it also declared, that they should have the power of deciding with a free and unbiassed opinion. He therefore was convinced, that the true spirit of election should be attended to, and, with that view, that the directors should have no opportunity of lessening so important a prerogative in the eyes of their constituents. In defence of the principle which the committee of by-laws wish to have

established, he would observe, that, if a man were obliged to mark the list regularly, he would naturally perceive of whom it was composed. He would go over it with attention, and he would probably make some enquiries about those persons with whom he was unacquainted. But where the printed house list was allowed, the proprietors seldom made any inquiry at all. Seeing the name of the person whom he meant to support, comprised in the list, the proprietor voted for all the others who were placed along with him. Knowing this to be the fact, he wondered that the honourable director had waited for any member of the committee of by-laws to state the advantage that would arise from the recommended alteration. He (Mr. D. Kinnaird) wished to learn what good was derived from the prevailing practice? He should have been glad if the honourable director had given him some information on that point. It was, in fact, a regulation, contrary to the act of parliament, in defence of which no reason had been urged, and he defied any person to support it, by sound and fair argument. He defied any proprietors satisfactorily to prove, that the directors had a right to recommend a set of persons to their constituents, instead of leaving them to the free exercise of their unbiassed judgments. He wished to know what was the distinction between a new candidate appealing before the proprietors, and a candidate coming forward, after having discharged his duty for four years? The only difference existed in the great advantage possessed by the ex-director, who was enabled to state, that he had already served the company faithfully, and that he was ready to do so again. Was not this, he would ask, a sufficient advantage? Was it necessary, independent of this, that a formal recommendation of the ex-director should be laid before the proprietors? Was it to be supposed, that they were so dead to the feelings of men of honour and of character as not to prefer, *ceteris paribus*, one who had served them, to one, of whose abilities, and of whose integrity they had made no trial? If the directors would not leave it to the proprietors to decide on such occasions, he must contend that they wished to procure for those whom they supported, by a manoeuvre, that which should alone proceed from the good sense of their constituents. It appeared to him, that it was pronouncing a libel on the judgment of the proprietors, to imagine, for a moment, that they would not fairly do their duty towards those who had already served them, and who again came forward to request their suffrages. He was sure, this being the case, that no director would get up and say, that if he made

such an unsupported appeal, he would lower or degrade the office to which he aspired. If any gentleman felt that he was not placed in that situation, by the unbiassed voice of the proprietors—if any gentleman imagined that he could not become one of the executive body without the assistance of a printed list—he (Mr. D. Kinnaid) did not envy him his sensations. They must be very different indeed from the pride and satisfaction which other directors necessarily felt, who were placed in that eminent situation, without having recourse to any such manoeuvring. Those directors who came in originally, owed their election to a fair statement of their merits; and if, having served the company with integrity, they feared that they would not be re-elected, after their first period had expired, unless they were included in a printed list, he would be bold to say, that they entirely mistook the feelings of the proprietors. The opinion of the committee of by-laws was, that there was no necessity for the exhibition of such printed lists. He was satisfied with stating that opinion, of the propriety of which he was well convinced; and the *onus* lay on the other side, to point out the necessity that demanded the continuance of the system. It could not be denied, that there was considerable indecency in an elective body recommending to their constituents certain persons who were to be placed in office on particular occasions.

It was a matter of great importance to do away with this abuse. Here he wished to state, that he made no allusion to the present court of directors. The system had gone on for thirty or forty years. He objected to the principle, and not to the persons who now acted on it. Eighteen of the directors said, “we will recommend you six, to come in. Six of us will go out next—and, when the proper time comes, we hope you will recommend us in return; if we only give you our recommendation now, we shall of course receive your support another time.” This was so obviously unconstitutional—he would state, farther,—it was so obviously inconsistent with fair proceedings—that, he was bound to say, such recommendation could have no weight with persons who exercised their calm and sober judgment. But it had a most important effect upon others, it guided the minds of those proprietors, and many there unquestionably were, who did not attend to the transactions of the company. The thin attendance on that day afforded a pretty good example, that comparatively few of the proprietors exercised their understandings on subjects deeply connected with the interests of the company. As the business was now conducted, when it became generally circu-

lated, that there was a printed list, sanctioned by the directors, those persons, who, if left to themselves, would exercise their judgment, thought there was no necessity for any consideration. Having perused the printed list, they immediately determined to go into court and throw in their paper. They retired with the pleasing reflection, that they had obliged this person or that person, and the printed list generally carried the day. He would state, on behalf of new candidates, that it was one of the most unfair things that could be imagined, to endeavour to prevent the proprietors from fairly exercising their judgments by such a proceeding. It was the duty of the proprietors to decide between new candidates and those who had been before elected, and nothing was ever heard of more repugnant to the feelings of justice, than the sending forth a publication, which might have the effect of biasing the mind of the proprietors.

According to the present system, as it was described by the hon. director himself, secrecy was impossible. If a proprietor did not take up the printed list, and vote for it, on the moment it was known, that he did not give his suffrage to those whom the directors approved of, he became, as it were, a marked man. “But,” said the hon. director, “if scratching takes place, it will be seen in the court-room, and the vote of every proprietor will be known.” Now it struck him that the reverse would be the case. A gentleman certainly might be observed scratching a list, but who could tell what name he thought proper to scratch? While, if a list were given in, without scratching, it was at once evident how the proprietor voted. It appeared, from the hon. director’s statement, that great notice would be taken of those who felt themselves called upon to scratch lists. If they did not take up the list of the directors—if they laid hold of the pen, for the purpose of marking those to whose pretensions they were not favourable—it might be inferred, that they would be noted as persons who had not supported the individuals to whose claims the directors were friendly, and, therefore, on every occasion they might expect all possible opposition from that body. Looking to this circumstance, and considering, that it was a libel on the proprietors, not to believe that they would reject those who had served them with zeal and fidelity, he was decidedly of opinion, that there ought to be one printed list, which should contain the names of all the candidates, and from which the proprietors should make their election. He was sure, if the directors pointed out any person, as particularly worthy or unworthy of the ho-

nour of sitting amongst the executive body, and stated their reasons for so doing, the proprietors would pay a due degree of attention to what they suggested. But he could not agree to their calling on the proprietors, without advancing any reason whatever, to re-elect particular individuals. Such a system gave them an opportunity of excluding, as well as of recommending—and it was indecorous that they should exercise so dangerous a power—a power that interfered with one of the greatest privileges which the members of that court possessed. It was almost as bad as if the directors came forward, in a body, and stated their opinion, as a suggestion that ought to be discussed by the proprietors alone. His great objection to the continuance of the directors' list was, that, by merely signing their names, without giving the shadow of a reason for their preference, they called on the proprietors to re-elect those whom they considered the most eligible. Now, if reasons were stated, either for excluding or recommending a gentleman who was desirous of becoming a director, it would be in the power of the proprietors to combat the reasons adduced—and it would then appear, that the directors were placed in their high situation by the unbiased judgment of their constituents, which alone should be supposed to seat them there. He should now conclude, reserving to himself the right of replying to any farther objections that might be urged against the proposed alteration; and, in the name of that committee, by whom it was recommended, he protested, most solemnly, against any improper motives being imputed to them.

The Hon. *W. F. D'Almon*, in explanation, said, when a gentleman came into the room to ballot, it was in his power, as elections were carried on at present, to pick up the house-list and the amended list. One of these he might put in his pocket, and the other in the glass. It could not then be known how he voted.

Mr. *Bell* thought it might perhaps be deemed presumptuous, in an humble individual, like himself, to offer an opinion; but, notwithstanding the eloquence of the hon. proprietor who had recently addressed them, he was bound to say, that he had not convinced his mind, that the alteration now recommended would be useful. He knew, on the other hand, a great number of arguments in favour of the existing system. If a list were scratched in the manner now proposed, and became blotted in the folding up, it would lead to many disputes, since they sometimes could not tell which name was meant to be scratched, and which was

not. In his opinion, the hon. proprietor had not stated one well-founded objection against the mode as at present adopted. He had been a proprietor for many years, and he never knew any mischief to result from the house-list. It was a system that had long been pursued, and he hoped the directors would always continue to practice it. The talents and abilities of those gentlemen whose time had expired, were well known to the remaining directors; they had experienced them; and their recommendation was founded on the knowledge which a series of intercourse with them had afforded. If the directors were prevented from recommending those gentlemen, the proprietors would lose the benefit of their judgment. As the hon. director (Mr. *Elphinstone*) had just mentioned, he had seen several lists lying on the table, when an election took place. It was in his power to take up any of those lists, and to use his discretion in giving his suffrage.

Mr. *Pattison* could not help making a few observations upon the occasion. It was not the disposition of his mind, it was not his intention, originally, to have troubled the court upon a subject, which, he thought, belonged rather to the other side of the bar, than to that on which he had the honour of sitting. But when he saw a question taken up on a principle so curious—on a direct and evident hostility to what was called the house-list—he felt it necessary to deliver his sentiments. The hon. proprietor (Mr. *D. Kinnaird*) professed to answer, in a very few words, the arguments of his hon. friend Mr. *Elphinstone*; but instead of answering his observations, he had launched out into objections against the principles by which the business of election had been guided, for these last forty years. The present certainly was a period when the illumination of the human mind became every day, more and more wonderful; and, no doubt, the hon. proprietor, and two or three other members of that court, conceived themselves to be not only able to illuminate the present body of directors and proprietors, but to stultify those who had gone before them for ages. The present mode of proceeding with elections had been in existence ever since the year 1774. At that time, the legislature made an alteration in the mode of election; and, so differently did the legislative body think of the court of directors, from what the hon. proprietor appeared to feel, that, by the 17th of George III, to which he alluded, the election was entrusted—to whom? not to the general body of proprietors—but, every confidence being placed in the good sense of the directors, it was left to them to adopt that mode of election which ap-

peared to be the most proper. The hon. proprietor smiled—but, if he would look to the law, he would find the fact to be as he had stated it. The hon. proprietor's smile, was, perhaps, an indication of approval—it was a good-natured smile and he hailed it as a favourable omen. So far from rebutting, the hon. proprietor had actually succeeded in establishing the objection of his hon. friend. It had been said, that certain motives influenced the committee of by-laws, in recommending the alteration. He agreed in this statement. There was a motive; and what he would ask, was it? Why certainly the motive was to do away the house-list. (*Hear, hear, from Mr. D. Kimbird.*) He was glad to mark the cry of "*hear*" from one voice; it was not echoed by any other, and he hoped it would remain single and unsupported. The hon. proprietor had called the motive, which actuated the committee of by-laws, an honourable and constitutional jealousy. An honourable and constitutional jealousy!—of whom? Of men who came forward to the proprietors and called on them to re-elect those who they were conscious had done their duty, to the utmost of their abilities, in the situation in which they had been placed. If they did recommend the ex-directors, what was their reason for doing so?—They did it, because they entertained a fair and honest belief, that those who had been tried, were likely to serve the company with as much zeal and integrity, as any of those new men, from whose abilities the hon. proprietor seemed to expect so much. The purity of gold could only be discovered by placing the metal in the fire; and, if the ex-directors had performed their duties, while in office, fairly and honourably, he would say they were *entitled* to their re-election (*hear, hear!*) The hon. gentleman had stated a hypothetical case to the proprietors. It was, perhaps, very ingenious, but it was not very complimentary to the court of directors. "Suppose (said he) that one of the directors had conducted himself so eminently well—had behaved so nobly and independently—as to attract the ill-will of his brother directors. In that case, (asked the hon. proprietor) how is this obnoxious individual to be protected from the power of his colleagues, by which he may be excluded from the direction?" Now, there could not be a more unhappy compliment than this; a more unfortunate position never came from a gentleman, possessed of such enlightened faculties, than to suppose, that twenty-three persons should combine to oust a man from his situation, because he had acted meritoriously (*hear, hear!*) Another case put by the hon. proprietor was, that, if a director mis-

conducted himself, he still might be recommended to the proprietors by the partiality of his brethren.

The Hon. D. Kimbird—"It would be proper to exclude a director under such circumstances; but, even then, not without stating reasons for that exclusion."

Mr. Pattison continued.—It would be the duty of the directors, if any one of them mis-conducted himself, to exclude that individual; and then, undoubtedly, some reasons ought to be adduced. But the hon. proprietor had not only said this, but he also stated, that reasons ought to be given for recommending the ex-directors. The paragraph containing those reasons must appear in the newspapers; and, in all probability, would fill more than a column. It would set forth,—“we recommend a certain gentleman, as having been long in the direction—or for his meritorious services—his independent principles—his unblemished integrity,”—or for many other reasons which he would not enumerate, for fear of calling up a blush into the countenance of the hon. proprietor. He was sure that a column might very easily be filled in descending on such a character.—Well, the directors might next come to a man of equal integrity, but not of equal ability, with the gentleman, whose merits they had previously noticed. The latter was to take a very small dose of approbation; his merits might be contained in a few lines. Thus, this new system of recommendation would be an apple of discord. The constant distinctions that would be made between individuals would produce great mischief. It would create ill-will and rancour amongst those persons who ought to harmonise with each other, and to display the utmost unanimity—that unanimity which was founded on mutual respect and esteem.—“But, (said the hon. proprietor) one of the greatest inconveniences connected with the house list is, that we are called on to vote for persons of whom we know nothing.” Now, whose fault was that? If he were ignorant of those persons, whom the directors recommended it was his own fault. If he thought proper to look over the proceedings of the India House, he would find, that those gentlemen were well known, in consequence of their having performed their duty in the most honourable manner.

The Hon. D. Kimbird.—This is a mis-apprehension of what I said.—So far from stating, that the character of those gentlemen were unknown, I expressly observed, that it was a libel on the proprietors to suppose, that they were not acquainted with the services of those individuals.

Mr. Pattison.—The hon. proprietor, in the latter part of his speech, did make the observation which he has just repeat-

ed ; but, in the *early* part of his address, according to his (Mr. Pattison's) apprehension, he said, "that the proprietors were called upon, under the present system, to vote for those with whom they were unacquainted;" and, if he mistook not, the hon. gentleman made a similar remark on a previous occasion. He had observed, that a list, sanctioned by the directors, might be placed in a gentleman's hand, containing the names of persons whom he did not know; but, surely when gentlemen had served the company for two or three years, they were entitled to expect, not only that their names should be known, but that the proprietors should also be well acquainted with their conduct.—(*Hear, hear.*)—The hon. gentleman said, that the mode of proceeding, in elections, which had long been sanctioned by the proprietors as well as by the directors, was a very indecorous, a very indecent act. When he asserted this, he was accusing of indecency the whole body of directors, during the period of forty years. He was taunting with indecency, the government, and the legislature, and all those bodies of directors, who had sanctioned the practice he complained of. Formerly it was considered proper to recommend *new men* to the proprietors, as worthy of election. That system was afterwards looked upon as erroneous, and it was given up. But, amongst a body whose affairs were carried on with as much ability as those of any other establishment in the country, whose exertions were crowned with the utmost success, (and success was indicative of ability)—he alluded to the Bank of England—the custom of recommending new men to the directors was still continued. The directors of the bank did point out, from amongst the merchants of the city of London, those persons whom they thought most eligible to assist in conducting their affairs; and their recommendation was generally respected by the proprietors. That system of recommendation was laid aside by the company; and the directors only stood forward in support of those who might be termed *preferable* candidates. He (Mr. Pattison) would not give up one atom of his right, as an old servant to the company,—no, he would contend boldly and fearlessly, that he was *preferable* to any new man, whatever that man's merits might be, until a blot or stain was seen in his character.—(*Hear, hear.*) The hon. gentleman had spoken of the indifference which the proprietors manifested to the business of the company, and he had adverted, as a proof of their neglect, to what he called the thin attendance of the court—now, the attendance appeared to him to be pretty numerous. Undoubtedly, every man had not the same leisure, nor the same zeal, to

enable him to take so active a part in the proceedings of the court, as the hon. proprietor did, on every occasion. But, when the elections came on, the proprietors shewed themselves; and, if they left something to the discriminating judgments of the directors, and, feeling that they were actuated by no base motive, they bowed to their recommendation, he did not conceive that they deserved to be censured for their conduct. With respect to the proposed alteration, he confessed he felt a total want of capacity to discover its merits. The recommendation of the committee might be divided into two parts. First there was an *ornamental part*—a beautiful vignette of the company's arms was to be placed at the head of the lists.—(*A laugh.*)—Now, he supposed the hon. proprietor would be able to give him a good reason, why those election lists, which had gone through the ordeal of two generations, without this figure, must at length be decorated with it. Some collector of curiosities, some venerable antiquarian, might, at a future period, if he could procure an uninterrupted series of these papers, exult in his good fortune. Such a set of documents would doubtless form an excellent ornament amidst the collection of a *virtuoso*. He recollected, in one of Foote's farces, that an amateur was made to boast of his having procured a very valuable curiosity; but it turned out to be a collection of Islington rumpsteak tickets, from the moment the first toll was imposed.—(*A laugh.*)—Now, he thought a regular series of these lists, would possess somewhat of a similar value. There was, however, a circumstance that would tend to decrease their interest in the eyes of the curious; for every one of those beautiful documents, in a contested election, would be defaced and destroyed—they would be covered with innumerable blots and scratches.—(*A laugh.*)—He knew, that those who had been in the habit of scratching, would scratch correctly—they would read the names and note those whom they meant to scratch; but, if, having scratched the paper, they hastily doubled it, there would be a duplicate of the mark; and thus an unfortunate man, against whom no resentment was felt, and who had previously some chance of succeeding, might be scratched along with an obnoxious candidate; and, indeed, the paper might be so filled with scratches—so many names might appear to be marked—that it would cease to be a legal list. Those whom he addressed must know perfectly well that such things might happen in a moment of hurry. Perhaps some of those who favoured the alteration might propose, that the proprietors should sit down in their own cabinets; and, having scratched the lists

deliberately, that they should bring them to the court. What would follow this? why he supposed the next thing would be to exclude pens and ink from the adjoining room; because then no error could happen from hurry or precipitation. If, however, the recommendation of the committee were adopted, every candidate must come, attended by a bottle-holder; not for his own refreshment, but for the refreshment of his pens.—(A laugh.)—He might then dip in the ink, and scratch away with the greatest convenience. He would maintain, that the system of scratching was not one which a gentleman of kind feeling, and of an amicable disposition would be fond of embarking in. He thought before a gentleman placed his pen in the ink, and proceeded to scratch, that he should well weigh what he was about. What was the advantage that a new candidate could hope to obtain from this alteration? at present, he put his own name, twice as big as any other upon the lists which he handed to his friends—he stood at the top of the candidates on his own paper. He then ventured to apply to the proprietors for their support. He might, as it were, be only the sixth passenger in the coach; but yet he contrived, amongst his own friends, to appear in the first place. What was the consequence of this system? all those lists came into the court unimpaired and undefaced—and neither insult nor incivility was offered to any one of the candidates, because the omitting to notice a man, and the scratching his name in a list, were very different modes of proceeding. The one was an act merely of omission—the other of direct commission. In the one case, the good qualities of an individual were overlooked—in the other censure was evidently passed upon him. Unless better arguments could be adduced than those already brought forward by the advocates of the alteration (but he doubted not that they had plenty of artillery to bring into the field), he trusted the good sense of the proprietors would let the system remain in its present state, which had been sanctioned by the wisdom of some generations; but which was now sought to be altered by a very few gentlemen. Without knowing the secrets of the committee of by-laws he could almost venture to say, fearless of contradiction, that their unanimous opinion was not in favour of the recommended alteration. He believed it was carried by a small majority. He had certainly no practical mode of gaining information on this point; but, from his personal knowledge of the sentiments of some individuals, who were on that committee, he was sure that they did not vote for the alteration, but were left in a minority. He thought they would support the directors: and that they, in

common with the great body of proprietors, would give every aid in the defence of that system, which had existed for many years, and from which no mischief had ever been known to result.—(Hear, hear.)

The hon. D. Kinnaird begged leave to state, (since the hon. director, who has just sat down, is so well acquainted with the majority and minority that voted in the committee of by-laws on this subject) that he (D. K.) was not present when this question was originally stirred. He never was in the committee, when it was discussed; neither was he present when it was adopted. He never took any part in the course of the business.

Mr. Dixon observed, that several proprietors had come into the court, since the discussion commenced, and were not acquainted with the nature of the question. He hoped no objection would be offered to the reading of the altered by-law again.

The clerk, by order of the chairman, accordingly read the by-law a second time.

Mr. Dixon then rose and said, that he never knew a proposition of a more trivial nature to be brought under the consideration of the proprietors, since he had the honour of sitting in that court. Of what use, he should be glad to know, would the ornamental vignette, on these lists, be?—would any gentleman shew him, that such an ornament could possibly carry any weight with it? He had heard a great deal about *scratching*, and he was sorry to remark that he had heard so much; because so many gentlemen, who were members of that court, came from the northern parts of the country, that *scratching* could not possibly be mentioned, without giving offence.—(A laugh.) If the worthy proprietors composing the committee of by-laws, who had recommended the alteration then before the court, had gone as far as he wished, (and as they would, he thought, one day or other) and proposed a by-law, that would have the effect of leaving every person free to judge of the candidates' qualifications, whether on the house list or not, he should have agreed to it. By the mode to which he alluded, and the propriety of adopting which he pointed out on a former occasion, every gentleman might come down, and vote, either for one, for four, or for six candidates, as he might think fit. He, for one, thought he should stand higher in the estimation of the directors, if they saw that he had spirit enough to shew, notwithstanding their recommendation, that he had a mind of his own, and that, in giving his vote, he obeyed its dictates. Many gentlemen, he believed might be found who would act upon the same principle. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) then said,

"if the directors will recommend candidates, let them state their reasons for that recommendation." Why this was a thing impossible;—because they must state their reasons, either in a general sentence, without coming to particulars, or they must go into a history of the merits or demerits of those who had been in the direction, which would be productive of much evil. It was impossible to proceed thus; or, if possible, it would be the greatest absurdity; nay, it would be the greatest height of injustice; because a respectable character might be placed in a situation in which he ought not to be placed, by his brother directors. He might be held up to a degree of obloquy, which, as long as he lived, he would never be able to get rid of, if his late colleagues pointed him out as unfit for the duties of direction. He conceived that, when a gentleman's name was simply placed on the list, the reasons for this recommending him were almost as well known by the proprietors, at large, as if they had been directly stated; and, on the other hand, he believed, where a name was excluded, the causes which led to that exclusion, could not possibly be unknown to the company. He thought, if his mind did not very much deceive him, that on one occasion the name of Mr. Theilsson was not inscribed on the list; A Mr. Woodford had got into his confidence, and stated circumstances, which led to that omission. Those circumstances were not published, but the transactions were notwithstanding well known. As he could not, at present, perceive that the proposed alteration would do any possible good, he should feel it his duty to vote against it.

Mr. *Cumming* as a member of the committee of by-laws, felt himself bound to state, that the committee did not mean to deprive the ex-directors of any benefit they derived from the house list. He had stated, in the committee, that, unless the ex-directors were placed at the head of the proposed list, he would not consent to its adoption. It was, therefore, agreed, that the six ex-directors should be conspicuously placed at the top of it.

Captain *Borch* recommended that all the lists should be printed, as it would be of the utmost convenience to the scrutineers.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that the alteration, then before the court, came recommended by a committee, comprising no less than fifteen gentlemen, of as high and independent character as any in that great city. They had been chosen to form the committee for that reason,—they had been selected for their character, independence, and talents;—and, in the last week, so highly did the proprietors think of their service, that they re-elected them

to the same important situation.—Surely, he did not say too much, when he observed, that the recommendation of such a committee, came under their consideration accompanied by no mean credentials. The greater part of that committee was in habits of intimacy with the existing directors, and no man could therefore suppose that they had acted from any feelings of personal disrespect. In his opinion, they had stated reasons perfectly capable of defence, for that which they had proposed. The hon. director (Mr. Elphinstone) had declared, "that he had no particular interest, more than any other proprietor, in the decision of the question." He gave credit to this statement. He believed that the hon. director had no particular interest in the fate of the proposition—but, he did not found his belief on the same reason with the hon. director, namely, the advanced period of his life; because he hoped that he would live long, in health, in strength, and intellect, to watch over the rights and privileges of the company. But he felt that the hon. director had less interest than most men in the question, because, through a long and honourable career, he had so well convinced the proprietors of his independence and integrity (and what he had said that morning was a proof that he possessed those qualities) that he must always be sure of standing high on the list, whenever he became a candidate for the direction. Let the court, for a moment, consider what the question then before them was—for he never saw a subject more divested from its true and manifest bearing than the present had been. The hon. director (Mr. Pattison) had stated the proposed amendment to be what he called, "a direct attack on the house-list." Such an assumption would tend to lead a younger and less experienced debater than himself to proceed with the consideration of the system on which that list was founded, and with which the question before the court had nothing to do. The hon. director, presuming on the length of the summer days, and on the leisure which they all now enjoyed, indulged himself in a great variety of topics, which were not relevant to the question they had to consider. Now, what was the question which they were to discuss? It was nothing more nor less, than whether they would continue, or remove a great moral nuisance which had existed for several years. Let gentlemen consider the scene that was exhibited at the India House. From the portico to the balloting glasses, the passages were stuffed with persons who had nothing to do with the election. Butlers and servants of all descriptions so crowded the way, that the proprietors could

hardly get in.—Here stood a rank of footmen, in embroidered liveries—there a collection of butlers—and, in another quarter, a party of miserable venal parasites—men whom the proprietors knew to be such. One pressed forward, and said, that his friend or his master (for the business was as often done by a footman as by any body else) was perfectly calculated to fill the office of director; and intimations were regularly given to ladies, as they passed, how very handsome they were, as the means of procuring their suffrages. This was the situation in which they were placed; and he desired any one to deny, that the scene was not more like that which occurred at the election of a parish beadle, than that which should appear, when the directors of a great company were about to be elected. When such a fault as this existed, it was necessary that some mode should be adopted by which the election might be carried on in a manner suited to their dignity, instead of being shoved about amongst footmen, parasites, and various other classes of persons, who had no right to interfere with the proceedings. Now, could there be a fairer way of putting an end to this disgraceful abuse, than by having only one list, which should contain the names of all the candidates?

The hon. director had made many remarks on what he termed “the ornamental part of the proposed lists.” He was the last person whom he should have suspected of cracking jokes on the company’s arms. Those arms which their servants looked up to with respect and veneration—those arms which for two hundred years, the company had borne with proud dignity, were now turned into jest and ridicule by the hon. director. He demanded, could the gentlemen who composed the committee of by-laws have selected any thing more proper for marking the validity of the proceedings, at their elections, than the placing the company’s arms at the top of the list of candidates, which they knew no man would dare to forge?—The hon. director seemed to think, that the company’s arms would be scratched and blotched. He hoped, however, that the hon. director would always have that reverence for them, which would lead him to preserve them from stain. He could, if he pleased, cut the company’s arms from the list, and then they could not be disfigured by any blot or scratch whatever. When the hon. director made such observations he reminded him (Mr. Jackson) of the sarcastic terms in which the most sacred things might be spoken of, when argument failed. Did not the proprietors recollect that memorable speech, which went, more than any other perhaps, to

confirm their rights and their privileges? In the speech to which he alluded, their charter was ironically described as a piece of parchment with a portion of wax hanging to it.—(*Hear, hear.*)—This contemptuous way of describing so sacred a document, drew more attention towards their charter, and occasioned greater exertions to establish its importance and validity, than could be well imagined.—(*Hear, hear.*)—He gave the hon. director credit for his ingenuity—but he certainly could not compliment him on his good taste.—He exclaimed, “it is clear that the committee disapprove of the house list altogether and wish to remove it.” He quivered in every joint—he quivered “like quills upon the fretful porcupine,” when he apprehended that the house list was in danger. “I see (said the hon. director) a strong disinclination to the house list—the recommended alteration is a proof of it—and, if I have to go seven or seventy miles, I will oppose it.” Now was this the fair state of the question?—certainly not. An hon. member of the committee stated, that “an alteration of the existing law was proposed; but he would not have given his consent to it, unless it had stood, as part of the amended law, that the ex-directors should be distinguished from the rest of the candidates.”—(*Hear, hear.*)—Now what could conscious merit, or conscious fidelity desire more than this? by this provision, those who supported the alteration came within all the hon. director himself asked. The ex-directors (to use his own phrase) would stand at the head of the list as *preferable characters*. They would be distinguished from all the other candidates. Was it possible to pursue a fairer method, where generous integrity existed, for the purpose of placing that integrity in the most honest and most prominent point of view?—If something whispered him, he being an ex-director, that he was not so popular as he could wish to be, he would then endeavour, as had been before endeavored, to carry his point, by placing his list on the table, as a single and substantive list. But had it not been well stated, that every man who took up that list would be seen and noticed? If a servant of the company, about to retire on a pension, or an officer, who was proceeding in his military career, approached the table, he would not dare to take up any thing but the directors’ list. If he did (such was their temper and such their history for years) he would be immediately proscribed; not as an enemy to the home-list, but as a foe to the directors, as being unfriendly to the existing state of things—perhaps as an enemy to the company; because, when we act with prejudice, we always endeavour to

give the best excuse for our conduct. Such a man, he repeated, would be proscribed, his opposition to the directors would never be forgotten—it would follow him, whenever he applied for any advantage—it would pursue him to his prejudice in every instance, where he had any thing to do with the company. Therefore, it was most dangerous to have the house list so continued, that it could neither be taken up, nor rejected, without the act being noticed; whether individuals either supported or opposed it.

Was this a new source of complaint? no, it was not—some of the greatest statesmen that ever looked into their affairs, expressed their hostility to the system. The late Lord Melville deplored the existence of the house list—when, as a statesman, he lamented the difficulty he found in getting certain business, connected with the welfare of the country, through the India house, he regretted, amongst other evils, the continuance of the house list; because, by its operation, men without talents were kept in the direction, as well as those who possessed great abilities. It was clear, under the present system, that, amongst twenty-four directors, there must be a great dissimilarity of character, and a great distinction of abilities. This had been complained of repeatedly; but the least attempt to remove the evil was complained of still more loudly.

With respect to the committee of by-laws, he scarcely knew a fourth part of the gentlemen who composed it; but he saw so much firmness and so much moderation in their proceedings; he perceived such a desire amongst them to perform their functions as honest and upright men should discharge them, that he gave them his most unqualified and unfeigned approbation. They had, in his opinion, hit the happy medium, when they desired, that a list, bearing the company's arms, to prevent forgery, and which should contain all the names of the candidates, those of the ex-directors to be placed in large characters at the top, should be substituted for that which now existed.—(*Hear, hear.*)—His hon. friend (Mr. Elphinstone) in the first place, opposed the mode recommended by the committee, because it would take up a greater number of hours than the present system called for. But, supposing, that, instead of delivering a return at twelve o'clock at night, it could not be made until three o'clock in the morning, were three additional hours to be put in competition with the dignity and freedom of election?—was that space of time to be placed in competition with the benefit to be derived from a system of impartiality, by which every gentleman would be enabled to consult his own judgment?

“then (said his hon. friend) this alteration will do away the secrecy of the ballot, and the lists as at present established, are more handy to the scrutineers.”—Now, he believed, that one of the greatest difficulties the scrutineers had to encounter, was the classifying the different lists as the business was now conducted; because, under the title of amended lists, there were frequently not less than twenty or thirty, which each individual amended according to his fancy. Did it not, then, stand to reason, that it must be a much simpler mode to have all the names on one list, and thus to place the question under the immediate view of the scrutineers, than to give them the trouble of classing and calling over a great number of lists?—In some of those lists, persons inserted their own names, though they were not candidates—some put in the names of friends, who did not mean to stand—in short, all sorts of extravagance were manifested on those occasions, so that, considering that circumstance, connected with others, the adoption of the single list was evidently the shorter and most advantageous proposition.

Some years ago, it was proposed that there should be an alphabetical list, where the names should run in order, without reference to those persons who had previously served the company. The gratitude of the proprietors was left to single out and to distinguish the ex-directors—but the gentlemen who composed the committee of by-laws had made a specific proposition, that the ex-directors should be placed in a conspicuous situation on the list. He did not know that he could name a single instance, in the whole course of his life, where he refused to vote for an old and tried servant. There appeared to be a sort of compact between him and the person who sought his suffrage, if he had acted up to the principles he professed when he was first elected. He had a right, in such a case, to support that individual; but it was one thing to act from choice, and another, from compulsion—it was one thing to be courted, another to be forced—he would always assert his right to support whom he pleased, and to strike out whom he pleased—that was the freedom of election—it was the purity of election—and certainly it was the convenience of election!

The hon. director's other objection was, that the alteration would interfere with the secrecy of the ballot. He believed, however, that the directors in general cared very little whether the ballot was open or shut—and sufficient, he conceived, had been said, to show, that secrecy would be at least as well preserved under the proposed plan, as it was at present, while the utmost benefit would be produced by the promulgation of regular lists, and, above all, by the prevention of

any thing that looked like dictation. He denied any man living to rise and say, that any fair and valid objection had been, or could be advanced, against the species of list now proposed. Every person must see, that the committee willingly did all that could be called for, consistent with the freedom of election, when they placed the names of the ex-directors at the head of the list.

The honourable director (Mr. Pattison) had strongly objected to the system of scratching. He asserted, that it was an improper and unfair thing to scratch the name of any individual. Now what was this but saying, almost in terms, that the house-list was the rule by which the proprietors ought to be guided; and, if they scratched it, they offended against courtesy and gratitude? He asserted that this was not the law—he contended that the constitution of the East India Company was freedom of election. And let it not be supposed, when he spoke of law and constitution, that he meant the same thing—they were by no means synonymous terms—constitution was the elements—law was the application of those elements to our conduct—and our best writers had thus defined the terms:—the constitution of the company was freedom of election, and the law then under consideration appeared the best calculated to secure that freedom. The hon. director had observed, that, if a list, after having been scratched, was folded before the ink was dry, a double scratch would be formed, and individuals would thus mark names which they had not intended to erase. This was a fault that might be avoided by the use of a little blotting-paper, and could not be insisted on as a grave objection to an important principle of legislation. Now, let the court mark what the hon. director had betrayed himself into. The other day he had supported that by-law which, of all others, was the most obnoxious to their interests, and which an hon. friend of his endeavoured to get rid of, and would, he hoped, succeed in his attempt, at some future period. He alluded to the by-law which ordained that the proprietors should not be at liberty to vote for less than *five* candidates for the direction, though of the persons proposed to fill the situation, three might be disliked, on very good grounds, by persons who wished to vote for the other two. It appeared from the argument of the hon. director, that, by doubling up a list, when scratched, a duplication of the marks might be formed, and the list, having, in consequence, too small a number of names, would cease to be legal. Now, if any one argument could, more than another, shew the propriety of his hon. friend's proposition, the hon. director had hit on it, when he

said, that an election might be lost, by this duplication. Such duplication might be a matter of frequent occurrence; and it proved the folly of that by-law, which fettered the judgment of the proprietors, and compelled them to vote for persons of whom they did not perhaps approve.

The hon. director (Mr. Elphinstone) had stated another objection, namely, that, in the court-room, there were but two tables; and gentlemen could not vote with sufficient secrecy. He would class this with the former objection, which could be remedied by the use of a little blotting-paper. If two tables were not enough, it was very easy to send into other rooms, and to procure four more. This being done, the inconvenience was at an end. But really such objections as these hardly deserved notice—and surely the proprietors would not suffer them to have any weight, when opposed to the deliberate recommendation of fifteen gentlemen, eminent for their abilities and integrity. But, it was said, mistakes might arise in the hurry of scratching, under the proposed system. At present, they had the house-list and the amended list to look to—and, he would ask, whether it was not more likely, that errors should now creep in, than it would be, when a proprietor had placed before him a distinct list, containing all the candidates, and with the names of the six ex-directors placed at the top in large characters? Surely, it was infinitely less probable that mistakes should be made, in scratching from a regular and uniform list, which had been examined with attention, than in marking those which were thrust into the hands of the proprietors by strangers; by the footmen, who were in the hall, by the butlers, who were placed a little farther on, or by the parasites who frequented the balloting-room,—all of whom forced lists on the proprietors, although, in fact, they had nothing legally to do with the election. If the use of a little blotting-paper, and the introduction of a few more tables, removed every objection that could be made to a system which would destroy the evils he had pointed out, what had the proprietors to fear? By acceding to the alteration, they would avoid the disgusting scenes which were now exhibited at their elections—and which, as he had before observed, resembled the occurrences that took place at the election of a parish beadle—they would likewise avoid all that extravagance and folly, which misled well-meaning proprietors, who were frequently deceived by the amended lists. Hundreds of frauds were committed by persons thrusting those lists into the hands of proprietors, at the same time that they filled their minds with statements, relative to the persons whose

eous they supported, which, so far, went to destroy the volition of the proprietors, on this important occasion, when they ought to act decidedly for themselves. These frauds would be effectually prevented by the adoption of one general list.

There was another thing which the proprietors had a right to demand, and which they ought to look to with great jealousy—he meant the value of their votes. Every proprietor had a right to look for the value of his vote, in his stock, in his character, as a member of the company, and in his feelings, as a free agent. So long as the directors owed their situations to the choice of the proprietors, and not to compulsion, so long would their votes be valuable; but the moment that freedom of election became a mockery, as it was endeavoured to be made—the moment the proprietors were guided by the house-list, and by nothing else—their votes would cease to be of any value whatever. The directors would not then study how to cultivate and conciliate the good-will of their constituents—no, they would drive the proprietors like a flock, whichever way their own interest called them. Considering the subject, in every possible point of view, he thought that a better, a more prudent, or a more moderate recommendation, could not be imagined, than that which had been introduced to the court by the committee of by-laws. It shewed every fair predilection for the tried servants of the company, while it gave to the proprietors an opportunity of exercising their judgment—and, therefore, it should have the support of his vote. He hoped it would be approved of in the present court; if it were, he was convinced it would be confirmed in the next. Should it, however, be over-ruled here, the resistance to a proposition so moderate, so pure on the face of it, and founded in principles so just, would certainly give rise to farther discussion—to special courts, when the proper season arrived—and perhaps to a ballot, which no man could deny on so important an occasion. If it were resisted, and on such grounds as had been advanced, it became a question of power, and must be submitted to on that day, and perhaps on the next. But, if the opposition to the recommendation of the committee were not bottomed in wisdom and virtue, those who supported the proposition would finally prevail. He wished that their list should be pure, and that the ex-directors should be placed at the top of them, as preferable candidates—but he never would consent that the directors should compel any person to vote for those whom they conceived fit to become members of the executive body.

Mr. Freshfield did not mean originally

to say a single word on the question. Not being aware of the discussion, he had not prepared himself for it—and, in fact, he attended the court on another business. Still, however, he hoped to be excused in making a few observations on what had fallen from the learned gentleman who had just addressed the court. He wished to separate from the speech of the learned gentleman, that which was immaterial, and to examine that which appeared to be at all material. He would do this chiefly for the purpose of shewing the learned gentleman, that what he had stated to the court was not what he had promised. The learned gentleman had adverted, in strong language, to the scenes which were presented at the period of election. Now, could any importance be attached to those observations, when applied to the question immediately before the court? Would the proposition, if carried, tend in any measure, to prevent the inconveniences he spoke of? Did the learned gentleman mean to say, that, in the event of the alteration being agreed to, it would be irregular, improper, and illegal, for persons to attend the elections as they did at present? Could he prevent those persons from saying, “Mr. A. or Mr. B., is a most respectable character, he is perfectly calculated for the situation of director, and we request you to vote for him.” The learned gentleman complained of, he believed, an hon. ex-director, for having reasoned, that this was a question between a house-list and no house-list.—(Here Mr. Pattison intimated that he was not an ex-director)—and he observed that this was not the true state of the question. If so, he begged leave to remind the learned gentleman, that 9-10ths of his speech were intended to shew that the house-list was improper and ought to be discontinued. Why, then, did the learned gentleman follow up that which he censured previously as an irregularity? Indeed, instead of 9-10ths of the learned gentleman’s speech being intended to expose the mischiefs that were produced by the house-list, he might affirm that its whole object was directed to that end; and, unless they were ready to look to the house-list, in the abstract, no reason could be adduced for recommending the alteration.

But, it was said by an honourable proprietor (Mr. D. Kimball) that this suggestion arose from a principle of honourable jealousy; now it was on the ground of honourable jealousy alone, that he would vote, not for, but against, this proposition. It was the honourable jealousy he felt—and the court would give him credit for the motive, or otherwise, as they pleased for the character of the proprietors, that impelled him to oppose the

motion. He felt deeply for the honour of the company, and he should continue to think, that the proprietors were as little likely, at the present moment, to vote improperly, or without discrimination, as any other body of individuals.—*(Hear, hear.)* Therefore, he felt an honourable jealousy to have it stated, distinctly, that the proprietors voted with proper caution and discrimination, whether they used one list or another. The amendment, he conceived, was uncalled for: and, as he was anxious for the honour and integrity of the proprietors, he should hold up his hand against it.

Mr. *Tennig*, attending in his place as a proprietor, and feeling so much as he did, as a proprietor, (in which character alone he came on that day), could not hear a question started, which avowed for its object, a benefit to the proprietors at large, without feeling it to be his duty to give an opinion upon the subject. It had been said, that those who were in favour of the old mode of voting, were in favour of what was indecent and improper. Now he could not see the subject in that point of view; and so much did he approve in principle of the old mode of voting, that he must have some very satisfactory and cogent grounds made out before he could consent to abandon it. It had been insinuated also, that if the present proposition were not adopted, the motives of those who opposed it would be liable to a just imputation of partiality and sinister feeling. For his own part, he could not be deterred by any apprehension of that sort from doing what appeared to him to be the duty of every proprietor who valued the true interests of the company, in so far as the consistency and prudence of its proceedings were concerned. The proprietors had only to attend to the plain and simple consideration of what their own good required them to consult upon the subject, that had been brought before them. It seemed to be taken for granted by those who advocated the present proposition, that it would be advisable for those gentlemen going out of the direction by rotation, to consult with some anxiety their own interest, by attending to what seemed to be calculated for the interest of the proprietary. Now if this were the case, or if the proposition contended for, were really calculated for the interests of the proprietary at large, it might be natural that such directors would feel anxious to adopt a course which was likely to procure them some popularity from those constituents, whose support they might be again desirous of possessing; and that consequently they would be foremost to give way to the new arrangement. But it did not, therefore follow that the alteration proposed

was in point of principle free from objection; for although it might seem advisable for such directors to acquiesce in the measure, yet it was for them to consider whether they were not really doing that which would in the result be injurious to the proprietors. It was, however, a mistaken notion to suppose that the proprietors would derive a greater advantage than what they already enjoyed under the present system, by adopting the new one; or, that in fact the directors, going out of the directory, would be in any way benefited by giving up their objections to the new system, in the expectation of securing, under all circumstances, the favour of their old constituents. On the contrary, the mode which had been hitherto adopted, left to every proprietor the fairest and fullest opportunity of exercising his own judgment upon the merits of every candidate, whether he was an ex-director, or not; and if an ex-director should have conducted himself in such a way as to deserve the reprehension, or rejection of the proprietors; there was nothing to prevent the exercise of their right of reprehension or rejection. No man could doubt, that if there was any thing particularly obnoxious or improper in the conduct of any director, let him be whom he might, the proprietors would still have the privilege of exercising that right which they had always enjoyed, of manifesting their free and uncontrouled sense of his services, either by directly rejecting him, or of marking their opinion of his conduct in such a manner as to prevent the repetition of the supposed abuse. This privilege had long prevailed, and had been invariably exercised; therefore, until some strong case was made out, shewing that this privilege was invaded, he saw no pretence for introducing any new and unprecedented alteration in the established system of voting.

Supposing then, that the present resolution were rejected, the proprietors would still have the privilege of canvassing the pretensions, and reflecting upon the conduct of every candidate for the direction. It was for the proprietors, therefore, to consider whether they would now, for the first time, make a shew of jealousy, in a case where such jealousy was in no way justifiable by any circumstance which could in the smallest degree excite alarm. Would they, without reason, adopt a mode of proceeding, without any sufficient case being shewn to justify such a proceeding? The court of directors—as proprietors—were therefore justified, in setting their faces against a proposition which had for its object to thrust aside an established practice that ought not to be lightly abandoned.

Seeing no grounds for the proposed alteration, he, for one, should certainly oppose the measure recommended.

Mr. *Pattison* rose to explain. The hon. and learned proprietor who had lately spoken (Mr. *Freshfield*) adverted to him (Mr. P.) as one of the *ex-directors*. He begged to inform that hon. gentleman (to his, Mr. P.'s great satisfaction), that he was now actually in the direction. But if he had been one of the *ex-directors*, he should have felt himself equally justified in expressing his sentiments of opposition to the measure, in the same manner as he had already expressed it. He was now, however, a member of the court of directors for the ensuing four years, and he hoped, for that period, to have the pleasure of recommending so. With respect to the imputation thrown out against him by the hon. and learned proprietor, of having treated the India Company's arms lightly, he begged to say, that the hon. and learned gentleman was completely mistaken in his ideas upon that subject. No man more highly venerated than he did those institutions and principles of which the company's arms were the symbols. For his own part, he thought that the exhibition of the company's arms, as applied to the subject matter of the present discussion, was highly honourable to the proprietors.

Mr. *Howorth* in reply, said he could not but regret that this subject had gone so much at length, and should, in the course of argument, have given occasion to the introduction of topics which were quite irrelevant to the proposition before the court. The object of the alteration he proposed, was simply to maintain the independence of the directorial body, and to preserve the purity of the election of candidates for that distinguished honour. This was the object which he had in view when recommending the measure to the court; and he had hoped, that in the discussion of it, gentlemen would have abstained from advertent to subjects which could only tend to divert attention from the plainness and simplicity of the measure. It would not fail to be recollected, that the proposition in question had been unanimously approved of by the committee to whom the subject had been referred, who were of opinion that it was clearly a measure eminently calculated for the preservation of decorum and purity of election to the directorial body. Now, he could not agree in the justice of the observations of an honourable director (Mr. *Pattison*), whose sentiments he always listened to with great attention, and who seemed to think that this measure was intentionally brought forward with a view of throwing a sarcasm upon the direction. Really, he could not see upon what

grounds such a supposition could be justified. For himself he might truly say, and in saying so, he was speaking the sentiments of the committee, that in the consideration of the subject, not the least object in view was, a due attention to the true interests of the directorial body. Most unfeignedly did he declare, that in bringing forward the subject, he had sincerely at heart the interests of that body. He would venture to say, that there was no man in that court who felt more deeply than he did for the interests and the welfare of those gentlemen who discharged the executive duties of the company. It appeared to him to be for the good of the company that the directorial body should *not* be a fluctuating body; and he would venture to say, that whatever measure was calculated for that object would be found injurious to the company. With these sentiments he could not but feel anxious for the adoption of a system which appeared to him beneficially calculated for regulating the succession of the directorial body. Unfortunately this subject had been mixed up with topics calculated to throw prejudice upon the real and true object of the measure, which had principally in view the abolition of the house list.

For the information of the court, he would shortly state what passed in the committee upon the subject when discussing the expediency of the present measure; amongst other duties which excited their attention, they desired to have a history of the *house-list*—its origin, and its application. The subject was brought before them, and it came out that the house list, as it was called, was signed every year by twenty-four directors, whence it was called the house list. The committee saw a paper signed by those twenty-four directors, not as a corporate and collective body, but in their individual capacity as *proprietors*. The object of this appeared to the committee to be, to impress upon the public mind, that the signatures of those twenty-four directors to the house-list, were no more than the signatures of twenty-four proprietors. There were other subjects which the committee fell upon, which respected the application of this house-list, in order to trace whether it was not applied in a different manner from that which was held out. Perhaps the measure to which he alluded might never be brought forward; but in their proceedings the committee were actuated solely by the consideration, that it was vitally essential that the proprietors should have their elective franchise free, and unbiassed; and that they should not be subjected to the danger of having their right of voting at their own will and pleasure taken from them. In forwarding this object, it appeared to the com-

mittee, that whilst they were upholding the privileges of the proprietors, they were, at the same time, doing that from which the directorial body would derive a benefit. But, in defence of the committee, he must say, that, with respect to the *application* of the house-list, their opinion was not distinctly asked; and, indeed, the majority of them did not wish to enter into the subject. It was never substantially brought forward, but merely hinted at. They principally confined their attention to the object before them, and they unanimously approved of the expediency of a measure which seemed calculated for the independence of the proprietors in the exercise of their elective franchise, and for the benefit of the directory.

An hon. gentleman had said, that the bank directors would be vilified by this proceeding; now it so happened that there were three bank directors upon that committee, and when this discussion took place, the hon. gentleman and those bank directors distinctly approved of the measure, and said, that it was a very desirable and proper proceeding. He (Mr. H.) was now speaking in the presence of gentlemen who were upon that committee, and, therefore, if he spoke truly he was open to immediate correction. Therefore those bank directors, having distinctly approved of the measure, he was at liberty to say, that the hon. gentleman was under a mistake when he supposed that there was any imputation intended to be cast upon the bank directors. The real and true ground of the present proposition was to correct what he considered to be an abuse in the mode of election. It was notorious that the system which had hitherto been in use directly militated against the idea of a free and impartial election; for, by that system which authorized the use of different coloured lists of proprietors, it was immediately discernible by the eye whose paper it was that appeared upon the election, and who the candidate was for whom the proprietors voted. Now, though it might be said, that this had arisen from mere accident, yet it was desirable that even accident should be guarded against. Why should there be different coloured lists at all? and why should there be any more lists than one? If there were *but one*, all such accidents would be at once obviated. His object was to have but one list, which would at once remove every suspicion in that mode of election. It had been said, that this was a mere trifling measure, and deserving of little or no consideration; now, if it was so trifling, how came it to be treated with so much scrupulousness by the directors? It was thought right

to consult the company's standing counsel, whether the mode was irregular or not, this circumstance at once removed the idea that the directors themselves thought lightly of it. Their own conduct shewed that they thought the measure of so much importance as to deserve a most serious consideration. He could tell them, that if they did not really think so, they ought now to learn, that it was a subject of the most serious consequence; and he could assure the proprietors, that if they did not adopt the measure proposed, they would sacrifice one of their most valuable privileges. Probably those directors who were elected last year, and had four years of their time to come, would feel more indifference on the subject than those whose time was on the point of expiring; but those gentlemen must recollect, that although for the present they were not within the controul of the proprietors, yet the time would come, sooner or later, when they would be within their reach. However, he should be exceedingly sorry that the measure should be supported on the other side of the bar, by any apprehensions, or inducements of that nature. He contented himself with stating the broad and fair objects for which the measure was brought forward, deprecating, as he did, any undue or improper motives in the mode of considering it. His principal hostility was aimed at the use of *printed lists*; and his principal object was to introduce the practice of using *written lists*. The by-law, therefore, which he recommended, had a wholesome and constitutional object in view; and he conjured those proprietors, who did him the honour and the justice to believe, that he was influenced by no other motives than those which concerned the public good, to come forward and support him in the prosecution of a measure of vital importance to the interests of the directorial body, and essentially necessary to the dignity, the welfare and the success of the company at large.

These being the objects of the measure embodied, as it did, a simple proposition for the benefit of the company, he sincerely hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Kimball said that having been a member of the committee, he begged to offer a word or two to the court, by way of explanation. Unquestionably he had every apology to offer as having been the original cause of diverting in some degree, their attention to points somewhat beyond the mere question before them: but it was notorious that in that place he had previously expressed his opinions upon the subject of the house-list. Those opinions he believed, were known to the committee, the members of which were pretty well satisfied of the vote he in-

tended to give upon the subject, although in point of fact, he did not vote. He had attended the discussions in the committee, and had merely said that every thing which tended to simplify the measure, he would most cheerfully encourage, and that the question itself in principle should meet with his hearty concurrence: but as their measures did not go sufficiently far, to satisfy his views upon the point, he should withdraw himself from the immediate purpose of their deliberations. Now, he would really put it to the proprietors, whether, after the strong opinions which had been expressed by the committee, they could hesitate for a moment in promoting their views, by the adoption of the present measure. It might be said that the committee were not unanimous upon the subject; but clearly there had been a large majority in its favour. Undoubtedly the opinion of that committee which consisted of fifteen gentlemen, was the more entitled to consideration, when it was recollected that it was selected and nominated by the directors. He ought not to say, perhaps, *nominated* but *proposed* by the directors, and he believed most honourably, and in deference to public opinion. It was but justice to say this; but he felt, from the conduct which they had pursued in the court upon all occasions, that the proprietors had little reason to expect they would treat with much deference the declared opinion of the committee. He might, however, consider that their conduct in proposing the committee was a very honourable proceeding on their part, more particularly, as some of the members of it had expressed their opinions decidedly in opposition to them. It was not the least remarkable circumstance that one of the members of that committee was a gentleman of high character in the commercial world. He meant Mr. Baring, he was also a member of the directory of the bank of England, and he looked to this question upon its true principle. The proceeding being sanctioned by such authority, the court had very just ground, for entertaining the measure, as one pregnant with the greatest advantages to the proprietors. No doubt, the subject was open to a variety of observations, and had, in fact called forth a great number of extraneous topics; but, simply and abstractedly considered, the point lay in a very narrow compass; and although it did not give him all the satisfaction he could wish, on account of its limited extent: yet as it came before the court in its present shape, he was extremely happy in giving it his support; and he confidently hoped that the proprietors would open their eyes to their own interests, and satisfy by their unanimous approbation the sense of their committee.

There was nothing cloaked or concealed. It was a plain and simple proposition, and embraced nothing but what appeared in plain and express terms. It was nothing more or less, than, that there should be but one list, instead of the numerous coloured lists which had hitherto been in use: so that no proprietor should be able to see how another voted. The evil of the former practice was manifest, and glaring: for by the use of coloured lists of proprietors, every man who stood at the glass would be able to see in what way the proprietors had voted on each particular list. It was, therefore, highly desirable that the present measure should be carried into effect. Unquestionably, though some respect ought to be paid to old forms, yet it appeared from the confession of the hon. director immediately within the bar (Mr. Pattison) that some alteration was absolutely necessary in the system: for that hon. gentleman seemed to confide in his own security by reason of his having been elected for four years certain: this seemed to be completely stultifying the notion of a free and independent election: for it was manifest that during these four years the proprietors had no controul over the actions and conduct of the directors so elected.

When he (Mr. K.) made use of the word *indecent*, as applied to this mode of election, he did not mean that it was indecent in a moral point of view. *Indecorous* was, perhaps, a more appropriate word; and certainly he did think that it was a most indecorous mode of proceeding. The hon. and learned gentleman over the way—

The Chairman here interposed, and said that the hon. gentleman was now exceeding the bounds of mere explanation, and reminded him that there were other gentlemen who might be desirous of expressing their sentiments upon the question.

Mr. Kinnaird said he was desirous of paying every tribute of respect to the opinions of other gentlemen: but if he had got into any irregularity, it was only in imitation of the liberty taken by other gentlemen. If the rigid rule of order was to be enforced against him, he hoped that the like rule would be enforced against other gentlemen, and that the hon. chairman would preserve the system of regularity, equally towards all the proprietors.

The question was then put upon the new by-law; and upon a division being demanded, the numbers appeared as follows:—

For it 31
Against it 51

Majority against it.. 20

The *Chairman* declared the motion to be carried in the negative.

The supplemental report of the committee was then brought up and read as follows :

“ Among the alterations proposed to be submitted to the proprietors, it will be perceived that your committee had passed a resolution, to recommend for adoption of the general court the following addition to the by-law, chapter VI. section 9, page 30, *viz.* “ *And that no proprietor, holding an office or place of emolument under the crown, shall be eligible to become a director.*” But upon communicating this, together with the other recommendations of the committee, to the court of directors, doubts arose with them of the legal validity of such a restrictive regulation, if added to your code.

“ These doubts were submitted, in the form of a case, to counsel, and were sustained by the following opinions thereon, subscribed by the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir Arthur Pigott and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, *viz.*—“ Your opinion is requested,

“ “ Whether, if a by-law shall be adopted to the following effect, it will be valid and effectual :—

“ “ Item, it is ordained, That no person shall be elected a director of this company, within two years after having held any office in the civil, military, or maritime service of the company ; and that no proprietor holding an office or place of emolument, under the crown, shall be eligible to become a director.”

“ *Opinion.*

“ “ By the charter of King William, all members of the company were eligible to be directors, provided they were natural-born subjects or naturalized, and were holders of 2,000*l.* stock for their own use. By the 13th George III, cap. 63, sect. 2, a further special limitation is introduced.

“ “ This being the constitution established by charter and by statute, we think that it is not competent to the general court, by any by-law, to narrow the qualification of proprietors to be elected directors, and that the proposed by-law would therefore be void ; and if it be a desirable measure for the interest of the East-India Company, we think it can now only be effected by the authority of the legislature.

(Signed) “ W. Garrou, S. Shepherd, A. Pigott, J. B. Bosanquet.”

“ “ *Lincoln's Inn, May 20th, 1816.*”

“ This opinion, as it appears to your committee, has thrown a new and important light upon more than one of your present by-laws, but particularly on this

very by-law, chapter VI, section 9, as it now stands, and has stood for many years : the incapacity of maritime officers, as ordained in the said by-law, being authorised neither by charter nor statute. The only remedy, as it appears by the opinion of counsel, as above stated, now to be found, “ is in the authority of the “ legislature.”

“ Your committee therefore recommend to the proprietary an application to Parliament for a bill, to render valid this important regulation, which has been acted upon for so many years, but, as it now appears, illegally ; and that one of the clauses in the said bill be, “ That no “ proprietor, holding any office or place “ of emolument under the crown, be eligible to become a director.”

(Signed) H. Howorth, Chairman of the Committee of By-laws ; Geo. Cumming, P. Heatly, W. Drewe, Thos. Lewis, David Lyon, John B. Walsh, D. Kinnaird.”

“ *East-India House, 6th June, 1816.*”

Upon the question being put from the chair, “ that this court do agree with the said resolutions,”

The hon. Mr. Lindsay rose and said, that a proposed addition so obviously pointed at himself, that he requested permission to say a few words. He did expect from the committee, what they had in common courtesy stated, that no conduct of his had been the cause of bringing forth this new addition to the by-laws : and he trusted he might on this occasion take the liberty of stating to the court, that since he had had the honour of a seat behind the bar, he had endeavoured to discharge his duty to the best of his power and ability.—(*Hear.*)—Previous to accepting the office he had made himself well acquainted with the duties of it ; and the consciousness of his having at all times acquitted himself to the best of his abilities, for the interests of the proprietors, emboldened him now to present himself to their notice. As a proof that he had not been wanting in disposition to serve them faithfully, he had been absent only two days from his duty, since he had been in the direction, and that absence was occasioned by severe indisposition alone. He begged leave to disclaim the imputation, that he could be influenced by any personal motives, either to deviate from his duty, or to act upon principles such as the new by-law imputed to him.—(*Cries of “ no imputation ! ”*)—It was very true that he did hold a place under government ; but he trusted it would be believed that such a circumstance would not influence him in giving a vote, if it was not a conscientious one.—(*Hear.*)—The committee of by-laws had discovered that the maritime servants of the compa-

ny were set aside by the by-laws for two years before they were eligible as candidates for the executive body. He (Mr. L.) had been a maritime servant of the company for thirty years; but he was not in the habit of looking into the statute book. However in the by-laws he had discovered that it was the wish of the East India proprietors, that he should go through two years probation, before he presented himself to their notice. This probation he had gone through before he was elected, and he begged leave to say, that on no occasion whatever had the maritime servants of the company come forward as candidates for the direction, without going through the required probation. Indeed so strictly had this rule been observed, that an hon. friend of his, an ex-director, had given up the opportunity of being elected, because he wanted a few days of the two years—that hon. friend had completely given up all his expectations of success well founded as they were, because he would not do what might be construed into an infringement of the law. It was clear therefore, that the mode of election as applied to the maritime servants of the company was perfectly free from objection; and if any gentleman in that situation should venture to violate that rule, the proprietors had the power of rejecting him. With respect to the objection made to directors holding situations under the government; it that was considered a valid objection, it was very easy for the proprietors to prevent a candidate of that description, from securing his election, without any new by-law—or if it appeared that such a director had misconducted himself while in office, was it not within the power of the proprietors to shew they disapproved of his conduct, by rejecting him when he offered himself again for election? For his own part he should be extremely happy to be tried by that test. He should endeavour to act for the benefit of the company to the best of his power and ability, and when he should have occasion to offer himself again to the proprietors, he hoped he should be found to have done his duty with honour and fidelity, and that in consequence thereof they would return him again to his situation. He felt it a proper delicacy to retire during the further agitation of a personal question; but before he departed he should conclude his observations by saying, that if the court of proprietors should express only the appearance of a wish that he should resign his situation in the directory, he should have no hesitation in paying them that compliment; and a very small one he considered it to be, after the high honour they had conferred upon him.—(*The hon. director then left the court.*)

Mr. Howarth said, it was necessary, before he stated the grounds upon which this measure was proposed, to answer a particular observation which dropt from the hon. director who had just quitted the court. He (Mr. H.) hoped no one could think that there was any ground for the supposition that the measure should have a retrospective effect, so as to operate to the disadvantage of the hon. director. For himself he must profess the measure which he proposed had not any allusion whatever to that hon. director, and nothing would give him greater pain than the supposition that it could affect him directly or indirectly. So highly satisfied was he (Mr. H.) with the past conduct of that hon. director, that whenever he thought proper to stand another election he (Mr. H.) would give him his most hearty support.

With respect to the subject itself it was in principle of the utmost importance, and he could wish that the hon. gentleman could find some other means of availing himself of the partiality which the proprietors had for him, than the influence of his particular friends, an influence which was always justly the subject of jealousy. He must call this influence which was exercised by the directors unconstitutional, because the power lodged in their hands by the legislature, was a power given them expressly for the purpose of protecting the public from the undue influence of the crown; and whoever remembered that period when Mr. Pitt with his incomparable talents endeavoured to defeat the bill brought in by Mr. Fox, must also remember the peculiar energy with which that distinguished statesman dwelt upon the dangers of introducing ministerial influence into the direction of the affairs of the East India Company. It was impossible to forget the forcible and convincing manner with which he pointed out the danger of allowing the ministers of the crown to have any controul whatever over the executive government of the company. With such an authority as this upon such a subject, it was impossible he conceived for the court, wishing well to its own independence, to resist the proposition. He (Mr. H.) had endeavoured to collect together different authorities upon this very point. The first selection he had made was from the petition of the court of directors themselves of the 28th of May, 1763, against the regulating act. He thought that this authority ought to have the more influence with the directors than any other, because it was an expression of their own sentiments at that time. The prayer of that petition concluded with this strong language upon the subject of this very influence, “that it will, under colour of regulation, virtually transfer

them to the crown."—In 1803, as he had already stated, Mr. Pitt, in the debate which then took place, insisted on the danger of introducing ministerial influence into the direction of the affairs of the East India Company; and he contended that the powers granted by the legislature to the executive body of the East India Company, was placed in their hands expressly to protect the public from the undue influence of the crown. Mr. Dundas in the same debate said, "that the executive body of the East India Company should be distinct and independent of the executive body of the crown." During the late debate in the House of Commons upon the present charter of the company, Lord Castlereagh expressed nearly the same sentiments: he said, "that there existed a constitutional bar to any other system than the present, and that the patronage should not be transferred without the most ample guards. It would be such an evil as the public interest should not be exposed to, without the most grave necessity; but if unfortunately it became unavoidable, he would meet that necessity on the admitted ground, that government should be divested of the patronage altogether." He (Mr. H.) should now go to the opinion of the learned gentleman not now in his place (Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet) delivered recently before the King's Bench, upon the subject of a mandamus; that learned gentleman said "there is but one object in all the East India Company's acts, namely, to provide an efficient government for the administration of affairs, at the same time keeping from the ministers of the crown any possible influence whatever, either by appointments to offices or grants of money."

With this body of evidence from authorities which nobody could question, he (Mr. H.) would venture to say, that it was impossible to set up any argument against the present measure. Whoever remembered the case of Mr. Thornton, must feel the necessity of that constitutional guard which he now wished to place upon the independence and constitutional purity of the directorial body. The object of the present measure therefore was to preserve the constitutional rights of the country, and maintain its independence against the influence of the crown. The legislature had granted those rights and privileges, and it was the duty of the company to protect them to the utmost. It certainly was not his object that the measure should have a retrospective operation, and therefore it had no allusion to the hon. director who had just left the court. Most certainly the committee wished that he should still hold his situation in the directory, but he (Mr. H.) would answer for the whole

committee that they were unanimous in thinking that this was a measure highly proper to be carried into effect.

Mr. *Tomlinson* begged to state one single word in illustration of the argument urged by the last hon. gentleman. It was a very well known fact that the government of the country wished to appoint a certain person to the government of Madras, and made all the interest they could with the court of directors to sanction that appointment. The directors not feeling that the person so named was a man proper to fill the situation, very manfully refused to sanction the appointment. He (Mr. C.) therefore begged to ask the question, whether it half the directors had placed under government it was likely that the directorial body would have the power of resisting the influence of that government? clearly not. He only mentioned this, as one reason, why he thought that persons holding situations under the crown ought not to have seats in the directory.

Mr. *Maberley* thought it necessary that he should say a few words with respect to what was now passing before the court and more particularly as it affected his hon. friend who had left his seat. The hon. member who brought this subject forward had certainly made out a very good hypothetical case, but certainly he (Mr. M.) for one did expect that the hon. gentleman would have shewn some actual abuse, before he ventured upon the introduction of new laws. It was necessary at least that he should point out, and substantiate by fact, some defect in the old law, but the hon. gentleman had neither shewn general abuse nor individual abuse, and therefore it appeared to him (Mr. M.) that this alteration of the by-laws was wholly unnecessary; and he should hold it to be so until it was proved that the old law was completely inefficient. With respect to the particular case of the hon. gentleman who had left the court, he did not wish to say any thing on his behalf, for the hon. gentleman (Mr. Howorth) had expressed himself so strongly in approbation of the conduct of that hon. director, that if he should again offer himself to the proprietors he (Mr. M.) for one would be the first to give him a vote. Therefore he (Mr. M.) must presume the hon. gentleman to be perfectly aware that the hon. member had done his duty honourably and properly (*hear, hear.*)—But the hon. gentleman had stated, that it was necessary to adopt some measure to restrict the government from having any influence over the company. He (Mr. M.) most completely agreed with the hon. gentleman in that sentiment, for he certainly thought that no one should have any influence in the court, but the proprietors at large; but the measure seemed

to him (Mr. M.) as he understood it to be intended to protect the proprietors. If he understood the hon. gentleman, the object of his proposition was, to protect the proprietors themselves; now really he thought that this was rather an affront than a compliment to the proprietors, for the inference to be drawn from it was that the proprietors could not protect themselves. The proprietors wanted no such protection; they could always defend their own rights and privileges, they could always defend themselves against any undue influence. Surely it could not be said that any candidate for the direction, however great his influence might be, could force himself into the office against the sense of the proprietors. Even if his hon. friend who had left the court had the misfortune to displease the proprietors, they might, if they chose, reject him when he again presented himself for their suffrages, they might tell him "sir you are not a fit man for us: it is very true you have done your duty, but as you are a servant of the government we cannot elect you." Now he (Mr. M.) would be glad to know why the proprietors should wish to exclude a man from holding a situation under the government, if in holding that situation he had done his duty to the company. There was no pretence for saying that the appointment of his hon. friend, under the government, disqualified him. It should be recollected that the hon. gentleman, alluded to, had given up the greater part of his time to his duties in that place; it should be also recollected that he had held the office under government subsequent to his election; but that circumstance had not the least tendency to abate his diligence in the service of the company. No man could insinuate that since his election he had not done his duty fairly and conscientiously. Whenever his hon. friend came forward again to the proprietors no man should ever have it in his power to accuse him of having departed from his duty, or of having neglected what he owed to the company. That hon. gentleman had all along conducted himself with honour and integrity, and if the proprietors did not choose to elect him, it was not for any fault of his own. Under these circumstances he (Mr. M.) thought that the measure now proposed was quite unnecessary, because it did not give the proprietors greater power than they already possessed, for they had already the means of rejecting every candidate who presented himself for their suffrages.

Mr. Howorth in explanation contended, that the power given to the company was for the purpose of protecting the public from the undue influence of the crown. If the hon. gentleman, who spoke last, thought there was no harm in having one

or two servants of the government in the direction of the company, there was no saying to what extent his argument might be carried, for if one or two could not produce any mischief, neither could ten or any other number. Indeed, according to that hon. gentleman's notions, the whole body might be servants of the crown for any harm they could do. Did the hon. gentleman mean to drive the case to that extreme conclusion? He (Mr. H.) would ask the hon. gentleman another question, would he wish that a member of the board of controul should be a director of the East India company? for there was nothing to prevent such a circumstance taking place, but a sense of common danger in the proprietors. What then was there in the present measure which was not bottomed in the same principle? The court had already seen enough to dread the influence of government in the conduct of their affairs. The recent proceeding in the court of King's Bench, upon the subject of the mandamus, was a tolerable specimen of the length to which the interference of government, in the affairs of the company, might be carried; it was true this latter question was yet a subject for future inquiry, he (Mr. H.) only alluded to it merely to call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the alarming extent to which his doctrine might be carried. The hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the sole object of this measure was to protect the proprietors; its further object was the protection of the public from the undue influence of the crown.

Mr. Maberly in explanation said, that he had still a right to assume, from what the hon. gentleman had just declared, that the intention was to protect the proprietors. He had now to give the same answer that he did before, that the proprietors were ready and had the power to protect themselves. It was very true that in point of principle it was right that the proprietors should have the power of controlling the influence of the crown; but that was a power which the proprietors already possessed; for they might say of every man who presented himself as a candidate for the direction, that he was not a fit man to be elected. Therefore he submitted that it was quite unnecessary to make a new law for controuling the exercise of any supposed power claimed by the crown, in influencing the company's elections. The crown had no such power, and if it was attempted to be exercised, the proprietors had always the means, and possessed the spirit of keeping it within bounds.

Mr. Randall Jackson thought it was necessary to attend somewhat to the form of the court's proceedings. He understood that it was in the contemplation of

the committee of by-laws to propose this as a by-law, namely, "that no servant of the crown should be eligible to become a member of the court of directors." It was thought necessary by the executive body, to lay this very solemn and important question before a very considerable number of the gentlemen of the bar. They were of opinion that such a by-law would not be valid, inasmuch as the company's charter contained no power to authorize the enactment of such a law, and thus by a side wind to lessen the qualifications of candidates for the directory, as prescribed by the charter.—This question, therefore, came before the court in the shape of a report of the opinion of the committee of by-laws. That committee also said "we do not press it upon you as a by-law, inasmuch as the opinions which you, the directors, have taken, say, that the company have no power to lessen the qualifications of persons who may offer themselves as candidates for the direction." This was in their very words; they said we have no right to lessen the choice of the proprietors, amidst all the multitude of the king's subjects, who may be eligible as directors. The committee of by-laws having come to this conclusion that the company had no right to alter their by-laws, it was for the court to consider to what an enormous extent this doctrine might be carried; why, it would be clear from this, that almost half the proceedings of the company for many years past were illegal. How inconsistent was this opinion of the learned lawyers with those opinions that had been taken respecting many serious alterations which had been made in other by-laws? It was well known that great alterations had been made in many of the by-laws of the company, the legality of which had never yet been questioned. Those by-laws had been laid before succeeding counsel of the company, who had reported all such by-laws to be valid; what then must the inference be, from this new doctrine which had now started up for the first time? why if the company had no authority to alter their by-laws for regulating the mode of their elections, and that in fact those alterations which they had made, for many years past, for lessening the number of king's subjects from which the proprietors were at liberty to choose their directors, were in truth made without any authority; the court therefore must see what an extraordinary effect such an opinion would have upon the proceedings which had hitherto taken place. Already it was seen that in order to effect some security as to the independence of the members of the direction, it had been declared by the by-

law that no maritime servant of the company should be an eligible candidate for that situation, without two years probation, although there was nothing in the charter which authorized the company to make such a by-law. Therefore it might be very well said, that the committee had fallen into an error upon this subject, inasmuch as that very by-law to which their opinion referred, contained a special provision as to maritime servants. He (Mr. J.) did not at all question the law, against the high authorities which had been consulted upon the subject, but he ventured to say, that what he pointed out clearly shewed into what an error the company had fallen; it proved that for many years past, the company had been enacting by-laws, which they had no right to pass; and if any man would take the trouble to look over the number of by-laws which had been passed, he would find that the company had taken upon itself, to pronounce disqualifications against the eligibility of certain persons to become candidates for the direction, not one of which was sanctioned by the charter. Now, if this proposition which was thus newly propounded was in its nature valid, it would have the effect of setting aside no inconsiderable number of the company's by-laws. How then did this question stand?—the committee did not feel themselves authorized to recommend the enactment of the by-law, and consequently they entered into a resolution recommending the company to apply to parliament. If this recommendation was found necessary, with equal propriety might they have recommended the company to apply to parliament to have its sanction, not only with regard to their maritime servants, the by-law respecting whom could not be valid, but also with regard to all the other by-laws which had been passed without the sanction of the charter. If it was necessary to apply to parliament to authorize the company to pass a by-law, declaring that servants of the crown shall not be directors, then came the discussion as to the propriety even of that by-law which had been promulgated with so much authority by the hon. chairman.

He (Mr. J.) intended to discuss for a moment the expediency of the proposition, whether or no, servants of the crown should be eligible candidates for the direction. It was extremely hard upon committees of by-laws—it was extremely discouraging to all those to whom the company committed the task of legislation, if when they came forward with a proposition upon general principles, for the court immediately to constitute such a proposition into a personal accusation; for such a mode of treating a subject was in

his opinion unfair and unjustifiable. He would put it to every man in that court, who had a proper feeling upon the subject, whether that was a right mode of discussing the question before them. For his part, in all subjects of such a nature, he attended to the arguments against the *thing* but not against the *fact*. It was most unfair—indeed it was most discouraging—to tell a committee of this description, that if they ventured upon inquiry and thought proper to bring forward principles, they were bound to communicate facts; and in the adoption of their principles, to apply them to the man, and not to the thing. It was quite clear that the committee did not mean to apply the intended law to the gentleman who had left the court; on the contrary it was their wish and intention to exempt him from its operation, because it never was within the scope of their imagination to recommend any thing like an *ex post facto* law. There had been considerable reasons given, why the company did not think proper to desire Mr. Thornton to retire from the direction upon his immediate acceptance of such an office; but it would be a little too hard to desire Mr. Lindsay, all whose history had been one undivided tissue of meritorious service, to retire from his office, when the company did not express any disposition to desire Mr. Thornton to resign his office in the directory. But that did not shake the principle at all in the slightest degree upon which the present measure was founded, for, however meritorious Mr. Lindsay might be, another man might become a servant of the crown, and get into the direction, who was of a very different description; and however small the danger of this might be from present circumstances, yet it might so happen that the direction might be filled by gentlemen of a very different character and disposition; and even admitting that there might be nothing very glaring in their conduct, yet there were many little circumstances which would render such gentlemen ineligible on other grounds for the direction; it was very unfair therefore to treat the committee as if they were acting from personal motives towards particular individuals. Was it fair to tell those hon. persons, “gentlemen, though your views may be very proper and honourable, and though you may have no improper motives, yet it is evident, you are directing this measure against A. B. and C.” Now even the supposition of this was very unfair towards gentlemen who acted under the authority of the directors themselves. But, the fact was not that the measure was aimed at any particular individuals; it was quite clear that it was not aimed at Mr. Lindsay, and even if it had been ori-

ginally aimed at that gentleman, the purpose would be defeated by the fair and honourable history of his whole character, since his election to the directory; and therefore in all events that gentleman would be fairly entitled to maintain his situation, during his present four years. An hon. gentleman (Mr. Maberley) contended that his hon. friend (Mr. Howorth) was bound to shew that the old law had been abused before a new one was attempted to be introduced. Now the reason why such a case had not been made out was perfectly obvious; the fact was, that the thing, never was thought of before. Mr. Thornton was the first man who thought proper to come down with an appointment under the crown to take his seat in the direction, and to stand between the company and the crown. Undoubtedly that conduct of Mr. Thornton was taken to be matter of great exception to him, if he (Mr. J.) might judge by the universal concurrence of private conversation. He (Mr. J.) agreed with the hon. chairman of the committee, that the conduct of Mr. Thornton had given rise to the broad and constitutional determination, upon which the present measure was founded. But the question was neither more nor less than this; (namely) whether the company would, or would not allow the crown to interpose its influence in its affairs. The measure would not affect Mr. Lindsay in any way whatever, during the existence of his present authority. If his hon. friend's proposition meant any thing, it meant no more than to prevent the members of the court of directors from becoming, at their pleasure, instruments in the hands of the crown, to influence the concerns of the company. It was quite a fallacious argument to say, that the remedy was always in the hands of the proprietors, for, said an hon. gentleman, “if you don't like the candidate you need not elect him.” This argument was quite erroneous; for suppose the directors, whom the proprietors had just elected, should step into offices under the crown, what remedy had the proprietors? Suppose that the four gentlemen who were elected last April, or the six or seven gentlemen who were elected within the two or three years before them, should become servants of the crown, how then could the proprietors help themselves, if such directors continued in office during the remaining unexpired term of their service? Generally speaking, unless there was some gross misconduct or strikingly improper practices, the proprietors would have no remedy. Undoubtedly in such cases as he had alluded to, it was well known to be the law, that if a director displeased the court of proprietors, they might call a committee, and desire him to retire from his office. The law cer-

tainly was independent of the directors, and such it was, as he had stated, by the law of the charter of William, and confirmed by every act of parliament down to the present time. Certainly the proprietors might give notice of dismissal in one court, and have the notice carried into effect, in a second; so that, in point of fact, if a director displeased them, there was some remedy against him. This was clearly the law; but it was much better to provide against any temptations to misconduct, by a previous law, disqualifying servants of the crown from participating in the executive power of the company.

What the hon. gentleman had said upon leaving the court, had given him (Mr. J.) some satisfaction. The hon. gentleman had said, that if the proprietors should think proper, for their security, to require that he should give up his office as a director, he would be ready to surrender the situation to their wishes. Now he (Mr. J.) did not know precisely, what the wishes of the proprietors were upon this subject; but he for one confessed, that it was some consolation to the court to see such a spirit manifested by the hon. gentleman, when there was a proposition thus suggested, that no director should continue a servant of the crown. The hon. gent. had very fairly said, that if the proprietors wished it, it was a compliment he was ready to pay them, and he added that, in truth, it was a very small compliment. As to the smallness of the compliment, it was not very material, and if it were the *honour* only, he was sure the *honour* would be relinquished by not sitting behind the bar. An hon. gentleman (Mr. Cumming) had illustrated the principle of the present measure, by mentioning a fact where the government had attempted to controul the company in the appointment of a governor to the Madras establishment. Now he (Mr. J.) begged further to remind the court, that no less than four, five or six attempts of a like nature had in the last six years been made, by government, to induce the court of directors to receive the recommendations of the crown, as to the government of India. Under such circumstances could it be expected, according to the ordinary motives and feelings of human nature, that if five or six of the directors were placemen under the crown, they would not sincerely wish to conform to the desires of government? It was not, however, to be understood, that in legislating against the possibility of such a subservience to the crown, that any thing more than the *principle* and not the *person* was contemplated. The great principle of legislation was not to consider, that in the preservation of certain system, mankind would of themselves be ex-

cellent,—it was not that a certain degree of excellence existed in mankind by which the legislator was guided, but the whole *arcana* of legislation was, for the purpose of preserving human nature from the temptations to violate their duty, to which in certain situations they might be exposed. It was impossible, therefore, to appreciate the advantage which this addition to the by-law must procure for the company. The sole object of it was to declare that the servants of the crown shall not have a seat amongst the directors. There was so much propriety in the principle of the thing, that it could hardly be supposed any thing personal was meant by the gentlemen who brought it forward. If ever there was a public question submitted to the court, this was one; and there was no man who had a public feeling could vote against it.

The *Chairman* begged to state, that if the legal opinion of the learned gentlemen, namely the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and Sir Arthur Pigot, was a sound opinion, it was quite clear that the proposition before the court could not be entertained; for the proposition went to say, “it is ordered so and so.” It seemed right, therefore, that the court should obtain the law first, and have the authority of the law, before they went the length of declaring, that such and such regulations should be the rules of their conduct.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, it was with a view to follow up the resolution, declaring the propriety of an application to parliament upon this subject, that he should now propose a resolution, founded upon the words of the by-law. He meant to confine his proposition merely to a resolution. Probably it would have the same moral effect, as if it were in substance a new law; for it could hardly be supposed, that any director, or candidate for the direction, would think of offering himself as a director to the court, who had not been two years in this country; or, in other words, two years out of the company's service. Seeing that it was the wish of the proprietors at large that such a regulation should take place, and although that regulation had no effect at this moment, at least the court were told so by the learned gentleman (Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet), who had declared that it would have no legal and binding effect upon the proprietors. He (Mr. K.) therefore thought it advisable, that a resolution should be passed, at the present court, to the effect of the proposed by-law. The resolution he should suggest would be this, “It is the opinion of this court, that no proprietor of East-India stock, holding any office or place of emolument under

the crown, shall be a fit person to become a director of the company." If this resolution should be passed, it would have no effect as to the intentions of the committee, nor would it in the smallest degree affect the present directors, and particularly not the hon. gentleman, who had left the court, and at whom it was erroneously supposed this proceeding was aimed. The contrary of this was quite manifest; for it was distinctly understood, that if an application should be made to parliament, it would be advisable to have a clause inserted, that the by-law should not have any retrospective effect. It was, however, going a little too far to suppose, that if that hon. gentleman should again present himself as a candidate for the directory, that no exception would be made to him on the ground of his holding an office under government. This was looking a little too far into the womb of time, if gentlemen supposed that the hon. gentlemen would be re-elected at all events. He (Mr. K.) was not disposed to enlarge upon the question, although the mischiefs which the measure was intended to obviate were quite manifest. He, however, concurred with an hon. gentleman, who stated, that it might happen that a member of the board of control might become one of the directors. He (Mr. K.) would just submit, for the information of proprietors, who might not recollect at this moment, that, by the act of queen Anne, directors of the Bank of England were excluded from becoming directors of the East India Company. This furnished abroad an irresistible precedent, in point of analogy, for the present purpose. If it was improper to admit directors of the Bank of England into the executive body of the company, upon the supposition of their having too close a connection with government, *a fortiori*, how much stronger was the objection to actual servants of the crown. It was incumbent, therefore, upon the proprietors, if they had any regard for the independence of the company, that they should interpose their best exertions on behalf of a measure so well calculated to attain that object. There was no saying where the influence of the crown would stop, if it were at all permitted to directors to hold situations under government; for if one or two gentlemen were allowed without question to hold appointments under government, why might not the whole body of directors enlist themselves under the banners of the crown. The object of the present measure was so strong in principle that it could hardly be resisted for a moment. If the proprietors could not obtain the object of their wishes in that room, it was highly probable that the matter would

come under the consideration of parliament, and that too, in a matter much less honourable and satisfactory to the court than if they themselves came to an unanimous resolution upon the question. Beside this, the concurrence of the court of proprietors in the measure, would carry more credit to the public, than if the subject was brought forward under other circumstances in parliament. He concurred in the sentiments expressed by his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Jackson), against the supposition, that this measure was brought forward from any personal considerations. It certainly was very hard upon the committee, who acted thus honourably in the service of the proprietors, that they should be subjected to the imputation of personal motives, when they came to a declaration of the impolicy of allowing servants of the crown to become members of the court of directors. The injustice of this observation was the more obvious, when it was very well known that the measure was not intended to have a retrospective influence. The committee had acted upon broad and general principles, and he was quite sure, that if they had imagined their proceedings would give any personal uneasiness to the hon. director alluded to, or that any previous communication with him upon the subject would have been acceptable, most readily would they have taken such a course as was most agreeable to that hon. gentleman. Really no one but himself could have imagined that the proceedings of the committee were aimed at him; for certainly the committee themselves were not influenced by any such motives as were attributed to them. Had the hon. gentleman given the slightest intimation, that their proceedings were painful to him personally, they would certainly have worded their communication, in such a manner, as that it could not by possibility be construed into an allusion to the hon. gentleman. If the friends of the hon. director had any doubt upon the subject, he (Mr. K.) was perfectly ready to concur in any resolution of the court, exculpatory of the hon. director who now held the office, and stating, that the court had no reason to find fault with his conduct during the time he held the office. He (Mr. K.) should be extremely happy to concur in any resolution, which the friends of the hon. gentleman might think necessary to his exculpation. Had not the subject been taken up by the hon. gentleman's friend (Mr. Maberley), he (Mr. K.) would have been happy to do justice to the character of the hon. gentleman, which it was erroneously supposed had been called in question.

The Chairman said, that for the order of the proceedings of the court, he should

like to know, in the first place, what the proposition was which was actually before the court.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said there was no question.

The *Chairman* observed, that the course which the proceedings had taken was this:—It stood as a motion before the court, "that the court do agree in the supplementary report of the committee of by-laws." Now that motion should either be agreed to, or withdrawn; for until that was done, there was no motion properly before the court. If the object of the hon. gentleman who spoke last, in submitting the resolution he suggested, was to bend the attention of the court to the present subject, it appeared to him (the *Chairman*) that his object would be equally effected by withdrawing his resolution; for the subject had been fully considered by the committee of by-laws, which was composed of proprietors, and that committee had made their report, which had been read; and it appeared to him (the *Chairman*), that the report of that committee would have the same effect as a resolution founded upon it.

Mr. *Kinnaird* explained, and said, that the reason why he had thought such a resolution necessary, was, from the circumstance of the report having been made by the committee before the information was received from the directors, respecting the opinion of the learned lawyers upon the legality of such a new by-law. Had the report come before the court, unconnected with the legal opinion, his (Mr. K.'s) resolution would certainly have been unnecessary. But having this legal difficulty interposed in the way of the court, so as to prevent their carrying the proposed new by-law into enactment, he had thought it necessary to suggest the resolution which he had submitted. Otherwise he should not have thought it expedient, or necessary, to submit such a proposition. Upon consideration, however, it appeared to him, that the supplementary resolution of the committee of by-laws would have the effect he proposed, without calling upon the court to form a resolution of the like import.

Mr. *Maberley* contended that the resolution suggested by the hon. gentleman would be quite unnecessary, even for the purpose for which he was disposed to recommend it; for as it would be requisite to apply to parliament to obtain this by-law, and supposing his hon. friend (Mr. *Lindsay*) should stay in the direction for three years, it would be another year before this by-law would take place; and therefore the hon. gentleman's resolution, in favour of his friend, would be wholly unnecessary on that ground.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, that what the hon.

gentleman who spoke last had stated, was the very reason why he (Mr. K.) thought it necessary that the resolution should pass; for if a year should elapse before the proprietors could get an act of parliament, that was a reason why, even during that year, the power of the crown should be stopped, by preventing its servants from holding seats in the directory. If the act of parliament were to take place within three months, he (Mr. K.) should not think the resolution necessary; but, under the circumstances of the case, seeing that some mischief might be done, even during the coming year, he did think the resolution necessary.

The hon. Mr. *Elphinstone* said, that the proposition of the hon. gent. who spoke last should not be entertained without due notice. It was not the practice of the court to take up motions of such a kind without due and regular notice.

Mr. *Houwerth* submitted, that the best way of coming to a proper conclusion of the present debate, was, to postpone the subject until some day when the town should be full, and there was a numerous attendance of proprietors; for as a great many gentlemen were either going, or had gone out of town, there was no prospect of having a full court until the next season. It would be better therefore to postpone the matter for the present, and in the mean time, the subject, taken altogether, might be turned over in the minds of gentlemen who were then prevented from giving their attendance. What had already taken place could certainly do no harm, and he was prepared to say that when the subject came to be fairly and fully considered, the recommendation of the committee would be found to be bottomed in good sense and constitutional principles; and he was persuaded, that an unanimous concurrence in their sentiments would be the result. No doubt the court of directors would fix a day for the confirmation of the by-laws, which had already passed that morning, and when that day arrived, the proposition for the further consideration of the present measure, might be appointed for some other occasion, as the convenience of the court of directors might suggest.

Mr. *R. Jackson* concurred with the last hon. member, who spoke from within the bar (Mr. *Elphinstone*) in thinking, that it was not competent for any gentleman to submit a proposition of the kind alluded to without due notice. The convenience and regularity of the court's proceedings, required that such a regulation should be adopted. It was competent, however, for the hon. chairman of the committee to give notice on a future day, that he should move such and such a resolution. This notice might be given on the next meeting which should take place

for the further consideration of the by-laws; and certainly he (Mr. J.) might safely say, that whatever the report of the committee might be upon this subject, there could be but one opinion as to the propriety of the measure. It was, however, not likely that any practical determination could be formed, until the first court immediately before Christmas, when the season for business would recommence. Indeed it would be hardly possible to have the subject fairly submitted to the proprietors, until that period should arrive.

The *Chairman* expressed himself exceedingly desirous to consult the convenience of the court, and when the next meeting should take place, for the confirmation of the by-laws passed on that day, it would be competent for the hon. gent. to give notice that such and such a proposition would be brought forward. The court might meet again in a week, a fortnight, or three weeks, or at the earliest period, in order to confirm what had been just adopted, and upon that occasion, notice might be given of a proposition for going to Parliament, and carrying the intended purpose into legal effect.

Mr. *Howorth* said he would most readily acquiesce in any encouragement which appeared most honourable to the court. The next general court which would meet upon the transaction before them, would be a court called merely *pro forma*, for the confirmation of the by-laws upon the table. Whenever that period arrived he should feel it to be his duty to give notice of a resolution of the court, to adopt the communication made by the committee of by-laws upon this important subject.

The *Chairman* intimated that the court of directors intended to order the assemblage of a general court for that day week, in order to confirm the business of this day. On that occasion the hon. gent. who spoke last might come forward and give notice, that on a future day, his motion would be taken into consideration.

Mr. *Howorth* said he had no possible objection to this arrangement.

MAJOR HART'S CASE. FURTHER PAPERS.

Mr. *Howorth* rose again and said, that there was a subject in which he was particularly interested, as well for the honour of the company as for the character of the directorial body, with respect to which, he begged shortly to call the attention of the court. He understood that papers had been published since the court had come to the resolution relating to the mandamus in Major Hart's case. He likewise understood that there were also further documents upon the subject of the case of Colonel Macaulay. As it appeared

to him to be right that the proprietors should come to a full understanding upon the subject, he thought that these papers should be printed for the use of the proprietors. The object he had in view, in desiring that these papers might be printed, was to take into consideration, the conduct of the executive body in the late transaction between them and the board of controul. That subject had given rise to a great variety of opinions, but there was but one sentiment in that court, upon the merits of the court of directors. It remained yet for the court to pass a vote of thanks to their executive body for their conduct in that business, and also to confirm their proceedings. He (Mr. H.) thought their conduct highly creditable, while the duty imposed upon them must have been painful and galling. Although the result of the transaction in question was past remedy, yet it remained for the court to canvass the grounds upon which the proceedings took place. Considering therefore, that the papers to which he alluded were of considerable importance to that object, he concluded by moving—

“That the letter of Major Hart to the secretary of this company, of the date of the 22d of April, 1816, together with two other documents accompanying it, be printed for the use of the proprietors,” and “That two letters from Colonel Macaulay, dated the 27th May, 1815, addressed to General Lord Harris, and transmitted to the court of directors, be also printed for the use of the proprietors.”

The *Chairman* said that before he put the question, he would take the liberty of stating that the directors had certainly

but it had been thought advisable to refuse the publication of them, lest they should tend to excite irritation, without producing any useful result. The directors therefore, did not chuse to make themselves instrumental to such a purpose. This observation, however, had reference only to Major Hart's letter. It however after this communication, the court of proprietors should determine to have the letters printed, of course the directors would make no resistance.

Mr. *Freshfield* said, he felt great difficulty with respect to the motion as it at present stood. He begged, however, to correct a mistake on the part of the mover, with respect to the date of the letters from General Macaulay to Lord Harris. Instead of the 27th of May, the date was the 23d of that month. Certainly he (Mr. F.) had himself intended to move for the production of these letters, and to follow up that motion by ad-

price of the rice. It was only in this way that he (Mr. F.) felt it of importance to ask the court of directors, that they should lay the letters in question before the court of proprietors, provided those letters were not of a description improper, from their language, to be made the subjects of public notoriety. With these observations he should not trouble the court any further; but he hoped the hon. gent. would not press his motion in its present unqualified terms. Caution ought to be used, as he said before, in making public any matters which would only tend to excite irritation, without conducing at all to the ends of public justice. Certainly it appeared to him, that Col. Macanlay's letter might be published without any harm being done; but he hoped that the hon. gent. would make some limitation as to the publication of the other; more especially, as the hon. gent. had intimated an unwillingness on the part of the court of directors to give publicity to these letters. The hon. chairman had distinctly said that it was not safe to publish them.

The *Chairman* begged to say, that with respect to the *safety* of publishing the two sets of letters, the respective gentlemen had published them themselves; and therefore, the court of directors could have no difficulty upon that point. With respect to the other point, the situation of the business at the other end of the town had concluded by the directors receiving a *mandamus*, in consequence of which, they had sent out a dispatch worded in such terms, not as they approved of, but worded in such a way, as they thought it their duty to adopt; and which they conceived, in fulfilling their duty, they were bound to send out.

Mr. *Freshfield* said, he was perfectly aware, that the company were absolutely concluded as to the extent of the *mandamus*; but there was still a question, as to the mode in which the government of India were to act upon that *mandamus*: and the court of proprietors had a right to expect, that the directors would give them such an account of the mode of investigating the claims of Major Hart, as should appear to them to be satisfactory. This officer was to gain no profit,—there was a high price mentioned, considerably above the prime cost; and therefore, it was fit, that the proprietors should know how the accounts were to be adjusted.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he did not altogether concur in the propriety of the motion of his hon. friend, for the publication of these letters. The letters in question being principally between gentlemen equally interested in the subject, it was very likely that many acrimonious expressions, not connected with the main subject before the court, would be found

contained in them. He hoped, therefore, that his hon. friend, upon reflection, would not require the publication of either Major Hart's or Colonel Macaulay's letters. For if they were printed, they would necessarily put upon the court a very painful task; for it was hardly possible for any human being, connected with either of the gentlemen, not to feel concerned for the manner in which the subject was treated. He (Mr. J.) apprehended, that both these letters were in the hands of every proprietor around him; for certainly they had been made very public, and those gentlemen who had seen them, could not but observe, that they were merely personal letters, between the parties, directed to a third person and not at all connected with the main question. As to the main question, that, to a certain degree was now at rest; and deferring as he certainly did to his hon. friend, in all other points, he did not see the necessity for publishing these letters. The contest between the company and the board of control had ended with a *blow*, and the directors had now no choice. The thing was done, and could not be remedied. It was a perfect mockery, now to enter into such a discussion as was recommended by his hon. friend; for, the dispatches to which these letters related, were actually sent out to India. The point was completely settled, and the directors, in obedience to the *mandamus*, had sent out dispatches directing the attention of the government of India to the mode of regulating the price to be given Major Hart. They could not send out further dispatches without the sanction of the board of control. Indeed he might say that the dispatch which had been sent out was the act and deed of that body. They had given their final directions, and the court of directors having had no choice they had submitted to the *mandamus*. Seeing no good to be derived in ripping up this question again, but thinking that there was a great deal of harm in so doing; he begged to recommend to his learned friend, the propriety of withdrawing his motion for printing these letters.

Mr. *Howorth* in explanation said, that his only object in urging this motion, was, with a view to two considerations; first, as to the character of the company at home, and secondly as to their authority abroad. He thought that the natural effect which would be produced by the principle upon which this *mandamus* proceeded would be, if it was suffered to go farther, to establish an acknowledged right in the board of control to interfere with the pecuniary concerns of the company. It was of very deep importance that the minds of the proprietors should be fully informed of all the bearings of

the question with a view to its due consideration. For this purpose he thought that the letters in question were worthy the attention of the court, and therefore, he proposed, that they should be printed for its information. He had no wish to put upon the directors the disagreeable duty of *sifting* these letters, in order to see, what ought or ought not to be published. His only object was to defend the company from encroachment at home, and to maintain its character abroad.

Mr. Dreire opposed the motion for printing the letters, because he thought the question of Major Hart's claim was put at rest, by sending out the dispatches

to India in pursuance of the *mandamus* from the court of King's Bench.

The *Chairman* begged to say, that if the court decided upon the publication of the letters, they ought to be published in *toto*; for although a great portion of them was not connected with the question, yet it would be putting upon the directors an invidious duty to make selections of such parts as they might think free from objection. He therefore submitted that if it was fit to print them at all, they should be printed altogether.

The question was then put and carried in the affirmative.—*Adjourned.*

[The Debate of 10th July in our next.]

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. 11. On Monday morning, his Excellency the right honourable the governor general landed on his return from the Upper Provinces, under a salute of nineteen guns from the ramparts of Fort William. At an early hour the European and native troops in garrison were drawn out, and formed a street on the road from Chandpal Ghaut to the north west gate of the Government House in the following succession; the light company of his Majesty's 22d foot, next the Ghaut; his majesty's 59th and 72d regiments; the seapoy guards on the left next the gateway, and the grenadier company of his Majesty's 59th on the steps of the Government House.

Lord Moira, on landing, was received by the chief justice, the lord bishop, the members of council and judges of the supreme court, Major General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. attended by the officers of the general presidency, and garrison staff; a number of civil and military servants of rank, with many of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta; and each corps, on his Excellency reaching its right, presented arms, the band playing a march and the colours dropping as his lordship passed.

Many of the principal civil and military servants partook of a breakfast at the Government House.

His Majesty's 14th regiment of foot, under the command of Colonel Watson, embarked for Cawnpore on the 30th ultimo, in the boats which conveyed his Majesty's 66th to the station of Dinapore.

There are at present in the river Hooghly, one hundred sail of ships, measuring upwards of forty thousand tons; besides a great number of dhonees and other small craft,

On Thursday last, a beautiful and well-built ship was launched from the yard of Captain Mathew Smith; she is called the *Zenobia*, of 535 tons, and is the property of Henry Williams, Esq. she will take in a cargo for England, and is commanded by Capt. Pelly.

Apprehensions were lately entertained of the importation of a malignant fever known to have been lately destructive in some of the ports of the Red Sea. Government, with the view to prevent the possibility of this apprehended danger, has appointed Mr. surgeon Williams to examine the crews of ships entering the port, which may arrive from parts of Asia where disease prevails. Mr. Williams and Mr. Thriepland, police magistrate, left town on Saturday for Saugor, where they will remain on board the John Shore buoy vessel. A guard of an officer and sixty sepoys attend the magistrate and will remain on board the schooner.

The festival of the Doorga Pooja is now celebrating with all the usual concomitants of clamour, tinsel, and glare. The houses of the wealthier Bengalees are thrown open for the reception of every class of the inhabitants of this great city; and the hospitality so generally displayed, is worthy of every praise which it is in our power to bestow. We had no opportunity on Monday evening of discovering in what particular house the attraction of any novelty may be found, but from a cursory view we fear that the chief singers Nik-hee and Ashroom, who are engaged by Neel Munnee Mallik and Raja Ram Chunder, are still without rivals in melody and grace. A woman, named Zeenut, who belongs to Benares, performs at the house of Baid Nath Baboo, in Joro Sanku.

Report speaks highly of a young damsel, named Fyz Bokhsh, who performs at the house of Gooroo Persad Bhoos.

The following are the names of the principal natives at whose dwellings the usual entertainments are held. Raja Raj Kisht, Raja Ram Chundr, Baboo Neel Munee Mullik, Gopee Mohun T, hakoar, Gopee Mohun Deb, Budr Nat, h Baboo, Mud, hoo Sood Sandul, and Rup Chund Baboo. This evening is the last of the festival.*

The investiture of the new Knights Commanders of the Bath, by the Governor General, took place at Calcutta, in the beginning of November; when Lieut. Gen. Macdonald, Major Gen. R. Blair, and Major Gen. J. Horsford, received that honourable distinction from the hands of the Earl of Moira, who addressed the Knights Commanders in the following animated speech:—

“Sir Knights,—A commission more gratifying could hardly have been entrusted to me, than that with which the Prince Regent has deigned to honour me on this occasion.

“Justly flattered as you must individually be to have your meritorious devotion to the public service thus recognised, I am sure I shall raise your sensations still higher, by connecting this distinction with the gallant army to which you belong. However you have each of you amply deserved this mark of royal favour, I am not to look upon it simply personal. Indeed, you yourselves would wish to share the boast with your brave companions in arms. I am to regard the extension of this honour to the officers of the East-India Company's troops, as I know the gracious disposition of the Prince Regent intended it, as manifesting a due appreciation of the splendid achievements of those forces. It is an acknowledgment how much the Company's army, in raising the proud arch of this vast dominion, has added to the trophies of our country's glory. It is a generous tribute not only to the valour of the existing army, but to the memory of those elevated spirits, all of whom by their efforts, and many of whom at the expense of their lives, have thus advanced the interests of the British empire.

“The attention shewn in this instance to the Company's officers, is wisely calculated to draw British feelings still more close. But while our self-complacency is soothed, let us not forget the obligations attached to the circumstance. This proof, that the eyes of our sovereign are upon us, ought at once to be an excitement and a cheering contemplation under those exertions which must be un-

remitting on the part of every functionary, civil and military, in this country; for, as nothing but extraordinary energy could have acquired these territories, nothing but the unrelaxed operation of the same principle can retain them.”

19. Last Thursday morning, the Right Hon. the Governor General held a levee in the marble hall of the Government house, being the first time since his lordship's return from the Upper Provinces. We do not remember to have seen one more numerous attended; every person of respectability and distinction being desirous of paying his compliments on the occasion of his lordship's return to the presidency. We observed, among the principal personages, the Hon. Sir E. Hyde Earl, Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Hon. the Member of Council, the Hon. Sir Wm. Burroughs, Bart., Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Blair, Major-Gen. Sir John Horsford, Sir John D'Oyly, Bart., &c. All the officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's civil, military and marine services also attended. His lordship was in good health and spirits, and appears to have derived great benefit from his visit to Hindostan.

— On Tuesday evening a drawing-room was held at the government house, which was attended by a most brilliant assemblage of the beauty, rank and fashion of Calcutta, eager to welcome the return of the Countess of Loudon to the Presidency. When the majority of the party had collected Lord Moira entered the room, accompanied by his staff, and was soon followed by the Countess, most splendidly and elegantly attired, and attended as usual by the Chamberlain, pages, and ladies of the family, in company with whom we observed the Hon. Lady Rumbold. Several presentations took place, as of the recently invested Knights of the Bath, and Ladies lately arrived in Calcutta. After the presentations, the party promenaded the rooms, the bands of the 59th and 72d regiments playing alternately. Two or three card tables were arranged in the south verandah, where his Lordship and the Countess presided in person. Supper was laid out in the marble hall, and after an evening of high gratification and pleasure, the company separated about half past 11 o'clock.

21. Extract of a letter from Capt. Francis Balston, of the ship James Drummond, dated Malacca, Sept. 4, weighing, in company with the Lowjee family.

“We are here, after a tedious passage of twenty-one days from the pilot, having a series of light winds and calms to the eastward of the Andambuts, at

* See a particular account of these festivities in the *Asiatic Journal* for July, page 35.—*Edit.*

tended with strong currents. With pleasure I am happy to say, I have saved the lives of eighteen fellow creatures from a miserable death. Capt. Daniels, Mr. White, two Armenians, and fourteen natives, belonging to a brig called the *Athena*, which was wrecked three days prior on a reef to the southward of the island of Preparis, extending at least twenty miles. This vessel was from Rangoon, bound to Calcutta, with timber, but how they got where I took them from I know not. The poor fellows must have perished had I not seen them; I kept to windward from the pilot, knowing the north east currents ran strong, by which means, having Preparis under my lee, I was able to perform this pleasant task."

Nov. 30. Yesterday morning, the boys and girls of the free school underwent a full examination before the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who expressed much satisfaction at the general progress of their education. After the examination, prizes of books, &c. were conferred on the most deserving.

The Countess of Loudon honoured the meeting with her presence; and amongst other distinguished visitors, we remarked Ladies East and Rumhold, Mr. Middleton, Mrs. Edmonstone, Mr. Seton, Mr. Dowdeswell, &c.

A ball given by Mrs. Edmonstone, on Monday evening, was particularly well attended. The rooms, which are admirably well adapted for the purpose, were just as full as is consistent with comfort. The dancing was carried on with wonderful vivacity, and continued so late as two o'clock; and the company withdrew to an amply furnished supper-table in separate groupes, an arrangement which provided for the complete accommodation of all. In short, we have witnessed no occasion on which the party appeared to derive more real enjoyment from their evening's entertainment.

On the 6th instant, a general meeting of the subscribers to the Native Hospital was held, for the inspection of the yearly accounts of the institution and the election of governors, in lieu of J. D. Alexander and A. Russel, Esq. departed from the Presidency. From the statements laid before them, it appeared that the funds of the establishment are in a highly prosperous state, notwithstanding the considerable number of patients to whom medical aid has been granted during the past year. The total number of patients admitted to the benefits of the hospital, is 12,753, of whom, only a very small portion, amounting to 53, died. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Dr. Wm. Russel were elected governors.

Dec. 31.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. now on the General Staff of this Presidency, to the command of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces serving on the island of Java and its dependencies, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. appointed Commander-in-chief at Bombay.

Jan. 3. On Friday last, as a young man, named Richard Chase, son of a respectable gentleman, formerly of the Military Establishment of this Presidency, was walking in company with a lady, they took in their route a tank, situated in Coliugah, called Nanaka Talloo, the banks of which are rugged, steep and slippery. When they had reached the western bank, the pathway being narrow and declivity great, by some mischance or other, the lady fell into the water, and immediately screaming out for assistance, the young man plunged in after her; but it appeared rose no more: whether he was stunned by the encounter of bamboos or bricks in his fall, or whether he slipped under the bank, it is impossible to tell. Some of the natives living upon the border, hearing the lady's repeated cries, came out to her assistance, ventured into the water, and pulled her out; but she making no mention of the gentleman who fell in after her, no further notice was taken, they withdrew, and she proceeded homewards. The next morning a hat and handkerchief being seen floating in the water, gave rise to a suspicion of somebody having been drowned the evening previous, which was further corroborated by the gentleman's not having returned to his house. Accordingly search was made in a variety of ways on Saturday and Sunday following, but without success. At last, on Monday, application was made to Commodore Hayes for the assistance of one of his divers, who, upon the first plunge, brought up the body of the unfortunate young man, little altered from its natural state, although it had lain so long in the water. It was immediately recognized by his inconsolable wife and other of his friends, who fondly hoped this additional trial would have been also unsuccessful, and thereby cherished the hope which still remained to them, of seeing him alive once more after a temporary absence. His body was taken to a place close by, where it remained under inspection during the day. Several valuable articles were taken from his person and deposited in safe custody to be brought forward in the event of an investigation taking place into the particulars of this unhappy affair. At about eight in the evening, in consequence of directions

coming to that effect, it was finally placed in a coffin by Mr. Hunt's people and removed to the Calcutta burying ground for interment. He has left behind him a widow and several respectable relations to deplore his untimely fate.

Jan. 16.—Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope in the Hon. Company's ship *William Pitt*, for the benefit of his health.

Lady Keir arrived here yesterday, and proceeds with Sir William Keir to Java, in the Hon. Company's ship *Union*, Capt. Johnson. Dr. Keys goes in the same ship.

Major-Gen. Sir William Keir, K. M. T. arrived here on Saturday, and received the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William. The general proceeds immediately to Java to assume the command of the forces in that island and its dependencies.

By the General Order of the 29th instant, Roger Keys, Esq. M. D. Presidency and Marine Surgeon on this establishment, is appointed Superintending Surgeon in the island of Java.

We understand T. Abraham, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed a Member of Council of the Government of Java, in the room of Mr. Hope, who proceeds to England on account of his health.

Letters from Berhampore of the 9th instant, mention that the Hon. Company's European Regiment, consisting of eight hundred men, under the command of Major Broughton, embarked on that day for the Presidency.

Dr. Michael Cheese, late surgeon of the Garrison of Fort William, died on Sunday morning, after a short illness.

Extract from the Log-Book of the ship General Brown :

"Friday, Dec. 1, 1815.—At 4 h. 30 m. P. M. saw a ship to the eastward under jury masts, observing a signal of distress flying, hauled our wind towards her. At 5 h. 30 m. spoke her, when she proved to be the Experiment, Captain Ramsay, from Manilla, in June: was distasted in a squall, off the Mariau Islands on the 24th of September, intends going into Penang, to be remasted, and requested to be reported."

11. In the Supreme Court, Rajoo Ghose was indicted for the wilful murder of Sukhee Busteene. The deceased was, in the night of the 18th of November, found by her neighbours, whom she had alarmed with her cries, bleeding, and with a wound in her throat, of which she died shortly afterwards in the hospital. She repeatedly declared that the perpetrator of the horrid deed was her nephew, the prisoner, who had first robbed her. It was proved that the deceased had defrayed all his expenses, and constantly supplied him with money

and had expressed her intention to leave him master of the whole of her fortune, after her decease. The base wretch, however, incapable of the least feeling of gratitude, determined to outstrip the course of nature, and, by the murder of his benefactor, violently to possess himself of the property hoarded up by her kindness, and held in store for him alone. As avarice was his leading principle, so it seems to have been the immediate prompter of the horrid deed. The deceased wore a golden necklace, and the prisoner finding that he could not get it into his hands by fair means, resolved on her destruction. He stabbed her with a knife in the throat and upper part of the chest. The necklace was found secreted under a chest, and the defence set up by the prisoner, that the deceased had been wounded by falling over a *lota*, was too absurd to be listened to. Guilty.—Death.

Accounts from the north-east frontier, state that the British force assembled in that quarter had been recently augmented by the junction of his Majesty's 66th regiment, and a battalion of the 18th regiment N. I., and might be estimated at somewhat less than 10,000 men. It occupied ground a little in advance of Amowah. The enemy had of late been perfectly quiet. Advices from the Upper Provinces, mention the arrival of Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. at Allahabad on the 17th inst. The gallant General would continue his journey on the 19th, and expected to reach Benares on the 22d, at which place he would probably remain a few days. The General passed Chunar on the 22d, and was in fine health and spirits.

Letters from Almorah of the 8th inst. state, that affairs in that quarter are beginning to assume a very amicable aspect. Almost the whole of the Gorkha force lately stationed at Jhoöl Chat, or the force over the Gogra river into the district of Dottee, had been withdrawn. The ostensible reason for this movement was the sickness of the troops; but this was considered to be a mere feint, as the unhealthy season had long passed by. The province of Dottee is described as entirely barren; without an acre of cultivation to supply the detachments stationed on its northern extremity, to whom every necessary of life was sent from the valley of Nlpal. Early in the present month, a detachment consisting of two companies of the 5th N. I. under Capt. Woodcock and Lieut. Smith; one light company of the 15th N. I.; and one of the 27th N. I., and two companies of the 26th N. I., marched from Almorah to Choupkuyah.

Recent accounts from the station at Sicrora, mention the march of the 1st battalion 11th N. I., under the command

of Lient. Col. R. Fraser, with two 18 pounder battalion guns of his Excellency the Vizier's artillery, and a detachment of Nujeeb troops, for the purpose (by special orders of the Resident of Lucknow), of reducing and levelling the whole of the numerous mud forts in the districts of Baraich and Gwaritch. These mud forts (several of which were considered formidable) were possessed by daring and refractory Zemindars, who long resisted his highness's authority, and had recently the temerity to attack several of his Excellency's detachments, which they defeated and dispossessed of some guns: they not only hired large bodies of troops, but declared themselves independent, and even attacked his Excellency's Amceers, and plundered the adjacent country. It is therefore pleasing to state that the exertions of Lient.-Col. Fraser's detachment have effectually dispersed these daring marauders, taken all their forts, exceeding fifteen, and levelled them to the ground, without any considerable loss. Several of the forts destroyed, had, at different former periods, been attacked by British troops, and cost many valuable lives. The detachment had necessarily to march contiguous to the hills in reducing the forts of Pergoor, Ekowrah, and Mulleepoor, from which route the corps and its camp-followers frequently suffered much by sickness; sometimes from twenty-five to thirty people in a day, were affected with the jungle-fever, from bad stagnated water; in the course of one week, ninety-three of the battalion were in the hospital, and although the fever did not prove fatal, none of those affected recovered until they were sent to cantonments, or some further distance from the hills.

Wild elephants frequently made their appearance in camp at night, without doing mischief; and it was observed by the Mahouts, that they endeavoured to decoy two or three elephants belonging to the detachment into the jungles. When these accounts came away, the detachments were still in the field, and had to reduce four more forts previous to their return to cantonments.

The following is an account of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland, at the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal:—

The Rev. James Bryce, D.D. Chaplain to the Hon. Company's Bengal Establishment. Minister. — James Hare, Esq.; John M'Whirter, Esq.; John Angus, Alexander Wilson, Esq.; elders.

St. Andrew's Church of Calcutta, Kirk Sessions.—The Rev. James Bryce, D.D. Moderator. James Hare, Esq.; John M'Whirter, Esq.; John Angus, Esq.; Alexander Wilson, Esq.; members of session. — Richard Ester Jones, Session

Asiatic Journ.—No. VIII.

clerk.—William Tucker, officer.—
—beadle.

Jan. 17. On the Twelfth Day, the Right Honourable the Governor General and the Countess of Loudon and Moira, gave a grand dinner to a large party of ladies and gentlemen. In the evening the festive ceremonies appropriated to the day were celebrated by Lord Hungerford and Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings and a party of their young friends.

On Monday evening, at five o'clock, the Right Hon. the Countess of Loudon and Moira, with her family and suit, quitted Calcutta to embark for Europe. The Noble Earl and Countess proceeded by land to the Powder Mills, whence they departed at gun-fire yesterday morning, in the *Son Mouchce*, for Diamond Harbour, escorted by Commodore John Hayes, the master-attendant, in the *Philip Dundas* pilot schooner, with the Hastings and Sophia, and numerous other vessels accompanying.

The Countess, children, Lord Hungerford, and Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings, have embarked with her on board the *William Pitt*, Capt. Charles Graham.

31. On Sunday accounts reached town stating the loss of the *Duchess of Wellington*, which was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening in Saugor-roads.

The origin of this sad accident is only a matter of suspicion. The fire burst forth about ten o'clock at night, and burnt with such rapidity that the saltpetre cargo exploded in about ten minutes, and the ship, being shattered and divided, sunk immediately. It is painful to relate that the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew, perished in consequence of the rapid conflagration, which deprived them of the ordinary chances of escape. The pilot, Mr. Turner, and the first and third mates, were engaged in taking off the hatches, in the hope of extinguishing the fire, when the flames burst forth with such dreadful violence, they were compelled to desist, and instantly fled. Mr. Herou, the 2d mate, ran towards the head of the ship, and the pilot with the others towards the poop, on which the pilot was seen standing when the saltpetre in the after-part of the vessel exploded, and destroyed all within the vortex of its fiery gulph. The fate of Mr. William Anderson, and the distress of his brother, Mr. David Anderson, both passengers, proceeding to Java, is afflicting to contemplate. Mr. David Anderson saw his brother after the fire had burst forth, and shook hands with him while he was standing in the shrouds, whence in a few moments he was precipitated into the deep—never to rise again!

The following is a list of the officers and

passengers, which we have reason to believe is quite correct:—

David Kydd, commander, not on board; Car Nimrod, 1st officer, lost; John Heron, 2d officer, saved; H. Volstude, 3d officer, lost; David Anderson, passenger, saved; William Anderson, ditto lost; J. B. Macdonald, ditto, not on board; John Kydd, a child, the nephew of the captain, lost; T. Hodgson, surgeon, saved.

Some of the crew belonging to the *Duchess of Wellington* have been apprehended, and are detained on suspicion of having set the vessel on fire. In most cases where ships are burnt in this river, there has been reason to believe that the *Lascars* (who receive impress money in advance for several benefits) have been instrumental in their destruction. We have lately seen an excellent plan, which is now under consideration, whereby the *Lascars* may be protected from the iniquitous system of extortion so long practised in Calcutta, and the owners of vessels ensured against the frequent chance of loss by fire; as it provides, that in all cases when ships are burnt, the native seamen belonging to them shall be detained to complete their stipulated term of service in some other manner.

"The latest letters from the *Tirraie* relate the continuance of vigorous measures, to enable the army to act with effect before the end of this month. Sir David Ochterlony was marching to join the main army, and had reached Seegrawlee on the 22d instant. It is still the firm belief of some persons in camp, that immediate submission will be the consequences of these warlike measures. All the divisions of the army are in high spirits, and anxious to make the assault of Muckwanpoor, where it is probable the first blow will fall."

Extract of a letter from Bhugwanpoor, dated January 21:—"I am happy to state, that government has determined to prosecute the war with vigour against these faithless mountaineers, before the season for operations is altogether gone past. Sir David Ochterlony will be near Soagullie to-day. Col. O'Halloran has just reinforced this frontier with 1,000 men; and all we now require is an abundant supply of food to enable us to move forward. The sale of the grain at the depots is much to be regretted, but this is no time for reflection on what is past; we must all put our shoulders to the wheel, and endeavour to repair the evil. I trust under our noble leader we shall soon make the Gorkhas repent of provoking the power of the British arms."

In addition to the erection of a Bishop's See in India, with three Archdeacons, two Scottish national churches have lately been instituted; one at Calcutta, and the other at the Presidency of Madras.

The Calcutta prints notice the arrival in the river of the *Elizabeth*, from Hull, with part of the east-iron bridge to be thrown over the Goomty River, near Lucknow.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 31, 1815.—Mr. J. W. Paxton, First Deputy to the Superintendent of Opium.

Mr. L. Kennedy, Second Deputy to do do.

Mr. John Shum, Superintendent of Salt Chakies in Behar.

Mr. Rd. Stacey, to be Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

Nov. 24.—Mr. Thos. Fortescue to the Office of Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

Mr. Hy. Thos. P. insip to the Office of Superintendent of Law Suits.

Dec. 8.—Mr. J. Fendall, Lieut. Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

Mr. G. Saunders, Mint Master at Calcutta.

Judicial Department, Oct. 31.

Mr. John Master, Register of the City Court at Dacca.

Mr. H. Walters, ditto of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. N. Smith, ditto of the Zillah Court, at Dinagapoor.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Dec. 7. Mr. James Unquhart Sherin, to Miss Eliza Cordelia Rothman.

MADRAS.

Oct. 19. According to annual custom, the flag staff of Fort St. George was struck on the 15th, to prepare for the change of weather expected at this time of the year: as yet, there have been no serious indications of a change; on the contrary, the weather, for the most part, has been uncommonly fine, more like the conclusion of the moon-son season than its approach. All the ships, however, quitted the roads; the last, his Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, sailed on Sunday night to seek shelter at Trincomalee.

Nov. 1.—On Tuesday morning the Rt. Hon. the Governor visited his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, at Chepauk palace; and on the following day the visit was returned by his highness. The usual salutes were fired from the Fort saluting battery, and from the palace on these occasions.

Jan. 2, 1816.—The weather since Tuesday last has been unsettled and squally. A very considerable quantity of rain has fallen; which with the late unusually large supply, will afford an ample stock for all the purposes of cultivation, for the ensuing six months. The weather has at times been so threatening as to cause serious apprehensions for the shipping in the roads. The *Indiamen*, however, rode it out in safety, but we are sorry to state, that the *bring Eliza*, Captain Denis, parted from her anchors about three o'clock on Saturday morning. Another, the only one left, was immediately let go, but this was of no avail. The wind was blowing strong, from the eastward at the time, and all endeavours to put

her about, and get her under sail were unavailable. She drifted ashore, opposite to the esplanade, and before daylight, scarcely two of her planks were left together. It is a high consolation, that notwithstanding the darkness of the night and consequent confusion, not a single life was lost. The *Eliza* had recently arrived from Calcutta, with a cargo of wheat, silk, and wine, the former is completely lost; a part of the silk and wine is saved, but considerably damaged. We are happy to hear the property is insured. One of the *Eliza's* cables which broke was of patent iron.

We are sorry to state that the Hon. Company's ship, *Princess Charlotte* of Wales, got aground on the Pulicat shoal, on her way down.

Jan. 27.—The loyalty and public spirit of Madras have been shown in their subscription for the benefit of the widows and children of the brave men who fell at the battle of Waterloo. The committee, it is said, have remitted 4,000*l.* by the ships now under dispatch.

The king of Candy and his family have been landed at Madras, and sent to Vellore. (For an account of his embarkation at Colombo, see page 102.)

Jan. 9.—The following are the particulars which have transpired relative to the loss of the *Windham*, in China.—Whilst proceeding up the river under the charge of a Chinese pilot, she ran on a sand bank abreast of Lintin, but was got off again without material injury. This accident, however, gave rise to some altercation between the *Lascars* and pilot, which ended in an assault upon the latter, in consequence of which he quitted the vessel. Having procured another pilot, the ship continued her progress up the river, until it was arrested by a dangerous and well known rock, situated mid channel just within the mouth of the *Boca Tigris*, upon which she struck. It is usual to place a light upon the rock to serve as a beacon to vessels navigating the river after dark; and it is supposed the loss of the *Windham* as owing to the light having been treacherously removed from this rock to another spot by the first pilot, in revenge for the assault committed upon him. It is reported that the opium and 2000 bales of cotton were saved from the wreck; and that the treacherous perpetrator of all this mischief had been seized by the Mandarins, and was to lose his head for his baseness.

The Bishop of Calcutta has given public notice of his intention to hold a public confirmation at Trichinopoly about the middle of February; from whence we understand it is his Lordship's intention to proceed to Cochin, making in the whole line of his journey across from Madras, very particular inquiries re-

specting the present state of the native Christians, and more especially the Protestant congregations of the missionaries from the London Society for promoting Christian knowledge. His Lordship is not expected to be at Cochin before the latter end of March; about which time; the *Ernaud* from this port, is ordered to be ready to receive him; and it will be therefore, probably, the middle of April before his Lordship can arrive at this presidency.

APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. Col. Josiah Marshall, *Nat. Inf.* to be private secretary to the *Rt. Hon. the Governor*.

Mr. J. H. Baber, Third Judge of the *Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division*.

Mr. John Bird, Judge and Magistrate of the *Zillah of Canara*.

Mr. Charles Fullerton, Assistant Judge in the *Zillah of Chittoor*.

Mr. Ed. Smalley, do do of *Combaconum*.

Mr. John Gwatkin, Secretary to the *Board of Trade*.

Mr. John Babington, Collector of *Sea Customs* in *Malabar and Canara*.

Mr. John Stokes, Deputy Collector of do do.

Madras Courier, Jan. 9, 1816.

Capt. Robt. Hampton, 80th regt. *Bengal Nat. Inf.* to officiate as Agent for the *Bengal Commissariat* at this presidency.

Madras Government Gazette, Jan. 4, 1816.

Feb. 4.—*General Orders.*—*Mr. Assist. Surgeon Archibald Campbell* is permitted to proceed to *Bombay*, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account until the 1st *March 1816*.

Lieut. C. F. Peile, Acting Assistant in the *Quarter-Mast General's office*, is permitted to proceed to *Europe* on furlough for three years.

Lieut. D. Donaldson, 19th *Nat. Inf.* is permitted to proceed to *Europe* on leave of absence for twelve months.

Lieut. A. E. Patulls to take charge of the duties of the *Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufactory*, and *Lieut. John Macdonald* to act as a *Barrack Master* at the *Presidency*, during the absence of *Lieut. Balmain* on field service.

The following officers are appointed to form a committee, to investigate and report upon the causes of the deterioration of the off-reckoning fund, and to revise the clothing of the army at this *Presidency*, viz.

The *General Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Army*, to be *President*.

The *Commandant of Artillery*.

The *Adjutant General of the Army*.

Major Gen. Russ Long 21st *Nat. Inf.*

Major Gen. Charles Rumley, 7th *Nat. Inf.* and

Col. John Dighton, 15th *Nat. Inf.*

Major Waugh, *Paymaster in Mysore*, is permitted to visit the *Presidency*, on leave of absence, until the end of *February* next.

Capt. John Wilson, *Barrack Master* at *Bangalore*, to act as *Paymaster in Mysore*, during the absence and on the responsibility of *Maj. Waugh*.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. N. Cosby, 8th *Nat. Cav.* is permitted to return to *Europe* on sick certificate.

Lieut. Col. Colebrooke, *Deputy Judge Advocate*, is permitted to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent six months from the date of his embarkation.

Brevet Major B. B. Paribb, 7th *Nat. Inf.* is permitted to proceed to *Europe* on furlough for one year.

Lieut. G. W. Aubrey 2d *Nat. Inf.* to *Europe* on furlough for three years.

Lieut. J. P. Ball, 19th *Nat. Inf.* to *Europe* on sick certificate.

Jan. 23.—*General Orders.*—*Lieut. E. Williams*, 3d *Nat. Inf.* is permitted to proceed to *Europe*, on sick certificate.

Ensign Ed. Abell, 7th *Nat. Inf.* is permitted to proceed to *Europe* for one year; and will cease to draw pay from the date of his embarkation.

Feb. 5.—The following appointments, &c. are ordered:—

16th regt. Nat. Inf. Ensign Wm. Mackintosh to be Lieutenant, from the 29th December, 1815, vice Barnes, deceased.

Capt. H. Raynsford, 3d regt. Nat. Cav. serving with the Poonah subsidiary Force, has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon. the Comd of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, arrived at Bombay the 9th Nov. 1815.

2d regt. Nat. Cav.—Senior Captain and Brevet Major F. Walker to be Major, Captain Lieut. Harry Wright to be Capt. of a Troop; Lieut. Pat. Cameron to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Cornet Donald Macqueen to be Lieutenant, from the 15th January, 1816, in succession to Simpson, transferred to the non-effective establishment.

Mr. H. D. Niven having produced an affidavit of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly; arrived at Madras the 28th December, 1815.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 12, the lady of Wm. Cooke, Esq. of a son. At Chicacole, D. C. 22, the lady of Lieut. Smyth, 2d batt. 7th regt. of a daughter.

Nov. 6, the wife of Mr. Conductor Brindley, of a son.

Feb. 4, the lady of Avict Seth, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cuddalore, Jan. 21, the lady of M. D. Cockburn, Esq. of a son.

At Pondicherry, Feb. 24, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fraser, of a daughter.

At the Presidency, Jan. 6. Mrs. Cook, of a son. At Cannanore, Jan. 14, the lady of Major Cookson, of H. N. 80th regt. of a son.

At Cannanore, D. C. 16, the lady of Capt. Pesian Peik, H. M. 89th regt. of twins (boys).

At Quilon, Dec. 13, the lady of the Rev. James Hutchinsan, LL.D. Chaplain of that station, of a son.

At Tranquebar, Oct. 23, the lady of H. J. Tellerup, Esq. of a son.

Oct. 29, the lady of Johannes Narcis, Esq. of a daughter.

At Coimbalore, Sept. 29, the lady of J. Cooke, Esq. of a daughter.

At the Presidency, Nov. 4, the lady of Lieut. Col. A. Truth, 15th regt. of a son.

At Vepery, Oct. 17, Mrs. Sherman, of a son, her 12th child.

At the Garden-house of A. Stewart, Esq. Jan. 7, the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth MacGregor Murray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1, Henry Oakes, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Eliza, daughter of the late Charles Marstone, Esq.

At St. George's Church, Jan. 15, Major J. Lindsay, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Diana Bunbury.

Lately, Lieut. Dowden, of the 19th regt. N. I. to Mrs. Gibson.

At Negapatam, Aug. 17, 1815, by the Rev. Mr. Comarar, Mr. E. W. Penman, to Miss Maria C. Sober, daughter of the late Capt. Sober, Commandant of that station.

At Trichinopoly, Nov. 30, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Banks, Lieut. Jas. Malton, 2d batt. 22d regt. N. I. to Miss N. McColly, daughter of Col. A. McColly.

At Trincomalee, Jan. 12, Mr. Sam. Jas. Merchant, to Mrs. Anna Catherine Christina Smith, relict of Mr. Robt. Smith of that place.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 26, by the Rev. D. Ball, James Wyse, Esq. surgeon of the Horse Artillery, to Miss Johnson.

At St. Mary's Church, Oct. 13, by the Rev. Mr. Keating, Mr. John Scepter Alberion, to Miss Sophia Elizabeth McC Calder.

At Pondicherry, by the Rev. Mr. Holsberg, Capt. Richard Daly, of H. M. 34th regt. to Miss Mary Mackay, daughter of the late Dr. Mackay, of this establishment.

DEATHS.

At Rajahmundry, Dec. 8, the infant child of Ensign F. Halteman, 1st batt. 4th regt. N. I.

At the soldiers' quarters in Fort William, Dec. 10, Hew Dalrymple, son of Kirby Dalrymple, Esq.

At Gooty, Nov. 26, Capt. G. H. Braune, 15th regt. N. I.

At Mazingpatam, Dec. 12, Mr. John Starkey, aged 26 years, head writer of the Provincial Court.

At Tranquebar, Oct. 30, Mrs. Angelica Hermanson, aged 58, the wife of the Hon. Peter Hermanson.

At Coringa Nov. 10, at the house of Capt. M. Pike, Capt. Jacob Johnson, of the 2nd Adm. Moor.

Oct. 19, James Henry, the infant son of Mr. Jas. H. Dance.

Jan. 5, Stephen Muza Shakor, Esq. aged 69.

At Calingapatani, Mr. J. Hill, Owner and Commander of the brig Olive Branch.

BOMBAY.

Nov. 13. Accounts have reached the presidency from Ceylon of a mutiny on board, the brig Sally and Mary, Capt. Duncan, from Calcutta, bound to the Mauritius. The mutineers, it seems, made a desperate attack upon the officers and passengers, during which both the Capt. and Lieut. Robinson, or the 4th Ceylon regiment, were dangerously wounded; they were, however, repulsed; when the ringleader, a Malay, jumped overboard, and the others were secured; the villain is supposed to have reached the shore near Butticaloa, where we trust he will be apprehended, and with his companions in iniquity suffer the just punishment of the law for so heinous a crime. In consequence of the mutiny, the Capt. was obliged to put into Trincomalee.

Dec. 2. Accounts reached the presidency in the course of the week, that an unpleasant disturbance had taken place in the battalion of the 84th regiment stationed at Bangalore; some discontent had been excited, as we are informed, amongst the soldiers in consequence of a regulation relative to the supply of spirits to them, which they did not like. The discontents were however speedily quelled, and two or three of the principal persons concerned in fomenting them have, we hear, been tried by courts-martial, and sentenced to death; and the battalion has been promptly restored to its former state of tranquility and good discipline.

16. On Wednesday se'nnight, William Crozier, Esq. was elected Mayor of Bombay, and G. W. Mignan, Esq. Sheriff, for the ensuing year.

Feb. 10. On the 4th instant, immediately after divine service, the following gentlemen were ordained elders of the Scotch church:—John Stewart, Esq. William Erskine, Esq. John Taylor, M. D. and Hugh Stewart, Esq.

Jan. 20. Almost all the ships which have reached our port are from China. The markets at Canton are more favourable than we expected; the Bombay and China ships have made very favourable voyages, and the cotton which was shipped to China by them, had been sold at as high a price as one dollar, tale six mace.

These ships bring accounts of the death

of Mr. Pattle, one of the senior supercargoes at Canton.

Accounts reached the presidency on Tuesday last, of the arrival of the *Leda*, Capt. Sayer, at Calcutta, after having experienced much severe weather in her passage from China. Capt. Sayer being the senior captain on the India station, will of course hoist his broad pendant as commodore: and it is not improbable that he will shortly visit this settlement.

Several advices concur in stating that great preparations were on foot in the upper provinces for a fresh campaign against the Nepalese. We had hoped the glorious issue of our recent operations against these marauders would have ensured a longer, if not an absolutely permanent, cessation of hostile measures—that the ratification of the treaty of peace, by all accounts embracing stipulations equally founded in justice and moderation, would have been readily accepted at the hand of our government—and that it would have tended to remove all future contention: but the movements of the military forces to and from different posts do very little accord with the nature of the expectations held out. However, the victorious achievements of the British arms, so repeatedly exemplified in our warfare with the native powers, at the same time that they will have great weight with the Nepalese government in daunting a second aggression, gives us every assurance of a speedy termination to hostilities; but if another blow is struck, we may venture to say, that it will be of so decisive a character as will effectually crush their audacious spirit, and reduce them to the harmless condition of the other native powers."

24.—A treaty of alliance, we hear, has been concluded with the state of Cutch, the effects of which cannot fail of proving beneficial to that country, and equally so to its neighbours. A division of Col. East's has been detached, under the command of Lieut. Col. Barcla, to Wazir, for the purpose of reducing that uncivilized province to the authority of the Rao of Cutch, its legitimate sovereign, and of destroying all the fastnesses which afford protection to the banditti, whose depredations have proved so destructive to the territories of the Gnyecawar and the Paishwa. We hear that the fortress of Concakote has already unconditionally surrendered to the government of Cutch, and that its fortifications have been razed to their foundation.

A force, under the command of Col. East, had entered the province of Cutch, for the purpose stated in the proclamation, (See *Asiatic Journal* for July, page 101,) and had taken Anjar, situated about two marches from Bhooj, the capital of Cutch, to which place, we understand the force was to advance. It was intended to have

moved directly to the capital, but the enemy having had recourse to the diabolical expedient of poisoning the wells and tanks, situated in the route, Col. East deemed it prudent to secure Anjar, which surrendered after a breach had been effected by the batteries, which played on the fort from 10 in the morning till 2 in the evening. Every measure had been adopted to warn the chieftains of Cutch against the consequences of adopting a system of destruction not justified by the law of nations. The villagers, much to their honour, communicated the circumstance to our officers, and the tanks having been searched, bags of arsenic were found, which had been thrown into them to poison the water. Cornet De Lancy of his Majesty's 17th dragoons, we are concerned to hear, has lost his right arm by a shot from the fort. We have not heard of any other casualty.

The treasure left by the late Bhoo Begum, is stated to amount to the enormous sum of twenty crores and thirty-five lacs of rupees.

Commodore O'Brien has seized the Hon. Company's ship the *Ernauld*, in consequence of her not being possessed of a certificate of registry; and the case will be brought before the Vice Admiralty Court in the course of a few days. The provisions of the registry act which received the royal assent on the 26th of June last, will fully protect the *Ernauld*.—The act expressly providing, that ships built within the limits of the Company's charter, for the purpose of carrying on trade, solely within those limits, do not require registry; whilst ships intended for trade beyond those limits not being registered have time allowed, that is till the 1st of July 1816, to obtain a registry. Even, however, if this enactment had not passed, we question whether the navigation laws which have chiefly for their object, the encouragement of British seamen, ever extended to ships trading from port to port within the limits of the Company's charter, navigated by *laccars*. If the registry acts were intended to extend to India, the legislature rendered a compliance with their provisions impracticable, by omitting to appoint officers to grant the registry; an omission which has been supplied by recent enactment.

The seizure of the Hon. Company's ship *Ernauld*, has called forth the following remarks, which we copy because they may be instructive to our mercantile readers:—

"The *Sullimany*, Capt. Saxpitch, arrived off this port from China, on the 28th ult., when she was boarded by Commodore O'Brien, in H. M. ship *Corwallis*, and detained by him upwards of thirty six hours, he not being satisfied with the licence granted by the Supra-cargoes in China, permitting that ship to receive

on board tea; after that period, however, he was satisfied with its sufficiency and her gave up. Not so, however, with the Company's ship *Ernaud*, which he also detained, and sent her in; but from a different cause, namely, her never having been registered, and her not being enabled to produce to him, any other document than the sailing instructions from the Superintendent of the Marine here to the Commander. We leave you to make your own comment on the transaction, which has caused here much bustle and speculation, as to the ultimate result. We cannot, however, but remark, that this disposition evinced to seize and detain every vessel, where they may be borne out by any trifling information in the papers, renders it highly necessary that all those interested in shipping, should be more than usually circumspect, to frustrate such intentions and proceedings. The uncertainty is still off the point, and we expect to hear of further annoyances from the same quarter, at least in regard to the licenses for tea, little is to be apprehended in consequence of your kindness in mentioning the opinion of your Advocate-General."

It is further remarked, with regard to the *Ernaud*:—

"But if the point were at all doubtful in former years, it is now placed beyond the possibility of dispute by the act passed on the 28th June last, commonly named the India Built Shipping Act, of which the third section is so much to the purpose, that we cannot refrain from quoting it, although the whole was published by us in one of our recent numbers.

"III. Provided always and be it further enacted, that nothing in this or the said recited acts, or in any other acts contained, shall subject any ship or vessel, built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the said Company, which shall not be of the burthen of three hundred and fifty tons; or any ship or vessel built within the limits of the charter of the said Company, now the property of any of his Majesty's subjects within the limits aforesaid, and employed in trade as heretofore, solely within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope; or any ship or vessel which now is or at any time before the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be building within the limits aforesaid, on account of any of his Majesty's subjects within the said limits, and shall be employed in trade solely within the said limits, including the said Cape of Good Hope, to any penalty, forfeiture, disability, or impediment, by reason of such ship or vessel not being registered, and not being British built, or to affect the property or any transfer of property in any such ship

or vessel as aforesaid, which shall not be registered."

"It is difficult to imagine that if the document were before the legal authorities at Bombay, any doubt could be entertained by them on the subject; and from knowing that the copy of the act, now before us, was only received by one of the latest ships from Europe, we are inclined to believe that it could not have reached Bombay at the time of this unfortunate occurrence."

Jan. 20. On Friday last, the first annual sale of opium took place at the Company's Godowns, when the undermentioned quantity was disposed of.

Behar, chests.....	1,691
Benares, do	421

Total

2,115
The Patna produce averaged 1,988 14 0 and that of Benares 1551 9 1 per chest; falling considerably short of the prices fetched at the sale of 20th February last, which averaged for Patna, 2,275 13 8; and for Benares, 2,114 12 4. The purchasers were chiefly natives.

A few days ago, the requisite documents relative to the state of the Union Society up to the end of October, were laid before the managers by Messrs. Mackintosh, Filton, and Mac Clinlock agents of the institution. They presented a very favourable view of the present state of the funds of the society; which including all previous casualties ascertained at the time of the report being drawn up, gave the value of eventual shares on lapsed lives, at sicca rupees 9,013 14 6 each. Taking these shares at the fair calculated value, at which they had been held out to public estimation, the funds shew a surplus of sicca rupees 65,758 6 9.

— Of late, fogs have been much more prevalent than they usually are at so early a period of the cold season. They are productive of much inconvenience and danger to persons traversing the streets by night. On Friday evening, as John Hall, Esq. and Dr. Russell, were proceeding from Chowringhee to Calcutta, they encountered a heavy stream of fog at the corner by which Park-street joins the Chowringhee road, and such was the darkness of the night, that their coachmen were overturned in the drains skirting the street. Luckily, the ladies and gentlemen within the carriages received no injury.

Passengers per H. C. Ship David Scott, from Bombay.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. White, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Baber, Miss Staley, Major Hanna, Capt. Feinynghough, N. I. Lieut. Brown, 80th Regt. Lieut. Young, Lieut. Antony, Mr. Watson, Mr. Davis.

Passengers per Ship Carmarthen.—Mrs. Baird, Miss Logan, Mrs. Baker,

Mrs. Young, two Mrs. Brakenbury's, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Brackenbury, Fraser, Tipton, Nash, Kendall, Jarvis, Graham, Strangeways, Riddell, Keith, and 13 children.

Arrivals.—Surgeon R. B. Perriu, Lieut. Liston, 56th Regt. Capt. Staunton, G. B. Capt Briggs, assistant resident at Poonah.

General Orders.—*Bombay Castle, 15th Feb. 1816.* By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.—

Capt. David Campbell, of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1816. The following appointments are ordered to take place.

General Staff.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Johnson, to be Quarter Master General, vice Wilson gone home. —Date of appointment, 14th Feb. 1816.

Capt. and Brevet Major Andrew Aitchison, to be Adjutant General, with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel. Capt. W. L. Carpenter to be Deputy Adjutant General, with the official rank of Major, and Capt. J. Kinnersly, to be Assistant Adjt. General.—Date of appointment, 14th Feb. 1816.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council takes this occasion to express the favorable sense he entertains of Lieut. Col. Llewellyn's merits and services as an officer, during the period he has conducted the duties of Adjutant General.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. Aitchison to be Adjt. General, vacating the office of Agent for Clothing the Army; Lieut. Col. Llewellyn is appointed to that situation.—Date of appointment 14th Feb. 1816.

Lieut. Col. Aitchison, in virtue of his appointment of Adjt. General, and Lieut. Col. Johnson, in virtue of his appointment of Quarter Master General, will take their seats respectively as Members of the Military Board.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe, or three years from the date of his embarkation, to Brevet Lieut. Col. and Capt. W. Cowper of the Engineers, the Commissary General.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Baker, Assist. Commissary General to be Commissary General, and Capt. Hull, the Deputy Quarter Master General to be Assistant Commissary General in the Deccan, vice Lieut. Col. Cowper, resigned.—Date of appointment, from the date of Lieut. Col. Cowper's embarkation.

By order of the Right Hon the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH, Sec. to Gov.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 4, 1815.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. John J. Smith, of the 5th Regt. Nat. Inf. to the command of the Garrison of Broach, in the room of Col. Urquhart. The appointment to have effect from this date.

Nov. 9.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Lieut-Colonel Hunt's resignation of the command of the Garrison of Tanwah, and to appoint Major Wm. J. Eldridge of the H. C. Regt. of European Infantry to that situation.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in the 8th Regt. Nat. Inf. in consequence of Major Wm. Burke having been permitted by the Court of Directors to retire from the service.

Eighth Regt. Nat. Inf. Capt. J. Dymon to be Major, Capt. Edw. Jones to be Captain, and Lieut. H. L. Anthony to be Lieutenant, vice Burke retired; Capt. Edw. Pearson to be Captain, and Lieut. J. Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice J. T. Jones, deceased; Capt. Lieut. G. Lay, born to be Captain, Lieut. J. Snodgrass to be Captain-Lieutenant, and Ensign S. F. Penley to be Lieutenant, vice Edw. Jones, deceased.

Nov. 10.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Palmer to the Medical superintendence of the Field Force under the command of Col. East, from the period he may join it, with the head quarters of the European regt. the corps to which he belongs.

Nov. 16.—The Cadets arrived by the Carmarthen are promoted to corps as follows:—Artillery—Cadet Geo. Rose Lyons to be Lieutenant Fireworker from the 8th inst. until further orders.

Infantry—Cadet Francis Sharpe to be Acting Ensign from the 8th inst. until further orders.

Nov. 17.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the Corps of Engineers, to the situation of Deputy Quarter-master-general to the force under the command of Col. East, and to the charge of the Department of Guides; and Capt. Stanish, the Brigade-Major, to the force under Col. East, to be Dep. Adjut. Gen. of that force.

Nov. 18.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Assistant Surgeon Thomas Marshall, to the Department of Revenue Survey in Guzerat, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Kemball.

Jan. 22, 1816.—The following appointments are ordered to take place.

1st Batt. 9th regt. Nat. Inf. Lieut. Geo. Moore, to be Adjutant, vice K. Andall resigned; Lieut. D. Hogarth, to act as agent for gun carriages, in the room of Capt. Russell, until further orders.

Jan. 27.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Alex. Tazze on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, subject to the approval of the Hon. Court, or until further orders.

Feb. 3.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign Jopp, to retire from his situation in the Department of the Revenue Surveyor.

Under this arrangement, Lieut. Dashiwood, the junior of the two officers temporarily attached to that Department, under date the 6th Oct. 1814, has been removed.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major James Loughran, of the bat. of Artillery, to the situation of Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, in succession to Lieut. Col. Wm. Smith, deceased.

Feb. 6.—The following promotions are ordered to take place in succession to Lieut. Col. Smith, deceased.

Battalion of Artillery.—Major Henry Heilmann to be Lieut. Col.; Brevet Major and Capt. James Light to be Major; Capt. Lieut. S. R. Sayer to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. James G. Griffith to be Captain-Lieutenant; Lieutenant Fireworker W. H. Rochfort to be Lieutenant, and Acting Lieutenant Fireworker G. K. Lyons to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Col. Smith, deceased. 1816, Col. Light Col. Hon.

Company's forces, serving under the Presidency of Bombay, having landed this day from the Hon. Company's vessel the *Nearchus*, and become sworn in as Commander in Chief and Second of Council of Bombay, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council orders and directs that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Bombay, obey Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, and that all returns be made to him as Commander in Chief, accordingly.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall is to take his seat as President of the Military Board, in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief.

Feb. 7.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. Charles Tucker, of H. M. 94 Regt. of Light Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp and to act as Military Secretary to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. until further order.—Date of appointment, 6th Feb. 1816.

Feb. 10.—The following appointment is ordered to take place on the personal Staff of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. S. Hallifax, to be Aide-de-Camp.—Date of appointment, 7th Feb. 1816.

Feb. 13.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alex. Towse, to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's surgeon Vestal, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Thomas White.

Feb. 17.—The following appointments are ordered to take place.

General Staff—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Johnson, to be Quarter-master-general, vice Wilson, gone home.—Date of appointment, 14th Feb. 1816.

Captain and Brevet Major Andrew Aitcheson, to be Adjut. General, with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel; Capt. W. L. Carpenter to be Deputy Adjut. Gen. with the official rank of Major; and Capt. J. Kinnersley, to be Assist. Adjut. General.—Date of appointment, 14th Feb. 1816.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. Aitcheson, to be Adjut. General, vacating the office of agent for clothing the army; Lieut. Col. Dwellho is appointed to that situation.—Date of appointment, 14th Feb. 1816.

Lieut. Col. Aitcheson, in virtue of his appointment of Adjut. General, and Lieut. Col. Johnson, in virtue of his appointment of Quart. Mast. Gen. will take their seats respectively as Members of the Military Board.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Baker, Assist. Commissary General, to be Commissary General, and Capt. Hull, the Dep. Quart. Mast. General, to be Assist. Commissary General in the Deccan, vice Lieut. Col. Cowper resigned.—Date of appointment, from the date of Lieut. Col. Cowper's embarkation.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

BIRTHS.

At Hope Hall, Oct. 14, the lady of Capt. Lechmere Russell, of a son.

At Byculla, in December, the lady of R. Stephen Kitson, Esq. of a son.

At Colabah, Dec. 27, the lady of Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, H. C. Marine, of a son.

At Colabah, Dec. 21, the lady of Capt. Thompson, 17th Dragoons, of a son.

At Broach, the lady of Colonel Osborn, of a daughter.

At Colabah, Feb. 13, the lady of John Leckie, Esq. of a daughter.

Jan. 17, the lady of Capt. Delamotte, of a son.

Jan. 30, Mrs. Stephen John Cross, of a son.

At Huntley Lodge, Byculla, Dec. 3, Mrs. Christie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 13, by the Rev. N. Wale, Fortunatus Hagley Pierce, Capt. Commandant of the Horse Artillery, to Harriet Calland Hawkins, daughter of Samuel Hawkins, Esq.

Feb. 23, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Lieut. R. Robertson, Assistant Auditor-General, to Miss Mary Charlotte Selby Boye, daughter of Major-Gen. Boye, Commanding Officer of the Forces.

Feb. 30, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Michael Anderson, Esq. second Officer of the

H. C. ship *Carmarthen*, to Miss Sarah Brooks, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Brooks, Military Auditor General at this Presidency.

DEATHS.

Feb. 15, Mr. George Lumley, Midshipman H. C. ship *Su W. Poltence*.

At Caramah, Nov. 17, Edward Martin, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon on this Establishment.

Dec. 11, aged 64, Pandouring Socajee, one of the principal persons of the cast of Prabhoo, upwards of 28 years an Assistant in the Police Department, during the latter eight years of which he filled the situation of an Interpreter with credit to himself. Both his public and private conduct were such, that his friends cannot but record their feelings as for an irreparable loss.

Mr. Conductor Williams.

Feb. 3, at his house in the Fort, Lieut. Colonel Wm. Smith, of the H. C. Regt. of Artillery, and Commissary of Stores at this Presidency. He was interred with the military honours due to his rank.

JAVA.

Letters from Batavia to the third of August, were received in Calcutta by the Hon. Company's cruiser *Antelope*, conveying the gratifying intelligence, that peace and security reigned throughout the British settlements in that quarter; and noticing the very improved state of the country, and condition of its inhabitants. By this arrival, we are sorry to learn, that His Majesty's ship *Volage*, had been aground on a coral reef off Bantam Hill; she had arrived at Batavia a few days before, in great distress, making six feet water an hour. They were leaving her down at the island of Oorooost, but apprehensions it appears were entertained of their being able to make her seaworthy.

CEYLON.

With a view "to relieve the financial difficulties of Ceylon," "and as a measure of justice to the civil and military servants employed there," His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to enable and direct, that government do receive from them by way of loan, the amount of such savings (the whole not to exceed £10,000) as may be deposited in the treasury of public chests of the colony, or have otherwise accumulated in the island, from the want of means of remittance to England. For which sums, debentures are to be issued bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, the interest payable half yearly at Colombo in the Ceylon currency. The principal of such debentures being made payable in London at the expiration of seven years, should the whole sum subscribed exceed £80,000; but if the amount subscribed does not exceed that sum, the Ceylon government is directed to resume to itself the right of paying off the principal before the expiration of that term, giving to the holders twelve months notice of the same.

INDIA CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, December 5th, 1815.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct the publication, in General Orders, of the following extract from the proceedings of his Lordship in Council, in the Public Department, dated the 1st ultimo, notifying the transfer from that date, of the Clerical Establishment to the controul of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta:—

“ Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council in the Public Department, under date of the 1st Nov. 1815 :—

“ Resolved—That an extract from the Letters Patent, granted by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on behalf of his Majesty, under date the 2d May, 1814, be published for the information and guidance of the Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland subjected thereby to the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, together with the following Proclamation.—*Vide Government Gazette Extraordinary.*)

“ Resolved—That all nominations of the Hon. Company's Chaplains to particular stations under the respective Presidencies do in future originate with the Lord Bishop, and that he be requested to communicate all such nominations to the Governor General in Council, or to the local governments of the respective Presidencies, in order that the necessary instructions for the issue of pay and allowances to the respective Chaplains at the stations to which they shall be severally appointed, may be expedited in the usual manner.

Resolved—That the Clergymen appointed in future to the situation of Chaplain on the establishments of the respec-

tive Presidencies do immediately on their arrival in India, report themselves to the Lord Bishop, or, in his absence, to the Archdeacon of the Presidency at which such clergyman may arrive.

Resolved—That all official correspondence relating to the duties or concerns of the Clergy, be in future carried on with the Lord Bishop, or, in his absence, with the Archdeacons of the respective Presidencies, and that all such correspondence be in future recorded separate in the public department, under the head of ‘ Ecclesiastical Proceedings.’

Resolved—That the Secretary to the Military Department be directed to forward to the Public Department a complete compilation of the existing rules and orders for the guidance of the several chaplains, for the purpose of transmission to the Lord Bishop, for his information, and of enabling his Lordship to prepare such new rules and orders as he may deem expedient for the better management of the Ecclesiastical Establishment confided to his charge by his Majesty's Letters Patent.

“ Resolved—That an extract from the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the Military Department, whence the necessary information is to be transmitted to the Military Authorities at the several stations to which Chaplains are attached. Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Accountant General, with directions to submit to Government such suggestions as may appear to him to be necessary regarding the payment of allowances of the several Chaplains, under the arrangements now adopted.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) “ C. M. RICKETS, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

“ C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.”

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

WAR WITH NIPAL.

The following is an extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated 28th Feb. :—“ Sir David Ochterlony has got through the Saut Forest, and come up with a large body of Goorkhas; accounts of an action are daily expected. Col. Burnett's column attacked, and carried three stockades, the two first without loss, at the last, six men killed, and three. Walcott of artillery, badly wounded.—The army is about

thirty miles from Khatmandoo, but each mile contains mountains and ravines.”

Advices to the 3d of March convey no further intelligence.

The cause of the renewal of the war in Nipal is said to be, the decease of the late sovereign, Rajah Ghur Bahadur Ramesh Sah, a youth of seventeen years of age, (in whose name the authority was exercised by Bheen Singh Thapa) and the accession of a brother of the young prince. The new Rajah, it is reported, is strongly

attached to the Maharattas, and had no sooner ascended the Musnool, than he refused to ratify the treaty, and entered into a correspondence with Scindia and the Berar Rajah.—In this place, it may be offered as a conjecture, that there being, as is known, two parties at the Court of Catinandoo, those of the Tapahs, *Casias*, cultivators or yeomanry, and the Chatras, who are Rajpoots and uncles of the late and present prince (the court party) it is possible the change of politics arises from the depression of the party of the Tapahs.

By letters from Lord Moira it appears, that Scindiah, whose interference in the war is matter of great apprehension, was at Gwalior with his army. That celebrated fortress was ceded to the English by the treaty concluded with the Mahrattas by Lord Wellesley in 1804, and was then considered as the main bulwark of our defences in that quarter. It was, however, afterwards restored to Scindiah by Lord Cornwallis, under express orders from this country. The Madras army, under Col. Doveton, is assembled at Ellichpoor in the Dekkan, in a high state of efficiency, and 30,000 strong. The subsidiary troops of the Nizam and the Peishwa are at Jaulna. These forces are considered adequate to the business of keeping Scindiah and the Rajah of Berah in check; and, besides, the Bombay army is ready to move when ordered.

The movements of the native powers on the side of Lahore and Cashmere, as well as the threatened war in Cutch, have been absurdly mixed by several of the English newspapers with the question of the Nipal and Maharatta wars. They are connected neither geographically nor politically.

WAR IN CUTCH.

The operations of the war in Cutch, have been happily arrested by a treaty of peace with that country. See above ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE, article BOMBAY.

MAHARATTA DICTIONARY.

The fear of a new Maharatta war gives fresh interest to the project of a dictionary of the language of that people, by Capt. Gideon Hutchinson, lately inserted in the Asiatic Journal (vol. 1, page 321). We have seen with pleasure a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the government of Bombay to examine three specimens of the dictionary. In that report, after proposing some alterations in the plan of the dictionary, subjoin, "With these alterations, we beg leave respectfully to submit to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council that the English and Maharatta Dictionary, which Capt. Hutchinson proposes to publish, will be an important acquisition to the stock of

philological knowledge of this side of India, and must prove of great public utility as far as the study of the Maharatta language is concerned.

"These specimens exhibit a wonderful degree of labour, industry and perseverance, and also afford such satisfactory proofs of an extensive and intimate acquaintance with Maharatta, as leave no doubt that the publication of Capt. Hutchinson's work would be of the greatest advantage to those who study a language which on this side of India is very useful, but the acquirement of which, from the want of proper aid, is extremely tedious and difficult."

MADRAS COLLEGE.

It appears from the report of the Madras College for the year 1815, that the examination has been very favourable. Among the foremost names stand those of Messrs. Chamier and Vineash, whose improvement in the study of the Tamul language so far surpassed the other students, that they formed a class of themselves. Mr. Chamier was also first in Telugoo, and had made great proficiency in Persian. Mr. Vineash was the first student who had made himself proficient in the Maharatta language.

Both the above gentlemen received the honorary medal and the reward of one thousand pagodas for their high attainments. The progress of Mr. Hudleston in Tamul, and the rapid improvement of Mr. Bannerman in Hindostanee received the marked approbation of the Board of Superintendence.

Mr. John Babington having received an appointment in the Commercial Department, which required his removal to a great distance from the Presidency, has resigned the office of Tamul translator, and is succeeded by Mr. Richard Clarke.

The gratifying task of recording many other most respectable names of those who received great praise for their acquirements in the several languages of the Peninsula, together with a full copy of the Report, is deferred, for want of space, till the publication of a future number of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Mr. Raffles, has been relieved from the charge of the Government of Java, by Mr. John Fendall, of the Bengal Civil Service, who has been selected to that post by the Supreme Government, according to the instructions of the Court of Directors. The situation of Resident, at Fort Marlboro', reserved for Mr. Raffles by the order of the Court, remains open for that gentleman.

Mr. Raffle's arrival in England, as well as that of the Countess of Loudon and Moira, is noticed under the head of INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Late Java papers contain several flattering addresses

to Mr. Raffles on his departure, which will be inserted in a future number of this Journal.

Mr. Henry Bryne has been permitted to proceed to Madras to practice as a Barrister.

The examination of the Students for Hertford College, was held on the 17th and 24th July, at the India House, when the following gentlemen were admitted:—Messrs. R. Clarke, J. A. Shawe, J. Trotter, R. Dallas, A. Grote, S. Davis, G. R. Garling, H. S. Lane, G. A. Bushby, J. J. Rivaz, H. Harrington, S. Boyd.—The term commenced on the 21st July.

The statue of Marquis Wellesley for the Town Hall of Calcutta, executed by Mr. Bacon in Newman Street, is nearly completed.

The Minden, 74, which is noticed above as destined to India, has been suddenly ordered on the expedition to Algiers, and it is said that she will only land her troops there and proceed on her voyage to the East, but this is by no means certain.

The Prince Regent, has been pleased to grant a year's pay to Col. Mackay, of H. M. 75th Foot, Major Wilson of the 19th Dragoons, and Ensign Mansell of the 78th Foot, in consideration of the severity of the wounds they received while serving in India.

In consequence of a vacancy in the General Staff of the army at Bombay, by the return to Europe of Major-Generals Skinner and Wilkinson, Lord Moira has appointed Major-General Need, of His Majesty's Service, to succeed to the Staff of that Presidency till the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known.

St. George's Church in Choultry Plain, was completed, and licenced by the Bishop in May last; the expense of the structure amounts to upwards of fifty thousand pagodas.

Immediate measures are taking for providing a suitable place of worship, for the Community of the Church of Scotland, at Madras. The site for the construction of the edifice is not yet fixed upon. The difference which existed on this subject at Calcutta, (as noticed in a former number) between the Supreme Government, and the Rev. Dr. Bryce, has been completely and amicably adjusted.

Col. Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras Engineers, has been appointed by the Governor General, "Surveyor General of India". The office of Surveyor General, at each of the Presidencies, has been abolished.

The Madras Government have sent to England for a supply of one hundred hour-glasses, for the use of the several Police Thannas at Madras.

Mr. M. T. Harris has been appointed

Superintendent of Police, on the resignation of Col. Symonds.

The Lord Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta, accompanied by Mr. Abbott, the Registrar, and his Lordship's family has embarked at Calcutta, on board the Cecilia Pilot Schooner, on his Lordship's visitation of the Churches at the other Presidencies.

The Rev. Frederick White, M.A. who went out on board the Cornwallis, has been appointed by the Court of Directors to succeed to the first vacant chaplaincy in the Madras Establishment, on the special recommendation and request of the Hon. Mr. Elliot, Governor of Madras.

Mr. ——— Elliot, son of the Governor of Madras, proceeds to India on the Minden, which takes out Sir John Malcolm.

The punishment of rustication at the College at Hertford, is abolished; but we have not heard what other mode has been proposed as a punishment more suitable to the peculiar nature of that institution.

Robert Orme, Esq. the Company's Solicitor at Madras, has been appointed Registrar to the Archdeaconry of Madras, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Court have ordered the letters of Gen. Macaulay, as well as those of Major Hart, to be printed for the use of the Proprietors. Too much publicity cannot be given to those interesting documents.

The Rev. Archdeacon Monsley has been duly instituted at Madras by the Bishop of Calcutta. His Lordship was expected at Madras when our accounts came away, and was to reside at the house of the naval Commander-in-chief.

Mr. George Saunders has been appointed Mint Master at Calcutta, vice Col. Malcolm Macleod, removed by order of the Court of Directors.

A handsome monument to the memory of the lamented Sir Samuel Hood, the late naval Commander-in-chief, is to be erected in St. Mary's church, at Madras, at the expense of Government.

DINNER TO MR. CANNING.

On Thursday, the 25th July, the East-India Company gave a grand entertainment to Mr. Canning, at the City of London Tavern. Among others who were invited, were his Majesty's ministers, and all the great officers of state, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Wellesley, Earl Powis, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Harris, Lord Morley, Lord Greyville, Bishop of London, Warren Hastings, Esq. Sir George Barlow, Sir Harry Torrens, Sir John Malcolm, Sir James Macpherson, Sir Harry Darnell, Sir S. Auchmuty, General Beakson, Col. Mark Wilkes, Mr. Raffles, Mr. Oakes, Sir W. Burroughs, Mr. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, July 25, 1816.

Cotton.—The favorable reports from Liverpool and Manchester had little effect on the Market last week, the total sales were limited to about 1900 bags; the greater portion of the Bengals were taken on speculation; the ordinary to good, at 12d. a 14d.

Sugar.—There was a greater disposition evinced last week to do business in Muscovades, and the holders were ready to meet the views of the buyers by submitting to a small depression. The refined market continues to decline, the holders still inclined to give way. The demand for foreign Sugars has been so limited for a length of time, the quotations are in a great measure nominal. White was withdrawn at 65s.; the whole of the Whites were then taken in at the same rate, after the first lot, good brown at 64s.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee was general and extensive last week; the prices were a shade higher, with the exception on the fine middling Jamaica. The quotations of East India Coffee are nominal, on account of the extensive sale declared for to-morrow.

Spices.—There appears rather a reviving demand for Spices. The offers for good privileged Pepper were a fraction under our lowest quotation, but the holders were firm at and above that rate; the consequence was, very little business was effected. Company's Nutmegs and Cinnamon find purchaser at our quotations.

Silk.—The prices of East India Silk are nominal, as the Company's rate has begun.

July 10th, 1816.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company of Merchants of England have given notice, "That whereas by the Court's advertisements of the 29th December 1815, notice is given that the Court will hold four general sales of Saltpetre in each year, and that all Saltpetre which may be imported in privilege and private trade in any ship or ships clearing inwards, previously to the 31st of January in any year, shall be sold upon, or as near as may be to the 10th February following, and the like for the Quarterly sales in May, August and November. The Court now give notice, that they find it necessary to inform the importers that the space of ten days, which is above set forth as required to prepare the Saltpetre for sale, is found by practice to be insufficient; and that twenty-five days is the least space of time which will be required between the landing of Saltpetre and the day of sale. The regulations for sales of Saltpetre will therefore stand as follow: The Court will hold four general sales of Saltpetre in each year. All Saltpetre which may be imported in privilege and private trade, in any ship or ships clearing inwards, on or before the 16th of January, in any year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to the 10th of February following. Of ships clearing inwards, on or before the 15th April, the Saltpetre will in like manner be sold on the 10th of May; of ships clearing on or before the 16th July, will be sold on the 10th August; of ships clearing on or before the 16th October, will be sold 10th November. No sales of Company's, or private Saltpetre will be held upon any account, at periods intermediate to those above specified. The Consignees will particularly take notice, that as the above arrangements are chiefly made with a view to their advantage, (the convenience of the buyers being at the same time consulted thereby), they are at liberty to keep back their goods from sale if they see proper: in order to the more complete understanding of their intentions in this particular, the following subsidiary regulations are adopted, viz.—No Saltpetre will be sold, unless the proprietors shall have signified their request in writing, that it may be brought to sale specifying marks and particulars, nor unless such notice shall have been given thirty days prior to the day appointed for that sale: but it must be clearly understood, that earlier notice will be in all cases desirable.—It will also be necessary for the proprietors, when they wish to have samples analysed, to give notice thereof to the Company's warehouse-keeper as

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Off Portland, July 1st, 1816.—Arrivals.—The Lord Eldon, Cowles, from Benconin. The Sir Wm. Pulteney, Dawney, from Bombay; sailed from Bombay 27th Jan.; Tellicherry, 14th Feb.; Point de Galle, 29th February; and St. Helena, 13th May. Passed Gravesend, 4th July.

Passengers per Sir Wm. Pulteney.—Lady Holmes, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Chamber, Major-Gen. Sir George Holmes, Major Carter, 8th; Captain Waters, 17th B. N. I.; Capt. Forbes, 56th regt.; Capt. M'Cauley, do. (died at sea); Lieut. Parr, Bombay European Regt.; Lieut. Ball, 19th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Matland, ditto; Misses F. Holmes, G. Chamber, Masters Carter and Venning.

The David Scott and Cairnathren were to sail from Bombay on the 12th February, and proceed to Tellicherry and Ulap, to fill up with pepper for Europe. Arrived at the Cape from Bombay, on the 13th May.

Off Lynington, July 1, 1816.—Arrived the Wm. Pitt, Graham, and the Lord Melville, Clabb, from Madras. Sailed from Bengal 27th Jan., Madras 8th February, Point de Galle 21st February, Cape 27th April, St. Helena 15th May. Passed Gravesend 4th July.

Passengers per Wm. Pitt.—Rt. Hon. Countess Loudon and Mona, Lord George Hungerford, Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings, Mrs. Lummore, Miss E. Ramsford, Col. Smith, 18th N. I., Capt. Stuart, Lieut. Devere, H. M. 23d Dragoons; Lieut. Barnett, 27th N. I.; Mr. John Riley, civil service; three Misses Swinton, two Masters Plowd n, Master Orde, Miss and Master Clairmont, Master M'Arthur, Hon. Mrs. Baird and two children from the Cape, Rev. Temple Moore, Mr. Mark Roworth, Master and Miss Baird.

Per Lord Eldon.—Miss. Simmons and three children from Madras; Capt. Betts, H. M. 14th Regt.; Lieut. Aubre, H. M. 53d; Lieut. Fitzherbert, H. M. 14th, Lieut. Thompson, H. M. 54th, Mr. George Mackenzie. The Lord Eldon sailed from Madras 4th Jan'y, Benconin 24th February, St. Helena 13th May.

Per Lord Melville.—Sir H. V. Darrell, Lady Darrell and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Welland, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton and two children; Mr. and Mrs. M'Chlock and one child, Capt. Walpole; Mr. John Barnes, surgeon; Mr. Matthews, left at St. Helena; Capt. Manwarung, H. M. 67th regt.; Cornet Rycroft, 8th Dragoons; four Masters Lamb; Misses Matherall, Mac Mahon, and Wilson; Masters Udneys, Wilson, Goulds, and Sialkari.

Deal, 2d July.—Arrived the Cape packet, Agnew, from the Cape.

Portsmouth, 2d July.—The Alcyon, Waters, from Batavia, (bound to Rotterdam) sailed 10th March, and St. Helena 13th May.

Off Brighton, July 3.—The Rose, M'Taggart, and Stratham, Lewis, from Madras and Ceylon. Passed Gravesend 5th July.

The Rose sailed from Madras 27th January, Ceylon 9th February, Point de Galle 14th Feb., Cape 27th April, St. Helena 14th May.

Passengers per Rose.—Mistresses Anderson, Arbuthnot, and Wetherall; Miss Anderson; James Strange, Esq. senior merchant; John Binn, Esq. do.; E. P. Blake, Esq. do.; Dr. Tant, surgeon, retired; Major Oakes, 80th; Major Simpson, N. C.; Capt. Wetherall, Royal Scots; Miss Arbuthnot, three Misses Cotton, Messrs. Taggart, Strange, Cotton, Wetherall, and Arbuthnot.

The Stratham left Madras 27th January, Cape 28th April, St. Helena 14th May.

Per Stratham.—Misses Bowness, Hart, Holford; Miss Carnuthers, Sir W. Burroughs, Bart.; J. B. Travers, Esq.; Harry Mortlock, Esq.; Col. Geo. Bowness, Lieut. Col. Travers, Captains R. Slegg, F. Fullerton, Brodie, Robertson, Douglas, Dr. T. Edwards, Lieuts. G. Aubrey, Raltr, Messrs. Slater, Fletcher, Misses Bowness, Moldsworths, Braham, Ansley, Stevenson, Miss

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815-16.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be adjusted.	To be paid to Downs.
1815.										
15 Nov.	6 Surrey	Rich. Borradaile.	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Cornish	George Waddell	George Barton	Madras & Batavia	1815.	1815.
1816.	6 Europe	Thos. G. Murray	John Mills	Robt. John Barton	Charles Clinch	David Gale Aneur	James H. Gaymer		1815.	1815.
23 Jan.	3 Marquis of Hunt	Thos. G. Murray	Donald MacLeod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Alex. McFaulstich	Robert Hogg		1815.	1815.
30 Feb.	6 Lady Emily	Sir R. Bt. Wigram	John Paterson	William R. Revnold	Thomas Dunkin	David Irving	Thomas Baker	Bombay & China.	1815.	1815.
23 Jan.	2 Sir Robt. Wigram	Sir Robt. Wigram	John C. Lochner	Thomas Tatley	J. R. F. Dalrymple	David Irving	James Goddard		1815.	1815.
23 Jan.	3 Cuba	Sir Robt. Wigram	John Hume	Charles Moore	W. H. C. Dalrymple	David Irving	John Hume		1815.	1815.
9 Feb.	1 General Hunt	Wm. Borradaile	T. H. Wilkinson	David Blin	Wm. Atkinson	Wm. Miller	John Hume	China	1815.	1815.
23 Jan.	1 General Hunt	Wm. Borradaile	Wm. Campbell	Joseph B. Austice	Wm. Atkinson	Wm. Miller	John Hume		1815.	1815.
26 Feb.	1 Regent	James Haug	J. R. J. Toustaint	Sam. Rummington	Thos. W. Barrow	Thomas Goulin	Edward Winslow		1815.	1815.
26 Feb.	7 Westford	Sir Robt. Wigram	Philip Ripley	Wm. Thomson	Alexander W. Law	Duncan McKenzie	John D. Smith	St. Helena & China.	1815.	1815.
26 Feb.	7 Fort William	Rich. Borradaile	Charles Bernard	Alex. Ramsay	Charles Seccell	David Davies	Henry Barber		1815.	1815.
26 Feb.	7 Ephraim	Rich. Borradaile	John Innes	John Hume	Richard Clifford	James Lamb	George Webb		1815.	1815.
20 Mar.	2 Lady Castlereagh	Palmer and Co.	Thomas Harviside	John Higgins	Wm. Mundy	James Lamb	Richard Rawes	Madras & China.	1815.	1815.
27 do.	4 Cambridge	Palmer and Co.	George Simpson	John Freeman	Wm. Morgan	James Lamb	Thomas Allardice		1815.	1815.
27 do.	3 Asia	Sir John P. Larkins	Thomas Laikins	Wm. Morgan	F. A. Cunningham	Wm. McDonald	Thomas Allardice		1815.	1815.
17 Apr.	5 Marchioness of E.	Henry Boulton	James Jameson	James P. Hackman	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost	St. Helena & China	1815.	1815.
17 Apr.	5 Earl of Balcarra	Henry Boulton	James Jameson	James P. Hackman	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost		1815.	1815.
21 do.	6 Scutcheon	Henry Boulton	James Jameson	James P. Hackman	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost		1815.	1815.
17 do.	7 Hark Ingha	Richard Pate	William Moffatt	Alexander Moffatt	Henry P. Aubel	Henry P. Aubel	Henry P. Aubel	China	1815.	1815.
17 do.	8 Prince Regent	Henry Boulton	James Jameson	James P. Hackman	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost		1815.	1815.
16 May	4 Adell	Henry Boulton	James Jameson	James P. Hackman	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost	Thos. Rost		1815.	1815.
23 Jan.	1 Lord Lyndoch	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun	St. Helena & China.	1815.	1815.
23 Mar.	3 Coldstream	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun		1815.	1815.
24 do.	1 Providence	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun		1815.	1815.
30 do.	1 Barkworth	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun	St. Helena & China.	1815.	1815.
15 May	1 Lord Keith	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun		1815.	1815.
17 do.	1 Lady Campbell	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun		1815.	1815.
18 do.	1 Bangor	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun	Madras & Bengal.	1815.	1815.
19 do.	1 Alexander	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun		1815.	1815.
17 do.	1 Lady Carrington	James Goldie	James Crutchton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sun		1815.	1815.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Coellineal.....lb.	0 3 10	10 0 4 4	Sal Ammoniac....cwt.	5 15 0	
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	2 4 0	3 8 0	Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	10 0 2 6
Chenbott.....	2 18 0	1 0 0	Turmeric, Bengal,cwt.	1 18 0	2 0 0
Bourbon.....	3 6 0	3 16 0	China.....	2 10 0	2 15 0
Mocha.....	4 13 0	5 0 0	Zedoary.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	0 1 6	Galls, in Sorts.....	6 10 0	7 0 0
Extra fine.....	0 1 4	0 1 5	Blue.....	9 0 0	9 5 0
Bengal.....	0 1 0	0 1 2	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 9 9	0 10 0
Bourbon.....	0 2 3	0 2 7	Blue and Violet.....	0 8 6	0 9 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Purple and Violet.....	0 7 6	0 8 6
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	8 0 0	Fine Violet.....	0 7 0	0 7 9
Aniseeds, Star.....	5 10 0	6 0 0	Good Ditto.....	0 6 0	0 6 9
Borax, Refined.....	5 10 0		Fine Violet & Copper	0 5 6	0 6 0
Unriched, or Tincal	5 10 0		Good Ditto.....	0 5 3	0 5 6
Camphire unrefined.....	12 0 0	14 0 0	Fine Copper.....	0 5 6	0 5 9
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0 2 6	0 4 0	Good Ditto.....	0 4 9	0 5 3
Ceylon.....			Ordinary Ditto.....	0 3 1	0 3 9
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	22 0 0		Rice, Lake Carolina..cwt.	0 17 0	1 2 0
Lignea.....	10 0 0	15 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	4 15 0	9 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	0 4 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 15 0	2 10 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	2 5 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 12 0	
Coculus Indicus.....	3 1 0	3 10 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.		
Columbo Root.....	2 15 0	3 0 0	Now.....		
Dragon's Blood.....			Ditto White.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..			China.....		
Arabic.....	3 10 0	5 0 0	Organzine.....	1 10 0	
Assafoetida.....	6 0 0	15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 9 8	0 10 0
Benjamin.....	6 10 0	50 0 0	Cloves.....	0 2 11	0 3 8
Anims.....cwt.	5 10 0	10 0 0	Mace.....	0 9 0	0 10 2
Galbanum.....			Nutmegs.....	0 6 1	
Gambogium.....	22 0 0	24 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	4 15 0	5 0 0
Myrrh.....	9 0 0	11 0 0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 1 3	
Olibanum.....	5 0 0	6 10 0	White.....	0 1 3	
Lac Lake.....	0 1 3	0 1 9	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 18 0	2 1 0
Dye.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	White.....	2 10 0	3 0 0
Shell, Black.....	3 0 0	3 10 0	Brown.....	1 15 0	1 16 0
Shivered.....			Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 4	0 2 6
Stick.....	3 10 0	8 0 0	Congou.....	0 2 9	0 3 5
Musk, China.....oz.	0 14 0	1 1 0	Souchong.....	0 4 0	0 4 6
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Campt.....	0 2 9	0 0 0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 2 6	0 3 0	Twankay.....	0 3 0	0 3 2
Cinnamon.....	1 0 0	1 1 0	Pekoe.....	0 4 10	0 5 2
Cloves.....			Hyson Skin.....	0 2 11	0 4 4
Mace.....			Hyson.....	0 4 7	0 5 7
Nutmegs.....	0 5 6		Gunpowder.....	0 5 0	0 5 2
Opium.....lb.			Hyson.....	1 0 0	1 5 0
Rhubarb.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	Tortoiseshell.....	9 0 0	10 0 0
			Woods, Saunders Red..ton		

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Thursday, 1 August—Prompt 25 October.

Privilege.—Nankeens, Silk, and Prohibited Piece Goods—Silk and Madras Handkerchiefs—Gurrahs—Humbums.

Private-Trade.—Silk Handkerchiefs—Damasks.

On Friday, 2 August—Prompt 25 October.

Privilege.—Cotton-wool.

On Thursday, 3 August—Prompt 1 November.

Company's.—Pepper—Saltpetre—Japan Copper and Camphor—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon—Keenow Shells.

Privilege.—Red-wood—Rattans—Ebony—Pepper—Ginger—Sago—Red Saunders—Tortoiseshell—Safflower—Soy—Cajaputa Oil—Arsenic—Sapan wood—Gum Copal—Galanga Root—Saltpetre—Borax unrefined—Sal Ammoniac—Turmeric—Senna—Lac Lake—Shellack—Cardemoms—Gambogium—Indian Ink—Bees' wax—Star Anise.

Private-Trade.—Hides—Horns—Soy—Rhubarb—Cubebs—Gambogium—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl—Oil of Cassia—Pepper—Rattans—Vermillion—Table Mats—Cassia and Cassia Buds—Red Saunders—Castor Oil—Safflower—Cassia Lignea—Soap—White Paper—Galanga Root—Malacca Canes—Whangoes—Assafoetida—Benjamin—Chillies—Tamarinds—Aloes.

On Thursday, 6 August—Prompt 25 October.

Privilege.—Shawls—Nankeens—Bandannoes—Silks and Silk Handkerchiefs.

On Tuesday, 3 September—Prompt 20 November.

Tea Bohea, 500,000 lbs.—Congou, Campt, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,500,000—Twankay, 800,000—Hyson Skin, 100,000—Hyson, 200,000—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,000,000 lbs.

On Tuesday, 10 September—Prompt 6 December.

Company's.—Bengal Muslins, 5,219 pieces—Callicoes, 146,260—Prohibited Goods, 43,890—Coast Callicoes, 104,793—Muslins, 597—Prohibited, 7,000.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the Minerva, Marquis Wellington, Lord Eldon, William Pitt, Sir William Pulteney, Lord Melville, Stratham, Rose, and Huddart, from Bengal, Fort St. George, and Ceylon.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Raw Silk—Sugar—Coffee—Pepper—Cinnamon—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.
Private-Trade and Privilege.—Indigo—Madeira and Constantia Wines—Piece Goods—Pepper—Shellack—Ginger—Cassia—Raw Silk—Cassia Lignea—Buffalo Horns—Rattans—Redwood—Safflower—Seed Lac—Tincal—Nox Vomica—Lac Dye—Cardemoms—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Elephants' Teeth—Cotton—Castor Oil—Rice—Cornelians—Tortoiseshell—Senna—Cinnamon—Turmeric—Dragon's Blood—Coffee—Cochineal—Camphor—Olibanum—Gamboge—Opium—Aster-

tetida—Socotrine Aloes—Rhubarb—Vermillion—Oil of Cloves—Ebony Wood—Melse Tuanthema.

Cargoes of the General Kyd, Herfordshire, Apollo, and Northumberland, from China, Bengal, and Madras.

Company's.—Bohea, Congou, and Twankay Teas—China Raw Silk—Saltpetre—Pepper—Coffee—Cotton—Prohibited Piece Goods, including part of the Sir William Pulteney's Cargo.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Wine—Rattans—Nankeens—Tea—Soy—Paper—Cassia—Tortoiseshell—Rice—Redwood—Raw Silk—Indigo—Piece Goods—Coffee—Silks—China Cabinets—Gowns—Muslin Handkerchiefs and Oils of Rocco—Bandannoes—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls and Cornelian Strings.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1816.

1816.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Long	Irish	Imperial	Ditto	Annuit.	Omnium for	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	5 per Cent	Exchequer	Consols	Lottery	1816.
June 26	219½	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	2.3p	2.1d	64½	—	June 26
27	220	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2p	1.3d	65½	—	27
28	220 3/9	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1p par	2.3d	65½	—	28
July 1	—	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	par 2d	2.4d	64½	—	July 1
2	310½	62½	62½	77½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	21½	—	—	—	—	2.4d	4.7d	64½	—	2
3	—	62½	62½	77½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	2.4d	5.3d	64½	—	3
4	217½	62½	62½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	5d par	5.1d	64½	—	4
5	217 3/9	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	par 3p	1d. 1p	64½	—	5
6	216½	62½	62½	77½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	3p	1p par	64½	—	6
8	—	62½	62½	77½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	1d	—	64½	—	8
9	216 2/3	62½	62½	77½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	4.3p	2.1.3p	64½	—	9
10	215½	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	3.4p	2.7p	64½	23	10
11	217½	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	4.5p	3.5p	64½	—	11
12	218½	63½	63½	78½	15½	16	—	—	—	—	22½	—	—	—	—	3.6p	2.4p	64½	—	12
13	—	63½	63½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	5.6p	3.4p	64½	23	13
15	219	64½	64½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	23½	—	—	—	—	6.7p	3.4p	65½	—	15
16	220½	64½	64½	80	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	3.5p	65½	—	16
17	220½	64½	64½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5p	3.4p	65½	—	17
18	220½	63½	63½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5p	3.4p	65½	—	18
19	220½	63½	63½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3p	3.4p	65½	—	19
20	—	64½	64½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5p	3.4p	65½	—	20
22	220½	64½	64½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7p	3.5p	64½	—	22
23	220 2/9	64½	64½	80	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7p	3.5p	64½	23	23
24	—	64½	64½	79½	16½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7p	3.5p	64½	23	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am induced to send you these few remarks, in hopes that if they find a place in your useful work, they may meet the eye of some one possessed of both the will and ability to rectify the evil of which I complain.

It is customary in India as well as in this country, for the letters of Private Soldiers when signed or franked by the Officer commanding the regiment, to pass free of postage: only in England a penny is paid in with the letter, which however is not required or known to be necessary in India.

I have been therefore greatly surprised to find that letters of the above description from soldiers in India, have been of late charged the full postage. I shall only mention one instance, out of several, of a poor woman in the small town in which I live, who has a son a Private Soldier in His Majesty's 53d Regiment in India; who, the other day, received a letter from him, for which she had to pay three shillings postage (it bearing the Deal ship-letter mark), although it was superscribed "Soldier's Letter," and signed by the Colonel commanding the regiment, which was considered sufficient, and would

have passed it perfectly free from one end of India to the other.

Let us suppose a family who are barely able to procure the necessaries of life by their daily labour, or another, from want of employment, or other cause, who are receiving a scanty subsistence from the parish (things in these times by no means uncommon); suppose them living in Wales, or in a distant county, and should they receive a double-letter* from India, how is it possible for them to procure the five or six shillings which might be demanded for the postage? It might be said by some, they need not take it, they are not obliged to receive it. But surely such language is unfeeling in the extreme!

I have been a considerable part of my life in that country; but I cannot divest myself of the idea, that those in the humblest stations in society partake of the tender feelings of affection towards their children as well as the more refined.

Let us imagine that we see a fa-

* Letters in India pay according to their weight; so that a sheet of letter-paper enveloped in a cover of the same, would not be considered a double-letter.

mily such as I have before mentioned, who for months, perhaps for years, have been waiting with anxious anticipation for some tidings of a beloved child, whom their fears have often suggested to have fallen a victim to the sword of the enemy, or to the climate—at length the long wished for letter arrives—the aged father's heart already overflows with delight—and the tear of joy stands in the eye of the mother—sensations such as these they have seldom experienced amid the sorrows and trials perhaps of many years; but how will they be changed into disappointment, when the postman demands a sum far beyond what they can possibly afford? Perhaps every thing that could raise them a little sum for the occasion, has already been sold to procure the necessaries of life, they have therefore no alternative; how will they look, first upon their poor starving babes, and then on

the letter, and relinquish it with feelings of sorrow and regret!

I should suppose it would be most prudent and desirable for our legislators to facilitate the intercourse between our countrymen in India and their relatives in England. Impressions are but too easily effaced, and means should be used, instead of dissolving, to strengthen the ties which bind us together.

Poverty is an evil of sufficient magnitude in itself, without such an additional aggravation; nor can it be the desire of a wise and humane government to shut out a ray of comfort which might cheer the abode of indigence, and alleviate the sorrows of the poor relatives of the brave defenders of our country and laws.

I have, the honour to be, &c. &c.

A SUBALTERN.

Suffolk, 1st Aug. 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—While so much is said about converting the Hindoos to Christianity, I think it is at least worthy of our attention, that there be no tendency in any of our Indian laws or regulations to convert Christians into Mohammedans.

I observe in a late Calcutta paper, a notice by the registrar of the Supreme Court, that no licenses will be hereafter granted by the court for the celebration of matrimony without publication of banns, if the parties be under age, or unless affidavit be made by two sufficient deponents, that no impediment exists thereto.

I do not know by what law licences from the Supreme Court are declared to be necessary for the celebration of matrimony in India. Many of the drummers in native battalions are sons of Englishmen, and profess the religion of their fathers. Suppose one of these drummers should meet at Loodheana with a woman of the

same faith, and should wish to marry her: if a license from the Supreme Court be indispensable, the expense and trouble of getting one, must effectually prevent the union. As the laws of England equally regard the rich and poor, there can be no doubt but the law which authorizes the marriage of a soldier and a drummer, also authorizes the marriage of a general, and of a provincial judge. Should, however, a license from the Supreme Court, be absolutely necessary to a Christian marriage, the poor drummer and his mistress, instead of hanging themselves, may become Mohammedans, and then they may get married for a trifle.* It is to be trusted that some new regulation will be adopted under the present India church establishment.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
N. R.

* See Asiatic Journal for August, article Mohammedan Weddings.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Happening a few days before my departure from Calcutta to call upon a lady to whose affability and politeness, I, as a stranger, lay under great obligations, she warily introduced a conversation regarding the extreme strictness of the Custom-House Regulations, as applicable to the introduction of East India Commodities; and the consequent hardship to which every one in the settlement was subject, from being hindered sending the smallest pledge of their affection to their far-distant friends. She added, that for her part, she was sure, that her relations in England must think her very unkind and ungrateful, in neglecting to make some sort of return for their love and kindness; and that this was the more vexatious, as she longed for nothing so much as an opportunity, to show that time and absence had produced no alteration in her heart. I now began to suspect what would be the end of her story; which she very shortly wound up by whispering, that she had a few strings of pearls and a lovely pair of shawls, for her dear friend the lady of Colonel ———, in London; and that as I was about to sail for England, I might, perhaps, without inconvenience, favour her by taking charge of them. I was reduced to some difficulty by this unlucky request; for on the one hand it was no easy matter to give a refusal to a lady to whose hospitality and friendly attention I owed much of the comfort I had enjoyed during my sojourning; and on the other I had long made it a rule not to lend my aid in furthering a practice, in my opinion, decidedly fraudulent and dishonest. At last I took courage, and after declaring how unfortunate I was in being obliged to deny any request of her's, attempted to convince her

of the great impropriety of encouraging the underhand transmission of contraband goods; and of the injury done to her country by every species of smuggling. She laughed at my scruples; told me I might keep my musty morality to myself; for that she had no wish to be better than her neighbours; and that I must very well know, there was not a lady in the settlement who did not do so, as well as herself. She ended by saying, that she was sure the law never could have been intended to put a stop to the innocent gratification of the best affections of our nature; and that his Majesty's revenue could never be a sufferer by the admission of a few presents, of no consideration either in number or value. There was no arguing against this very convenient doctrine, supported as it was by universal usage; and I therefore took my leave, under the disagreeable impression of having lost the esteem of my friend by refusing to undertake her commission, and rendered myself ridiculous by a fruitless show of too great rigidity of principle. On returning home, I happened, in order to get rid of these unpleasant reflections, to take up a volume of the works of Dr. Franklin, and was very agreeably surprized to find in it an essay on the very subject which had just created a coolness between Mrs. ——— and me. I knew that every thing to which he turned his pen was ably treated, and therefore without stopping to read his remarks, sent the volume to her, under the conviction, that its eloquence would be more persuasive than the homely reasons I had used. I was not mistaken; for after a little while, she returned it, with a note expressive of the thorough change in her sentiments, produced by the new and striking light in which the subject had been placed by the

Doctor. As a proof of her determination, not only to desist in future from such inexcusable transactions, but as much as possible to check their general current, she begged me to give as extensive circulation to the letter as possible. Sir, assured that you concur in opinion with me and my new convert, I have no doubt, but you will accede to a praise-worthy request, which has peculiar claims on your attention, as coming from a lady. To you I need not explain, that the topic of which the Doctor so ably treats is one of serious importance, and claims the anxious consideration of all who may from heedlessness have been guilty of acts at which they would blush, were they for a moment to reflect on their illegality and dishonesty. I have been told, that besides the immense quantities of jewels, shawls, and other precious commodities smuggled on shore from every homeward bound fleet that enters the English Channel, much foreign and up-country goods of great value and little stowages are, notwithstanding the vigilance of our collector of customs, daily imported into Calcutta, without the payment of duty; to the detriment of government, and prejudice of the fair-trader. If I can contribute in the smallest measure to bring back my fair countrywomen, and such of my countrymen as may have been seduced by their example, to a right way of thinking on a point of such essential importance, I shall return to India with the pleasing reflection of having made a good voyage.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PURSER.

London, July 4, 1815.

ON SMUGGLING.

"THERE are many people that would be thought, and even think themselves, *honest* men, who fail nevertheless in particular points of honesty; deviating from

that character sometimes by the prevalence of mode or custom, and sometimes through mere inattention; so that their *honesty* is partial only, and not *general* or universal. Thus one, who would scorn to over-reach you in a bargain, shall make no scruple of tickling you a little now and then at cards; another, that plays with the utmost fairness, shall, with great freedom, cheat you in the sale of a horse. But there is no kind of dishonesty, into which otherwise good people more easily and frequently fall, than that of defrauding government of its revenues by smuggling, when they have an opportunity, or encouraging smugglers by buying their goods.

"I tell into these reflections the other day, on hearing two gentlemen of reputation discoursing about a small estate, which one of them was inclined to sell, and the other to buy; when the seller, in recommending the place, remarked, that its situation was very advantageous on this account, that being on the sea-coast in a smuggling country, one had frequent opportunities of buying many of the expensive articles used in a family, twenty, thirty, and in some articles fifty per cent cheaper, than they could be had in the more interior parts, of traders that paid duty. The other *honest* gentlemen allowed this to be an advantage, but insisted, that the seller, in the advanced price he demanded on that account, rated the advantage much above its value. And neither of them seemed to think dealing with smugglers a practice that an *honest* man (provided he got his goods cheap) had the least reason to be ashamed of.

"The people of Great Britain, under the happy constitution of this country, have a privilege few other countries enjoy; that of choosing the third branch of the legislature, which branch has alone the power of regulating their taxes. Now, whenever it is found necessary for the common benefit, advantage, and safety of the nation, for the security of our liberties, property, religion, and every thing that is dear to us, that certain sums shall be yearly raised by taxes, duties, &c. and paid into the public treasury, thence to be dispensed by government for those purposes, ought not every *honest* man freely and willingly to pay his just proportion of this necessary expense? Can he

possibly preserve a right to that character, if, by any fraud, stratagem, or contrivance, he avoids that payment in whole or in part?

“What should we think of a companion, who, having supped with his friends at a tavern, and partaken equally of the joys of the evening with the rest of us, would nevertheless contrive by some artifice to shut his share of the reckoning upon others, in order to go off scot-free? If a man who practiced this would, when detected, be deemed and called a scoundrel, what ought he to be called, who can enjoy all the inestimable benefits of public society, and yet, by smuggling, or dealing with smugglers, contrive to evade paying his just share of the expence, as settled by his own representatives in parliament; and wrongfully throw it upon his honest and perhaps much poorer neighbours? He will perhaps be ready to tell me, that he does not wrong his neighbours; he scorns the imputation, he only cheats the king a little, who is very able to bear it. This however is a mistake. The public treasure is the treasure of the nation, to be applied to national purposes. And when a duty is laid for a particular public and necessary purpose, if, through smuggling, that duty falls short of raising the sum required, and other duties must therefore be laid to make up the deficiency, all the additional sum laid by the new duties and paid by other people, though it should amount to no more than a half penny or a farthing per head, is so much actually picked out of the pockets of those other people by the smugglers and their abettors and encouragers. Are they then any better or other than pickpockets? and what mean, low, rascally pickpockets must those be, that can pick pockets for half-pence and for farthings?

“I would not however be supposed to allow in what I have just said, that cheating the king is a less offence against honesty, than cheating the public. The king and the public in this case are different names for the same thing; but if we consider the king distinctly it will not lessen the crime; it is no justification of a robbery, that the person robbed was rich and able to bear it. The king has as much right to justice as the meanest of his subjects; and as he is truly the com-

mon father of his people, those that rob him fall under the scripture woe, pronounced against the son *that robbeth his father, and saith it is no sin.*

“Mean as this practice is, do we not daily see people of character and fortune engaged in it for trifling advantages to themselves?—Is any lady ashamed to request of a gentleman of her acquaintance, that when he returns from abroad, he would smuggle her home a piece of silk or lace from France or Flanders? Is any gentleman ashamed to undertake and execute the commission?—Not in the least. They will talk of it freely, even before others whose pockets they are contriving to pick by this piece of knavery.

“Among other branches of the revenue, that of the post-office is, by a late law, appropriated to the discharge of our public debt; to defray the expenses of the state. None but members of parliament, and a few public officers have now a right to avoid, by a frank, the payment of postage. When any letter, not written by them or on their business, is franked by any of them, it is a hurt to the revenue, an injury which they now must take the pains to conceal by writing the whole superscription themselves. And yet such is our insensibility to justice in this particular, that nothing is more common than to see, even in reputable company, a *very honest* gentleman or lady declare his or her intention to cheat the nation of three pence by a frank, and without blushing apply to one of the very legislators themselves, with a modest request, that he would be pleased to become an accomplice in the crime, and assist in the perpetration.

“There are those who by these practices take a great deal in a year out of the public purse, and put the money into their own private pockets. If, passing through a room where public treasure is deposited, a man takes an opportunity of clandestinely pocketing and carrying off a guinea, is he not truly and properly a thief? And if another evades paying into the treasury a guinea he ought to pay in, and applies it to his own use, when he knows it belongs to the public as much as that which has been paid in, what difference is there in the nature of the crime, or the baseness of committing it?

“Some laws make the receiving of sto-

len goods equally penal with stealing, and upon this principle, that if there were no receivers there would be few thieves. Our proverb too says truly, that the *receiver is as bad as the thief*. By the same reasoning, as there would be few smugglers, if there were none who knowingly encour-

aged them by buying their goods, we may say, that the encouragers of smuggling are as bad as the smugglers; and that, as smugglers are a kind of thieves, both equally deserve the punishment of thievery.'—[*Franklin's Works*, vol. 2d.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Following the example of your correspondent Civis (vide page 114) I beg to transmit to you for insertion in your Journal an official notice of the hon. Board of Excise regarding the importation of wine in bottles, which you will perceive is no longer to be permitted. The extreme hardship of such a regulation I shall not remark upon; but I do earnestly hope this letter will meet the eye of some intelligent member of the House of Commons who may bring the subject before the legislature: for, it is a well known fact that the prohibition of bottled wines (*for private use*) arises from a forced construction of the terms of an Act of Parliament, and was

never in the contemplation of the framers.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
E. W.

Excise-Office, London, May 30, 1816.

In addition to the former order, for the restoration of wine imported in bottles for private use, it is now ordered, that no seizure be made before the 1st of June 1817, of any wines whatever imported from the East Indies which are for the private use of the importers, solely on account of their being in bottles, but that the same be admitted to entry and payment of the duties; and with regard to such wines as shall be brought in bottles from the West Indies, or other distant stations, that the indulgence be extended to the 1st of September next, and no longer.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It is a trite remark, that we bestow an undue share of admiration upon those things which are of difficult attainment, to the neglect of such as are equally or more remarkable close at hand. Travellers submit to any inconvenience to see foreign wonders, who despise those of their own country; and whatever you may think of the matter in England, there are people here, who have taken a good deal of pains to see Ellora and Carli, but who know the Elephanta only by name. The fact seems to be, that we can rouse ourselves with sufficient exertion when the object is great and remote, but we fancy any consider-

able effort needless when it is near us: by experience, we find the occasional endeavours which we do make to attain the latter object insufficient; we find the difficulties increase every day, and in time almost conclude it to be unattainable. Thus, we begin by underrating the difficulty, and end by overrating it; so as to lose opportunities of amusement and instruction that can never be recovered.

I am induced to send you the following account of one of the greatest curiosities in nature—at no greater distance from this place than Salsette—partly in the hope that others of my fellow-residents in Bombay may be prompted by it

to make an effort altogether insignificant in comparison with the gratification which such a scene must afford to every mind possessed of the least curiosity or taste. The following is taken from memorandums made during a short excursion on our neighbouring island.

We sat out from Tannah at sunrise, and rode to Gorabunder to breakfast. It is said that the best mode is to go by water, whence the scenery on either hand is described as being exceedingly beautiful: on the right, high, rugged, and barren; on the opposite embellished with all the graces and luxuriance of an oriental landscape, while the sea which flows between them has the character of a large rapid river.

The road by which we went does not skirt the shore, but there is no difficulty in striking off occasionally to the eminences that overlook it: from these, on which there are numerous ruined Portuguese churches, the views are wonderfully fine.

At Gorabunder we found good cheer and good quarters in an old church, the approach to which, is by a long flight of steps; but the commanding view from the summit repays the fatigue of the ascent.

After breakfast we engaged a boat which in a short time, carried us to Daravie, a small fort at the extremity of a high ridge which forms the north-west side of Salsette. On our way, we passed within a quarter of a mile of the works of Bassein.

As we approached Daravie, we discovered on the face of the cliff, a series of pillars arranged like the tubes of an organ:—the side of the hill is wooded and the columns are at some places hid under the foliage, and by the roots of the banyan-tree; but their beauty is only heightened by this partial concealment. We landed near the Fort, and walked to the left, proposing

to examine the columns which we had seen from the boat; and after proceeding about two hundred yards we came to the foot of the cliff. There is some little inconvenience in the ascent to that part where the pillars are visible, which a small bamboo ladder would readily overcome. This step gained, we found ourselves before a magnificent set of basaltic columns, disposed in the nicest order, and of the greatest magnitude.

To those in whose breasts the grander phenomena of nature excite high emotions of wonder and delight, there can scarcely be a scene more admirable than this, or one in which human powers are so far left behind.

The pillars are five, six, and seven-sided; they vary in height from forty to seventy feet; at some places the cliff is unbroken and regular, at others clusters or buttresses stand out from its face. All have an inclination toward the west of about twenty degrees from the perpendicular. The stone is a very hard porphyry, white when first broken. On the high ground above the cliff there is a comfortable bungalow, in which it may be convenient to rest until the tide serves to return to Gorabunder. This runs very rapidly between these places, and if properly attended to, materially expedites the jaunt. The best time to go to Daravie therefore, would seem to be during the last hour and a half of the ebb, which leaves about five hours of the flood-tide for the return.

It is advisable to come back from Gorabunder by the way of Mallar, on which line there is much to be seen.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MICROMEGAS.

Bombay, Jan. 7th, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The accompanying Inscriptions are on a tomb-stone in the Surat burial ground, eighteen inches square, which has been lying on the ground in various places for the last twenty-five years. On a late visit I made there, curiosity led me to inquire for this stone, when I was induced to take a copy of the very curious inscriptions. By inserting it in your Journal, you may, in all probability, learn the circumstances, through the medium of some correspondent. It appears, that with respect to the word "Vipers," endeavours have been used to render it illegible; but they have not succeeded, and I have little doubt in my own mind, that the stone would have been removed long ago, but for the serious consequences attendant on such a crime:—

(*Top of the Stone, 18 inches square.*)

Here lieth inter'd, the Body of Mr. THOMAS MILLER, aged 40.

Surely oppression maketh a wise man mad.

The Race is not to the swift, nor the Battle to the strong, neither yet Bread

to the wise, nor yet riches to the men of understanding, nor yet favour to the men of skill, but time and chance happeneth to them all.

1st Side.

This brave man was unfortunately drowned in Surat River, March the 5th (year left out.)

Yea, though a man live a thousand years twice told, yet hath he seen no good, do not all go to one place?

2d Side.

Three Commanders, of three Cruisers, were all put of reason
By three seafaring Vipers
The very last dry season. June, 1763.

3d Side.

What doth the Lord thy God require of thee O man, but to do justice love mercy, and to walk humbly before thy GOD. 1763.

4th Side.

For man knoweth not his time as the fishes that are taken in an evil net and as the Birds that are caught in the snare; so are the Sons of man snared, in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them.

I am Sir, &c.

THE TRANSCRIBER.

Bombay, Feb. 11th, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Allow me a corner in one of your Numbers to call the attention of our countrymen in India, to a particular in which it appears that they are in the uniform habit in violating the usage of the English language, as written and spoken by the rest of the nation. I allude to the substitution of the word *on* for *in*, in the phrases of "*on an island*," and "*on a ship*." These are perhaps Scotticisms; but, if so, like many other Scotticisms, they are derived from France. "*Sur l'isle*," and "*sur un vaisseau*," ("*on an island*," and

"*on a ship*") are French phrases; but the English say "*in the island*," and "*in a ship*," and with quite as good reason.

In reality the phrase "*embarquer sur un vaisseau*," (*embark or in bark on a vessel*) must seem consistent with the idiom of no language, till we recollect, that the original is that of proceeding *on* the deck, "*sur un pont*;" while the English expression refers us to below, *between* the sides, *within* the ship. There is the same difference in the idea, with respect to an island. The English phrase implies—"within the circumference of an island," the French—"on the surface."

ANGLICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The accompanying sketch is copied from an Outward-bound Journal of 1810. If deemed worthy insertion in the Asiatic

Journal, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir, &c.

AMICUS.

A SKETCH OF MADEIRA.

On entering the Bay of Funchal the coup-d'œil is beautiful, and highly picturesque. Immediately in front expands a range of lofty hills, on the tops of which the clouds majestically hang, and partly veil them from your sight, interspersed with houses of generally two stories high, situate in vineyards sloping on all sides toward the bay. At the foot of these hills lies the town of Funchal, the houses of which, commanding a fine range of the bay, and stretching apparently from the beach all up the hills, have a fine effect. On landing (though at all times a disagreeable, and not unfrequently a dangerous surf), you enter the town, which, for the most part, is very dirty, irregularly built, and badly paved. Its inhabitants are, however, invariably civil, and even the lower classes polite to excess. You rarely walk the streets without their taking their hats off until you are passed, and to such an extreme do they carry this etiquette, that one is almost inclined to consider it, together with their frequent bowings before images and crosses adixed to the walls, as equally enjoined by their religion. The monastery of the order of St. Francis and the convent of St. Clara are usually the first objects of attention to an untravelled youth landing at Madeira. In England such institutions are commonly associated in his mind with ideas of mystery and romance: the curiosity excited is not therefore surprising, but in the Monks of Madeira he will recognize no "Androsio of noble port and commanding presence," but a fraternity of fat, sleek, comely, shaven-pated friars, whose appearance clearly evinces that they do not despise the good things of this world. The interior of the monastery is remarkable for a second "Golgotha" or place of skulls, where skulls and human bones are ranged in myriads round an extensive kind of vault in the most precise order. Here it is common to place money on the altar, the sum, of course, resting with the visitor. Two tapers are kept constantly burning in this singular repository of the dead. At the convent, a mile or two from Funchal, ladies are admitted, and its chapel is accessible to all. When I visited it it was strewn with rosemary, and

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flowers, being a saint's day, and the black and white veils, consecrated wafers, and holy water, gratified my curiosity. The nuns are for the most part elderly, and have not very conciliating countenances. That excellent principle of religion which teaches good-will towards one another, I learnt was in a great degree a stranger to their bosoms. They have a cold austerity about them which denotes their mode of life to be more through compulsion than choice; but their fate "is deserving more of pity than of anger." I took a ride to the Mount Church, where, excepting the view, nothing was worthy of remark. The church itself, similar to all such structures in Roman Catholic countries, was richly gilt and ornamented, and its train of images, including the Virgin Mary and its patron St. Peter, "bedizened like Punch and Joan at a fair." Visited the country house of Mr. G——, a little to the eastward of the church, but situate still more on an eminence. The grounds are pretty and the interior evinces an elegance characteristic of its owner. At Madeira no boat can pass to or from the shore after sunset without a permit from the Governor, nor any vessel weigh anchor after gunfire. A dreadful instance of the rigour with which the Portuguese enforce this last regulation occurred a short time previous to my arrival:—An American ship, whose Captain was anxious to leave the bay, weighed anchor, hoping, through the darkness of the night to elude the vigilance of the sentries. He was terribly deceived; an immediate discharge from the fort took place, and every soul on board went to the bottom. A similar instance of temerity, I believe, they have not had occasion to notice. The result of a conversation I had with a friend who had resided some years on the island was as follows:—"Our supplies," says he, "are very precarious. Butcher's meat is most exorbitantly dear, and when procured, generally bad—frequently since I have been on the island, I have not been able to procure fresh meat at any price for dinner, so badly are we accommodated. With respect to poultry it is still worse. The price of a turkey is at no time less than a guinea and a half. Ducks 12s. a couple, and often more."

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procured at this rate. Houses of whatever description, lodgings in the town excepted, are very difficult to be had; I myself was compelled to remain three years in lodgings before I could procure the one in the country I now inhabit. In fact (continued he) I never would advise any family to visit Madeira but with the full expectation of suffering privations which would not be endured in England." I naturally enquired from whence this scarcity arose? He told me it was entirely owing to the want of pasture-land, and the daily increase of vineyards, and that for what little of the former remained we were indebted solely to the Portuguese, who, in the cultivation of the vine, were, generally speaking, either unable or unwilling to enter into competition with the British merchant. In 1810, the best Madeira could be purchased on the island at 52*l.* a pipe. I now learn it is selling for 80*l.*—an immense advance, demonstrating that in spite of all, the produce is in little proportion to the demand.

The gardens of Signor de —, a young Portuguese of large fortune, are esteemed as the most beautiful part of the whole island. I accordingly rode to the gate, and having dismounted, strolled through the whole. The gardens, which are rendered interesting by situation,*

* They command distinct views of the Desertas, and of the more distant island of Porto Santo.

I cannot say appeared to me to be laid out with much taste. There is a wildness which pleases; but, save the singular protusion of flowers and shrubs of all kinds and descriptions, the eye of taste seeks in vain for attraction. As you ascend to these gardens (which are about two hours ride from Funchal) the multitudinous objects which rise in succession to the view of hills, spires, and villas, arrest forcibly the attention of a stranger, and draw from him alternate exclamations of pleasure and surprise. It was almost sunset when, fatigued with wandering over the gardens of Signor de —, I mounted my mule to return to Funchal. Its last expiring ray faintly gilded the summits of the more distant hills, and glowed in the west as a volume of fire—the shipping and bay dazzling with its golden beams contrasted on shore with the continued garden of vines—the various chasms and interstices in the rocks, through which myrtles and geraniums just peeped as if desirous of obscurity—the tinkling noise of the Funchal bells, which celebrated the anniversary of a saint—with the distant murmuring of the surf, and the altogether-grotesque appearance of the Portuguese peasantry, whom, at intervals you saw toiling beneath you up the hills, formed in the whole a picture highly diversified and interesting in its features.

AMICUS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PASSING OF THE RUN,

On the late Expedition into Cutch-Boojee.

[The Run is a very extensive salt-morass, which bounds the western frontiers of the Gujrat province, communicates with the Gulf of Cutch, and exhibits a great variety of appearances. In some places it is a widely extended sheet of shallow water, only a few inches deep; in others, an impassable salt swamp; and in others, merely a dry unproductive bank of sand—but, in all parts strongly impregnated with saline particles, adverse to vegetation.

Including the windings it extends many hundred miles, and sweeps round the north of Cutch. It appears to have been covered at some remote period with the waters of the ocean, which have since subsided, and are even still imperceptibly draining off. A satisfactory description of this morass has been much wanted.]

THE Run presented a wild and singular sight as far as the eye could reach. Bound-

ed in the extreme horizon by the distant hills of Wagu, it appeared like a strait of the sea, dividing distant and distinct countries, which by some convulsion of nature the ocean had abruptly receded from—or the dry bed of a vast and boundless river. It is throughout a dead flat, devoid of one particle of verdure or vegetation—all, as far as the eye can reach, is a mixture of earthy sand, covered with a thin lamina of clay, presenting the appearance of a gloomy tract, evidently intended by nature as a territorial boundary, interposing an impediment far more difficult than most of the continental barriers or divisions

which exist between neighbouring states ; —nevertheless, we crossed it without any serious difficulty, and no hostile opposition, though common prudence, naturally dictated to the people the advantages they had to expect by seizing that moment to harass us. The generale beat at five ; the assembly at six : when we marched, and got immediately on the Run, which we found, for some distance, hard and safe. A little to the left were two or three small insulated quicksands, which I made my *orderly* sound, and found a staff he probed with go in near five feet. At night a good deal of anxiety would have resulted from the discovery of a place of this kind. At three miles from the shore the field-pieces were with difficulty got on by their cattle, the ground being still moist and deep ; we were in consequence obliged to apply the drag-ropes, and after a drag of ten or five hundred yards, again got them on sound or pretty good ground. Two miles further on, being (exactly) midway, we came to a saline streak and incrustation of about an hundred feet broad, that seems to intersect and run along the whole length of the Run ; for a considerable distance on both sides were strewed thousands of prawns, mullet, and other fish, amongst them a fine sole, which had drifted, and been dried by the sun. Throughout the greater part of the Run, were the tracks of numerous birds, some of an enormous size, and in a few places as we approached the opposite bank, wild apes and porcupines. In nearing the northern bank for upward of a mile, the incrustation of salt, which in many parts was thick, gave the ground the appearance of being covered with snow ; which, had the sun broke out, would have been oppressive the day however was serene and most favourable, the sun scarcely ever showing itself. this saline streak was very damp ; and the guns were again detained, but no drag-ropes were necessary. On crossing, all the bullocks that could be spared were sent back to assist the battery-guns ; the dragoons reached the opposite bank in two hours and three quarters ; the Europeans in three hours and a half ; we being detained by four guns in our front, in four hours ; the second brigade, thirty or forty minutes after us, they being detained by their guns. The distance across the Run is exactly 10½ miles from shore to shore.

Our route was about N. W. ; we had seven miles to go from the landing-place to camp, which we reached a little after one ; the second brigade before two, the battering-guns before sunset ; the rearguard was relieved at night, and came in by eight o'clock : there were then three hundred carts behind, and many other things, all which, I believe, came up this forenoon. I have only heard of a few casualties ; seven followers, it is said, have died of drought, and one camel broke its leg in a quicksand : other cattle got entangled, but were extricated. What is curious is, that the *nullas* leading into the Run have there quicksands in their beds, which are also impregnated with salt ; so that we could not halt after crossing the Run till within two miles of this place, and there the water was barely sufficient : we have therefore come on thus far, being seventeen miles and a quarter. It is rather singular, that underneath that part of the Run where the incrustation of salt is general, and in many places very thick and hard, the clay or mud should be so moist as to render it difficult to drag the guns through, the central streak excepted, which was sound, firm ground. Higher up the Run, I hear, this saline crust extends entirely across.

The effect of the light and refraction throughout this track is singular, or rather extraordinary ; the little shrubs and bushes assumed the appearance of lofty elms, waving, separating, and again associating at one time, we thought we saw the Guicawant force crossing at a passage farther down, and moving in *serges* along the flat—our glasses deceived us. At another time I was convinced I saw a lofty Ghurly*, and pointed it out to the officers about, conceiving it might be Mallia : in a few seconds it vanished from our sight. The country on the northern bank is much more cheerful and pleasing to the eye, though far the greater part is devoid of cultivation, and villages are, it possible, more scarce than in Kattiwaur†, the soil of which is far more luxuriant, and must render an approximation to the Run, in the monsoon, very difficult, while the more elevated and dry soil, a kind of marl and limestone, in Wagur, extends on the northern shore

* A fort.—Edit.

† Also written Kattiwaur and Cottewar.—Edit.

to the verge of the inundation. Kaumneer, a nice hill-fort belonging to some of the predatory gentry of this neighbourhood, is in sight, about eight miles off; our route however, is, I believe, to Boonje direct.

Camp at Kullaria, Dec. 16, 1815.—We marched this morning seven miles and

a half over a country resembling the Decao, intersected with the beds of two very broad, and two or three secondary torrents, which were very deep in sand; the country, generally, is quite otherwise, and very destitute of water. Our route lay parallel to, and about four or five miles from the Run.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY

TO EXAMINE THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY AND TEMPLES AT
BRAMBANA, IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(Extracted from a Journal kept by Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie.)

(Continued from page 136.)

24. The temple in its original plan has been built on a square foundation, from whose base arose the upper part, to which a flight of steps ascended, perhaps nine, ten, or twelve feet. This temple or apartment, elevated about twelve feet, had three openings or apertures south, north and west, but none on the east, which appears singular. This chamber, twenty feet square, occupies the whole body of the temple, nor did it appear to have any of the smaller apartments that in the rest are detached from the sides.

25. The apertures or windows did not however lie on the floor, for though the whole of it is covered with heaps of stones that have fallen from the inward coating, I could just perceive, close below the south and north apertures, the top of an arched door, which I apprehend must have led from below to the actual flooring. Above these windows the vault springs up at eight feet above the bottom, originally composed of regular rows of stones, laid one over the other, and projecting till they reach the top, allowing thirty feet for thirty stones; so that the height of this pyramidal vault within, is near forty feet, exclusive of the height from the original floor: the walls were twelve feet thick at the apertures. Great part of the inner coating of the temple having tumbled in and laying heaped on the floor, the interior structure of the masonry is disclosed, and shows that no cement whatever was used, the stones having been cut and fitted to each other,

probably in the quarry. As they are at present, they seem as if ready to tumble in on the least motion; and it is not without awe that one perceives, on looking up, a thousand heavy blocks held by little visible force, just ready to fall and crush and overwhelm the curious visitor. In its original state, judging from the remains, it appears to have formed a regular pyramid reversed to the very brow of a single stone entirely plain. An opening near the top admits light from the east; but I am not certain it was originally so, and if it wanted this light the funnel must have been impenetrably dark: the whole of this chamber of darkness was entirely plain and devoid of ornament. Nor could I perceive any image or sculpture within or without, though it is probable that the outside coating was ornamented, in its original state, with some of those chaste designs that we find in the rest. I am led to suppose this from the vast number of broken mouldings we found built up in the stone walls of the inclosure, on one of which I particularly observed a part of the frequent running arabesque pattern; the stones that formed the inside coating were seldom more than one foot high and two or three long; vast numbers were not more than a foot in length; but some large blocks were visible in the heap on the floor, though on the whole we saw none of those stupendous blocks that excite our surprise in the Carnatic temples. The stones were generally dark, but many of them white and grey, of the softer kind of the

Solo stone, and the freshness of the colour might perhaps be owing to their having been built up anew; the marks of the chipping knife were visible on many.

On viewing this edifice from without, we can frame no just idea of its original form, as from the working of the banian, which has sapped its strength and shades it on all sides, and from the dilapidation of the original coating, nothing can be seen but a confused hill of stones, forming an awkward pyramidal heap, on near approach exhibiting the three narrow openings through the gloomy shades of leaves and branches. With difficulty clearing away a passage, I clambered over heaps of stones to these narrow openings. I think that it is probable that the staircase entered below the heap and is now no longer visible. On clambering over a heap of this kind, and entering by the western aperture, I found myself at once in this chamber of stone, on a hillock of square masses tumbled together as they fell from the vault above, which, on looking up, threatened to pour a shower of ponderous blocks upon the curious traveller.

After exploring this interesting vault, while I could not help thinking of the pyramids of Egypt, I searched cautiously through the bushes within the stone inclosure of about two hundred yards, which contains it. I observed on the east face two joints of a circular pillar of two and a half feet long, and the capital of the same; from whence I conjectured that a pillar of twenty feet high might have stood here, as well as on the west side, where joints of a similar nature were found; from no other vestiges appearing, I concluded there were only two pillars near the place. Few ornaments appear on these stones; no figures; the arabesque has been mentioned already. Some circular fractured pieces gave indication of a greater degree of ornament, which perhaps belonged to a smaller temple within the north-west angle of the inclosure, denoted by a heap of stone. Without also, were numerous remains of stone in walls, and among them I observed one of the Javanese *cramats*, or burying-places, where the sepulchre was of stone or wood. The size of the trees that have overgrown these temples are sufficient indications of great age,

While I was employed in examining the ruins, our ancient conductor had discovered the *Batu Tulis* he had originally mentioned; and an amateur can only feel any sensation similar to our's, on finding at last a monument within our reach, that promised to throw the light of written evidence on these interesting remains. It was, in fact, to all intents a real Hindu Sassanum, of grey granite, a stone not observed in Java; covered with characters, in fair and legible letters of the real Devanagari. Unfortunately it had been broken into three pieces, and one of them was missing; but it is presumed enough remained to discover or lead to something beyond mere hints, if these characters contain any of the languages of India. I had fortunately, oiled paper with me, and the draftsman was instantly set to work to take the fac-simile, as soon as the difficulty of getting some *chunam* was overcome. Meantime the natives sought with assiduity, stimulated by a promised gratuity, for the rest of the inscription; and though they were not lucky enough to find it, their toil was rewarded by two small blocks inscribed with characters apparently of the same kind.

The weather still continuing heavy, and the sun obscured, with some prospect of rain, we followed our conductor to the hills that lie south of Brambana, in quest of a *goa*, or cavern, as I understand it, and of the *Crattan* of an ancient Raja. In crossing the plain fields under culture and flooded, we were repeatedly obliged to get out of our chairs and trudge through the mud for the distance of a mile.

This range of hills runs in a direction nearly south-west, parallel to the plain or valley of Brambana, and in height and appearance resembles some of those low ridges we meet with in the Deccan, where the red porous stone terminates in a soft calcareous substance, as near Tolgapoor, Culburga, &c. On ascending the side of the hill we met masses of greyish stone of this calcareous species, which seem to be of volcanic origin, below the first layers of which we sometimes observed a vein of brittle earth, whitish, fractured by many lines. The first attempt of our guides to go strait forward being erroneous, we returned and were conducted along the brow of the ridge, in a drizzling rain, for about

two miles, which, however, the toil and rain induced us to reckon at three; at last we were led off by a winding path, cut among the luxuriant herbage and young teak trees, by a kind of opening in the ridge, which finally terminated in an ascent to a wall and mass of rock, into which is cut a small chamber of about four feet and a half high, twelve feet by nine, with a wide door, half filled up with stones; in the back part is a niche, designed, perhaps, for sleeping, or for an altar: the stone is evidently of the tufa kind, and has been cut when soft. Above are the traces of a foundation designed. The bed of rock appears cut beyond this chamber into perpendicular facings, whereon the marks of the sharp instruments are very evident in the soft stone. Further on we met another chamber, but smaller, and near it also was a square basin of water, cut into the rock. As we ascended we met several stages of rock cut perpendicularly; in one place a series of steps formed a staircase.

Of the use of these chambers the natives could give no information, nor form any conjecture. I had some obscure recollection of the tombs of some ancient kings being in the hills near Brambana, but they could tell nothing of it; the universal "Trada" resounded to every query. They say that the Susunan and Sultan, when embarrassed or melancholy, retire to these cells, and shut themselves up for eight days in austere fasting and contemplation. Whatever may be in this, it is extremely probable that they might be intended for some such purpose, which the provision of water in the cell seems to corroborate, and also the contemplative Jain Saniassi, represented in a posture of mediation directly facing the first cell.

We were now conducted by a circuitous route to the royal Crattan, to which we were literally obliged to cut our way; the path winded back and brought us in the hollow over several blocks of cut stone, the ruins of dilapidated walls; ultimately we came to a stone wall built of blocks of large dimensions regularly cut; sixteen or twenty feet beyond which, we arrived at another, facing a terrace, the site of the Crattan, which is entirely overgrown with bushes and luxuriant verdure, grass and trees; it was in vain to go further; the rain increased; it was getting late, and the forest grew on our hands; a huge

trunk impeded further progress, and we returned from the hollow which bounded this side of the area, without being able to discover its plan or extent. From the facing of the basement, however, it was easy to see that the structure had been regularly designed, and on a magnificent plan; the number of blocks cut and chiselled appearing among the bushes, confirmed this, and I am convinced that in the dry season, the original form of this place might be traced by its ruins.

It was observable that the further we advanced up the hill and within the hollow, the rocks or indurated tufa, more and more resembled the Culburga, Caliani and Bezoara veins of stone; and I do not hesitate to aver, that we here found the quarries, where all the immense materials required for the city and temples of Brambana, and even for other cities also, might have been found.

This discovery also corroborates the tradition of a city being here founded by a foreign colony, whose artists being ingenious, chose a spot near to the best materials; this circumstance also has some analogy to the observation of so many caverns, sculptures and architectural decorations being found in the vicinity of great capitals, and of quarries of ready wrought stone. Bezoara, Ellora, Canara, Cula, Mavellipoorain, and finally Brambana, bear evidence to this fact; and if we should discover the same stile, drapery, and emblems, in each of these places, we might suspect that in the same government, empire and people, these marks of refined superior skill in architecture originated. Might not Gûzerat furnish some lights on this subject?

We descended the hill about half past one, and returned through the mire and rain, a good deal fatigued, to the Chinaman's dwelling at Brambana.

The evening being fair we proceeded on the great road SW. towards Djococarta, to examine the antiquities on that side, particularly two temples which I had observed on the 24th, 26th, and 29th Dec., on my way to and from that residency. We crossed the river Calupas about six hundred yards from the Chinaman's house or Pagger, where the limits of the ancient Brambana extended; and after passing about three hundred yards, observed a large statue in a field to the left from the road, which I found to be a naked figure, with

a curled head-dress, exactly resembling the Jain figures on the coast; though in a sitting posture, looking to the road and the north, it was easily discovered from its size, which in this position is about five feet, of a hard dark stone; behind the hedge, covered with weeds, were the ruins of two others, overturned. We advanced to the next rivulet where a party of wretched mendicants are usually stationed, with hideous countenances destroyed by disease, and more like spectres than human creatures; they appear to live in huts close to this spot, or rather drag out a wretched existence, and wherever we approach, they assail our feelings with the most piteous cries. Here on the left I found the two images that had attracted my notice on the former journey close to the road. One of them a plain Jain figure cross-legged, with its hands resting, the palms turned up, on the soles of the feet; it appears to be entirely naked and with the curly head. The other appears to me to represent some person of rank rather than a devotee, from the rich ornaments which decorate the arms, neck and waist; its right hand is placed on the thigh, the left placed behind the left thigh in a hanging posture; on the head an ornamented coverture, perhaps a crown; both are on flat pedestals, and about the same height, three and a half or four feet; between these were placed two small pieces, one of a grotesque form, the other I believe a decapitated small Jain figure. All these figures bespeak the vicinity of some temple, where probably they were placed, excepting that, which from its size must have been fixed where we found it.

After crossing a rivulet which runs from a spring not eight hundred yards to the right, something struck me among the hedges to the left, not two hundred yards distant, where I found, close to a hedge, a statue of much the same countenance, size and decorations as the gigantic porters before the northern temples; it knelt on one knee, leaning the right arm on a short thick mallet or club, round the left a serpent wound or clung; its position rather leaning forward and inclining to the left; while its companion, which we immediately after found, leaned forward inclining to the right. Both these figures seemed by their countenance, position and half inclined, half forward expres-

sion and gesture, leaning on their clubs, to be watching with assiduity the approach of any profane foot to the temple, which we immediately after found behind them, and towards the road; but I must not omit that these four figures differed from the former in having no coronet or other ornament around their head; the curled hair was loose, neatly parted on the forehead; behind it flowed down over the neck into three rows of curls carefully arranged, and very much resembling those in which the Persian monarchs and figures are represented in the Persepolitan antiquities.

It may also be observed here, that the countenance of these figures is rather inclined to the European, with an aquiline nose, and more regular features than the negro staring visages of the northern temple.

Of the temple behind nothing remains but several great round pedestals (and capitals) of several large pillars, forming the encicute of an oblong structure, and several blocks and fragments of stones of a large size—no vestiges of a wall; I am uncertain which part of these were capitals, or pedestals, if all the latter, a considerable difference existed in the formation of each: a mound, formed by a kind of ditch inclosed these, and has such effect in preventing their being seen from the road, and is so completely ruined, that it cannot be observed without approaching immediately to it.

As it was drawing late, we hastened without further examination along the road toward the further temple—it is not above two hundred yards from the road, separated from it by the surrounding paddy-fields; the several stones of its structure being still entire, although the outward coating has been defaced, it is seen at some distance, but overshadowed by the branches and leaves of the baneful banian in such a manner as to obscure a great part of the composition; enough however remains visible to exhibit to the traveller on the road, the ruins of a *real* Hindu temple, such as we find sometimes on the confines of Bednore, Canara and the west provinces on the Toombodra.

In these interesting ruins are seen on a graduated order of basement, stones, pilasters, niches, statues and apertures, shaded and obscured by thick branches and foliage, which finally crown the top, and

leave the inquisitor at a loss to determine the ultimate crowning of the original structure.

We found it, like the others, surrounded by a ditch and mound close to the walls; which I rather notice, as I am of opinion that this ditch has been dug for the purpose of destroying the edifice; not by undermining, the most obvious way, but from the fanatic motive of defacing and destroying the sculpture by fire, which has been evidently applied to all. Accordingly we find the lower part of the ordonnance or basement defaced, cracked, and in many places ruined; and this operation here has particularly affected the two projecting parts on the east and west, in so much that nearly the whole has fallen down, and exhibits the truer section of the whole wall and vault above, from top to bottom of their outward aisles, by which it appears that the roof within was carried up by stages of square blocks placed over each other, and projecting inwards in regular order.

The projections on the east and west ends are however entire, and we find they contain each a smaller temple, which had no communication with the central or great temple. Although the walls are much cracked and defaced by the effects of the fire, and the voracious destructive banian, yet enough remains to show the beauty and chaste style that decorated the original structure, the only part left in doubt being the crowning, which probably might yet be traced in the hot season, when the luxuriant foliage could more easily be removed.

On attentive examination we find the basement as usual in manner of a pedestal, with a series of fillets, ribbands and corner, all plain, surmounted by the *corps de l'edifice*, which is terminated by a second series of fillets, &c. This *corps de l'edifice* has only one door in front, the south, and one at each end, east and west. On each side of these doors the middle space is occupied by a niche, in each of which a statue stood in style and attitude resembling the figures of Maveliporam, about twelve niches filled the space around. The second story also appeared to have niches of lesser height, in two of which we could perceive small sitting naked images, apparently of Jain. On either side

of these niches the space was occupied by a series of pilasters and long divisions, filled with a running arabesque border of roses—the niches were terminated by arches in what is usually, though evidently erroneously, called the Gothic style, and above this the monstrous head with gaping mouth, tusks and staring eyes, which we find the constant ornament, or rather symbol of these temples, and which I have a strong suspicion has some symbolical meaning; as we find no other of the customary symbols of the Hindus, than that which I think is called the Yali, and that of the Gandarvas on another temple. In this *corps de l'edifice* in front, south, was the staircase portico, of which only two side arches remain, where the temple was entered by a plain door of three feet; the body within was entirely cased with plain cut blocks of about nine inches high, devoid of all ornament whatever, to the height of about thirty feet; from this square of twenty feet, arose an eight sided vault of pyramidal shape, formed as above, of exactly squared stone, of forty or forty-five feet in two stages. The whole may be computed at seventy feet from the pavement below. The roof is open above at present, and not closed like the generality of the small temples, but whether it was originally so, I am not able to say, though I am rather inclined to think it might have been designed to illuminate this immense cavity, which has no other light.

Fronting the door and the south, is the great altar, plainly terminated with a plain cornice, and at each end, where a flight of steps leads up, decorated with an elephant's head on one stage, and that of a monster on the second. In this appendage of an altar, the temples we observe differ entirely from those of the Bramins, as well as in the want of anti-sacellum. On the whole, these general observations may be made; that simplicity, chastity of style, and an aversion to superfluous ornament, distinguish the rites and temples of this religion, whatever it was. Here we find no paltry niches for stinking lamps, no soot, or vestige of oil burning and spoiling the interior—no accumulation of doors, recesses, monstrous figures and obscene symbols. All is unity, light and truth.

The four lateral chapels or vaults, were roofed in the same style, but square, and without apertures above.

The eastern chapel was equally plain ; had only one aperture, the door, fronting which was an altar ; at each end an arched niche, plain and empty. On the floor we found two images about two feet high, decapitated, but evidently, from their nudity and sitting posture, intended to represent Jain. One had a snake-culpedured clinging round his arm—a peculiarity never before observed, probably indicating the purity and innocence of the represented.

On the outside above the door, in a niche, is placed a sitting figure, naked, which appears rather like a female ; she holds a flower in one hand : the right hand held up. On each side of the door, between the corner pilasters and doorway, is a niche, arched at top, in the Gothic style, within each of which stands a male figure much mutilated ; but still exhibiting evident proofs of elegance in the outline and execution ; the head dress long ; the drapery or costume light, the attitude graceful—something like a stand on one side—two warlike arms on any part of the building.

Following the building to the left, we passed to the front through a small arch, which probably formed the third of this portico, but the rest have given way, and torn off the whole of the vault from the top, strewing the terrace and the staircase with the ruins. The interior apartment has been described already.

The west end is of the same form and dimensions as the east—the temple here was empty—above the door a sitting Jain figure in a niche, but determinedly male—statues on either side of the door in the niche ; that on the right holding a flower

in one hand—the marks of the fire very evident on the corner of the base.

The west front shows the same order as the east ; the ante-apartment torn away shows the roof and vault. There being no door to the interior here, the space is occupied by a compartment, in which a grand vase is seen with flowers and leaves from its mouth overshadowing the sides. Two small Jain sitting figures are seen in the niches above in the second story.

The crowning or top of the whole is ruinous, and the fall of the two south and north projecting parts have also taken away much of the outer coating with them ; the overgrowth of the banian, also shading it, hinders its true shape from being known, and it is really very curious to observe how this tree has penetrated between the minutest junctions of the stones, and has gradually sapped and entwined the whole, pressing closely from without against some parts of the wall, then disappearing, and suddenly afterwards it is seen in various forms, sometimes like a rope, sometimes like a knotted branch, communicating silently and secretly the infection to every part, till at last we find it overtopping the whole, proudly viewing the magnificent ruin it has helped to form, and, as in pity, embracing and clinging about the heauteous and venerable ruin of former grace, preserving it yet a little longer, a few centuries, from irretrievable destruction—like a secret foe, insidiously decorating the beauty it is working to destroy, and apparently reluctant to complete the work ; in smiles surveying the ruin it has made.

(To be concluded next month.)

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF HINDOSTAN.

This extensive region is situated in the south-eastern quarter of Asia, and nearly comprehended between the eighth and thirty-fifth degrees of north latitude, and the seventy-second and ninety-second of east longitude. According to the ancients, India, on its most enlarged scale, comprised an area of forty degrees on each side, including a space almost as large as all Europe, being divided on the west from Persia, by the Arachosian mountains ; limited on the east by the Chinese part of

the peninsula beyond the Ganges ; confined on the north by the wilds of Tartary, and extending to the south as far as the Sunda isles. These expanded limits comprehended the stupendous hills of Poteid, or Tibet, the romantic valley of Cashmere, and all the domains of the old Indoscythians, the countries of Nipal and Bootan, Camroop and Assam, together with Siam, Ava, Aracan, and the bordering kingdoms as far as the China of the Hindoos, and the Sin of the Arabian

geographers; the whole western Peninsular, and the island of Ceylon.

By the Mahomedan writers, the term Hindostan was understood to signify the country in immediate subjection to the sovereigns of Delhi, which, in 1552, was subdivided by the Emperor Acher into eleven soubahs, or provinces; and which, in spite of the many changes they have since undergone, still nearly retain their geographical formation. The names of these provinces are Lahore, Moultan, including Sinde, Ajmeer, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bahar, Oude, Bengal, Malwah, and Gujrat. A twelfth soubah was formed of Cabul, and the countries west of the Indus; and three new ones were afterward added out of the conquests in the Deccan, viz. Berar, Khandesh, and Ahmednuggur, afterward Aurungabad.

In place of the above arbitrary descriptions of Hindostan, it is preferable to adopt the limits assigned by the original Hindoo inhabitants, and by them referred to in all their writings, which have also the advantage of being singularly well defined. According to this arrangement, Hindostan is bounded on the north by the lofty Hymalaya ridge of mountains, which commences near the Indus, about the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and confines Cashmere on the north, extending from thence in an uninterrupted chain beyond the utmost eastern extremity of Hindostan, including in that region all the hilly districts now subject to Nipal, and also the country belonging to the Deb Rajah of Bootan. To the south, Hindostan is every where bounded by the ocean, and to the west by the river Indus. To the east the limits are more difficult to ascertain; but the most distinct are the eastern hills and forests of Tipperah and Chittagong, which stretch north nearly to the Bramapootra, about the ninety-second degree of east longitude. With the exception of Bootan, the primitive Bramineal religion and languages prevail within the boundaries above specified; nor is it to be found beyond them, with the exception of Assam and Cassay, which are both provinces where the Braminical doctrines are still cultivated, while Bootan is possessed by the adherents of Buddha. It is difficult to discover any name applied by the Brahmins to the country over which their doctrines have ex-

tended, and which they generally describe by a circumlocution. Sometimes they give it the epithets of Medhyama, or central, and Panyabhami, or land of virtues; and assert it to have been the portion of Bharat (one of nine brothers whose father ruled the whole earth), and named after him Bharata Khanda. This domain of Bharat they consider as the centre of Jambudwipa, which the Tibetians call the land of Jambu. At other times they describe their country as the region between the Himalaya mountains and Ramiswara (the straits of Ceylon). The modern name Hindoostan is a Persian appellation, derived from the words *Hindoo*, "black," and *st'han*, "place," but it has been adopted for ages back by the natives of all religions.

Taking Hindostan within the limits described above, it comprehends an area, which may be considered of about 1,020,000 geographical square miles in modern times, as subdivided into four large portions.

1st. Northern Hindostan. This division comprehends Cashmere on the west, and Bootan on the east, with all the intermediate hilly provinces, situated between the first range of mountains that rise from the plains on the northern frontiers of Delhi, Oude, Behar, and Bengal, and the lofty Himalaya ridge bordering on Tibet. The whole tract of country last mentioned is subject to the Gorchali state of Nipal, and having been but little explored, even the names of the different districts, are not satisfactorily established. The most commonly received appellations by which they are distinguished, are Serinagur, or Gerwal, Baidryczrama, Kemaoon, Jemlah, the 24 Rajahs, Lamjung, Gorchah, Nipal, Mocwanpoor, Morung, and Kyraut. The inhabitants of this wild country having never been permanently subdued, and rarely invaded, have probably remained in their present stage of civilization from the most remote ages.

2. Hindostan Proper. This division comprehends the eleven large Soubahs, or provinces formed by the emperor Acher, and is bounded on the south by the Nerbuddah river, where the Deccan commences. The names of these provinces are Lahore Moultan, including Sinde, Gujrat, Ajmere, Delhi, Agra, Malwah, Allahabad, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal. This tract of

country may be considered as the most civilized and richest part of Hindostan, and contained the seats of the most famous empires both Hindoo and Mahomedan; having been repeatedly invaded and subjugated by the more hardy tribes of the north. The inhabitants of this region also (Bengal excepted) may be considered as a superior race to the population of the other divisions, possessing a more robust frame of body, and excelling also in intellectual qualities.

3. The third grand division is the Deccan, which is bounded on the north by the course of the Nerbudda river, and from its source by an imaginary line extending in the same parallel of latitude to the mouth of the Hoogly, or western branch of the Ganges. To the south, the boundaries of the Deccan are the Krishna and Mulpurha rivers. Within this space are comprehended the provinces of Augunrahad, Khandesh, Beder, Hyderabad, Nandere, the Northern Circars, Berar, Gundwana, Orissa, and great part of Bejapoor; and having been invaded at a much later period than Hindostan Proper, it contains a much greater proportion of Hindoo inhabitants, who also retain more of their original manners and institutions.

4. The fourth, and last division, is the South of India, which has the figure of a triangle, of which its northern boundary, the river Krishna, is the base, and the coast of Coromandel and Malabar the sides. The provinces comprehended in this division are a small part of Bejapoor, the Belaghaut ceded districts, the Carnatic, northern, central, and southern; Mysore, Canara, Malabar, Baramahal, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Salem, and Kistnagherry, Cochin, and Travancore. In this division of Hindostan, the Mahomedans did not gain a footing until a very recent period, and some part was never subdued by them at all.

Each of these provinces admit of particularly separate description, the reader is not to expect in this place further topographical information, it being intended to exhibit only such observations as apply to Hindostan generally.

Hindostan is watered by many noble rivers, which have retained their ancient appellations better than the cities or provinces; the latter having had their names altered from vanity, or from religious

motives. The principal rivers, in point of magnitude, are the Brahmmapootra, the Ganges, the Indus, the Sutuleje, the Krishna, the Godavery, the Jumna, the Nerbudda, the Cavery, the Goggrah, the Tuptee, the Mahanuddy, the Myna, the Soane, the Chumbul, the Beyah, the Gunduck, and the Ravey.

The most remarkable mountains are the great Hymalaya ridge, which bound Hindostan on the north, the hills of Kemaoun, and Sewalic, the eastern and western Ghauts, and the Vindhyan chain of mountains, which cross India nearly parallel to the course of the Nerbuddah, and pass through the provinces of Bahar and Benares.

Most of the chief towns of Hindostan are now possessed by the British, but no exact report of their population has ever been published. The three largest and most populous are Surat, Benares, and Calcutta; the next in rank are Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lucknow, Patna, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Poonah, Hyderabad in the Deccan, Nagpoor, Catmandoo, Oojain, Jyenagur, Amrit-in, Lahore, and Seringapatam.

Generally speaking the description of one Indian city is the description of all. They are built on one plan, with exceeding narrow crooked streets, a great number of tanks and reservoirs, with numerous gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built, some of brick, others of mud, and a still greater proportion with bamboos and mats. These different fabrics, standing intermixed with each other, present a very motley and irregular appearance. The brick houses are seldom higher than two stories, and have flat terraced roofs. The mud and thatch houses greatly outnumber the other sort; so that fires, which are remarkably frequent, seldom meet with the interruption of a brick building throughout a whole street.

The harvest in Hindostan proper, is divided into two periods, the ~~Khar~~ Kharreef and the Rubbee; the former is cut in September and October, the latter in March and April.

In travelling through Hindostan, some opinion may be formed of the wisdom of the government, and condition of the people, from the number and state of preservation of the water-courses for the

irrigation of the fields. Rice is the principal article of nourishment of the natives, and the first object of attention in the cultivation of it, is to have the soil plentifully supplied with water.

The institution of public inns, for the accommodation of travellers, seems very ancient in Hindostan. At a more recent period they were regulated by Shere Shah, who appointed a particular tribe to take charge of them. In many places, where public buildings for that purpose are wanting, the streets, or open spots, in which a few families of this tribe and profession have taken up their abode, are dignified with the name of *serais*, and may be called private inns. Public *serais*, together with wells and resting-places, have always been more numerous in Hindostan Proper, in the Deccan, and south of India, than in Bengal. They are still so, and the reason is obvious; travelling by land is more frequent there, while travelling by water is more common in Bengal.

That the Hindoos were, in early ages, a commercial people, we have many reasons to believe; and, in the first of their sacred law-tracts, which they suppose to have been revealed by Menu, many millions of years ago, there is a curious passage respecting the legal interest of money, and the limited rate of it in different cases, with an exception in regard to adventures by sea. The three great ar-

ticles of general importation from India by the Greeks and Romans were, 1st. spices and aromatics: 2dly. precious stones and pearls: 3dly. silk. The exports to India were woollen cloth of a slight fabric, linen in chequer work, some precious stones, and some aromatics unknown in India, coral, storax, glass vessels of different kinds, wrought silver, Italian, Greek, and Arabian wines, brass, tin, lead, girdles and sashes, melilot, white glass, red arsenic, black lead, and gold and silver. Of this last the influx to Hindostan has always been very great; as the natives sell a great deal, and purchase little, the balance is, consequently, always in their favour. It is supposed a great deal is annually lost by being concealed under ground by the natives, many of whom die without revealing the place of their hidden treasure; and the amount must be considerable, as the practice of this species of hoarding is universal among all ranks of Hindoos.

For many centuries past, cotton piece-goods have been the staple manufacture of Hindostan. The various sorts, fabricated in different provinces, from the northern mountains to Cape Comorin, are too numerous to admit of minute detail, but some sketch of them, and of other commercial productions, will be found in parts of the ASIATIC JOURNAL.

(To be continued.)

A VIEW OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF BENGAL,

COMPREHENDING AN EXAMINATION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT
AND POLICY IN THAT COUNTRY, PREVIOUS TO THE YEAR 1780.

*Translated from the Seir Muta-Kharin, or View of Modern Times, by
Gholam Hossein Khan, a native of Hindostan.*

The great extent of Hindustan, the diversity of climates which prevail in it, the peculiar fertility of its soil, and the singular character of its inhabitants, combine to render it the most extraordinary country in the world. Whether we contemplate the manners and customs of the Hindus, or the institutions and maxims by which they are regulated in civil life, they are found to be totally dissimilar from any other people. The delicate configuration of their bodies, and their great defi-

ciency in mental energy, have fitted them for the yoke of foreign conquerors, and rendered them, in all ages, an easy prey to every invader of their country. Nevertheless, they have been so remarkably tenacious of their religious tenets, as well as of their civil usages, which are, indeed, interwoven with them, that their conquerors at last found themselves under the necessity of assimilating the regulations of government to the habits of the people. As soon as the Mussulman conquerors had

completely established themselves in Hindustan, they abolished that system of violence and extortion which conquest had introduced, and turned their thoughts towards quieting the minds of the Hindus, and protecting their families and their property.* It was the practice of the emperors of Delhi to call in the assistance of all the men of abilities in the country, not only in framing new regulations, but in carrying on the ordinary operations of government. Men of merit thereby acquired that weight and consequence which nature designed them to possess: and, as every individual, high or low, had a free access to the *darbar*, or court of audience, those princes who were endowed with penetration, used to converse familiarly with them, and by that means discovered the capacities and knowledge of each, and always employed them accordingly. Men of superior talents, after a sufficient trial had been made of their integrity, were advanced to offices of trust and dignity. Hence those princes lived among their people like kind parents among their children. They did not allow themselves to be swayed by unjust partialities, but promoted men according to their merit, and were kind and liberal to all. They looked upon all their subjects, whether Mussulmen or Hindus, with an equal eye, so that during several ages, down to the reign of Shah Jehan, a great degree of harmony and good order prevailed throughout Hindustan. It is only since the time of Aurengzeeb, a prince who

united a warlike and ambitious genius to a cruel disposition, that any serious grievances crept in upon us. Yet these evils were comparatively light; for such was the great abilities of that celebrated prince, and the rigid manner in which he administered the affairs of government, that the established institutions were but slightly infringed. The principal evil of that reign arose from the prince assembling the ecclesiastics about his person, in order to hold out to the community the semblance of a religious sanction to his enormous wickedness, particularly to the murder of his brothers. The influence which the ecclesiastics thereby acquired was attended with the most pernicious consequences to the state; for these hypocrites no sooner found themselves possessed of the confidence of the prince, than their insatiable avarice introduced a train of practices so corrupt and so subversive of public morals, that their effects are still felt in these countries. In the reign of Firoh-Siur, who was a man of no character at all, matters became still worse. At that time Ratancond, *dewan* vizier, and in that station obtained such entire sway over his sovereign, that he governed the whole empire, and drove from the court those very omrahs and ministers, who, in the reign of Aurengzeeb, had contributed so largely to support its splendour and glory. It was this Ratancond who introduced the pernicious custom of farming the revenues, and of letting out on lease, to the highest bidder, the different offices of the finance department. He likewise made it his habitual practice to bribe men into a compliance with his wishes; and there were not wanting sly sycophants, who, addicted to ease and luxury, thought it a good thing to become at once possessed of so much money, and who, therefore, made no scruple to sacrifice the interests of the people to the rapacity of lease-takers, tax-gatherers, and contractors. It is from that time that the declension of husbandry, the distress of the people, and their detestation of their rulers must be dated. These evils continued to increase from day to day, till at last even the high office of *emir*, or judge, was set up to public sale. Hence eminent practical lawyers, and men skilled in the

* Our author here betrays a very undue partiality toward the Mussulman princes of Hindustan. According to Ferishta, whose authority on this point is unquestionable, the Hindus were treated generally with a systematic rigour, and often with the most barbarous cruelty, from the first invasion of Hindustan by Mammood of Ghizni, in the beginning of the eleventh century of the Christian era, till the accession of the emperor Balin to the throne of Delhi, in A. D. 1363. Nor were the remedial regulations, introduced by that illustrious prince, of any long duration. His immediate successors, Ferose and Alla, both enforced and enlarged them; but from the death of Alla to the elevation of Sultan Baber, a period of 180 years, every tolerant and generous principle of public policy was abandoned, and the most gloomy and unrelenting tyranny universally prevailed.—T.

The reader of the foregoing note will call to his recollection, that Mr. Orme has expressed an opinion opposite to that of the translator, and has cited the authority of intelligent Gentlemen (*Hindus*) themselves, for his justice. See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. I. p. 336.—HSA.

science of jurisprudence, disappeared in the country. Hence crimes went unpunished, and vice became altogether unrestrained. The attainment of wealth, by whatever means, was the object of which all ranks were the most ambitious, and which therefore, they unceasingly pursued. Amidst this general depravity, the avarice and venality of lawyers were particularly conspicuous. In this state of the empire there arose a set of men, who, after having amassed great riches by the most iniquitous means, held up an example of vicious luxury, so infamous and shameless, but at the same time so dazzling and alluring, that it was thought honourable rather than criminal to follow it. From amongst these men the public officers of government were chiefly taken; so that all the important trusts were held by senseless, ignorant, and slothful scoundrels. It was then that the sun of justice and equity, which had already passed the meridian, so rapidly descended, and at last entirely disappeared in the clouds of civil war. It was then that public corruption and general immorality arrived at a height which precluded the possibility of a remedy: and hence the wretched inhabitants of Hindustan were reduced to that state in which even life itself became oppressive and disgusting.

Amongst the events which these revolutions produced, the introduction of Europeans into the heart of the empire is the most important and extraordinary. The wise men of Europe had long looked on Hindustan with a wishful eye; and the conquest of the country, which was the object of their ambition, has now, in part, been attained. In several provinces they have acquired an absolute dominion. But such is the total dissimilarity between our manners and customs, and those of the English, and such the ignorance of the English governors respecting our laws and civil institutions, that all their well-meant endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the people have hitherto proved ineffectual. Beside these circumstances, it may with truth be affirmed, that such is the aversion which the English show for the society of the natives, and such the disdain with which they treat them, that there is little likelihood of that mutual confidence and amity taking place between the governors and the governed, which is so

essential to the well-being and prosperity of every nation. From the character of the English, therefore, and the policy they have adopted, there seems less reason to expect a favourable change in the face of public affairs, than that the distresses which universally prevail will be aggravated and increased. In support of this opinion twelve causes may be adduced, and these I shall now proceed to unfold.

I. The first cause is, that our new rulers are altogether unacquainted with the system of our civil policy, both in respect to the mode of estimating the revenue, and to the manner of collecting it. The province and duties of the zemindar they cannot well comprehend, for in England there is no such person. In that country subahdarries, foudjdarries, khalsasas, and jaghires, are unknown. There the public treasures are not supplied from the produce of the soil. From the information which I have received from some intelligent Englishmen; it appears, that in their country the money for defraying the public expences, as well as for the king's use, is chiefly raised by levying duties on the windows of houses, on coaches, on gold and silver plate, and on various articles of merchandize. I am also informed, that the mode of paying the servants of government, as well as of punishing their misdemeanours, is essentially different from the practice of Hindustan. Inso-much, that there are some trespasses punishable in this country that are accounted harmless in England; and some, that are thought trivial here, that are considered as great offences there. In short, it may be said, in general, that in almost every custom and institution, there is a wide and striking difference betwixt the two nations; that this difference is of such a nature as renders it a matter of great difficulty to reconcile; and that to introduce the usages of the English into Hindustan, which they wish, and think so easily attainable, I hold to be utterly impossible.

II. The second cause is, that the slight knowledge which our English governors have obtained regarding the institutions of this country, appears to be little more than what they have learned from their own native writers, who, being heedless and unexperienced, and having nothing in view but their own benefit, are solely

solicitous to please their masters, without respect to truth, and, therefore, mislead them, by giving such information as accords with their mistaken notions. Those writers, though extremely illiterate and superficial, have, nevertheless, a semblance of knowledge, and are moreover so very plausible, that one unacquainted with their true character, would certainly be inclined to credit them. It is not, therefore, surprizing that the English should listen to their advice, and take their specious accounts for accurate information.

Yet such is the good sense and benevolent disposition of the English, that they have, of their own accord, abolished some institutions which they considered as oppressive. Of this the following fact is an instance :—

The first Mussulman sovereigns disapproved of licensing public concubines, and especially of their being procurable on a Friday, the day set apart by Mahommed for sacred and holy purposes. Those princes considered fornication on that day as extremely criminal, and accordingly enacted that no person should keep concubines in their houses without having them previously consecrated by the rites of religion, so that they might thereby be bound to abstain from fornication on the day of devotion. Several degrees of punishment were imposed for the violation of this law, which to the guilty appeared very rigorous. In order to enforce this law, and to regulate its operations, a daroga was appointed in every town to take an account of the number of professed prostitutes, to levy from them a general fine, and to inflict punishment on such of them as should be found guilty of trespassing on Fridays. Public musicians were also put under this officer's inspection; and he was vested

with the power of deciding all differences among them, and of punishing their misdemeanours. The intention of putting this class of people under the authority of the daroga, was to restrain the extravagance and prodigality which prevailed at feasts and marriages, and to prevent any individual from having a greater number of musicians at such entertainments than was suitable to his fortune and condition; so that on the one hand, men of rank would have no cause for jealousy or discontent in this respect; and on the other, merchants and people of low birth, would not be suffered to ruin themselves by endeavouring to surpass their superiors in the splendour and magnificence of their appearance. But for this some time back public officers of sordid dispositions have totally perverted the original purpose of this institution, and it has become a source of the most corrupt practices. The English governors, seeing the pernicious consequences that resulted both from the tax on concubines, and the regulations respecting musicians, abolished them in the provinces under their dominion. From this circumstance I am led to infer, that if the English, who are for the most part endued with much discernment, and a high sense of justice, were made acquainted with the infamous arts which are now practised under the mask of institution and custom, they would certainly endeavour to suppress them. With a view to assist their efforts in this respect, I shall assume the task of explaining to them the original scope and reason of some of the principal institutions and customs of Hindustan; not doubting, that I shall thereby be able to impress on the minds of men of sense, correct notions of those important subjects, at present so misunderstood.

(To be continued.)

PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE Company's stock forms a capital of six millions sterling, into which all persons, natives or foreigners, males, or females, bodies politic or corporate (the governor and company of the Bank of England only excepted), are at liberty to

purchase, without limitation of amount. Act 9 and 10 William III, chap. 44.—Charter, 5th September 1698.

GENERAL COURTS.

The proprietors, in general court assembled, are empowered to enact by-

laws, declare dividends, and in other respects are competent to the complete investigation, regulation, and contract of every branch of the company's concerns; but for the more prompt dispatch of business, the executive detail is vested in a court of directors. Charter, 5th September 1698.

A general court is required to be held once in the months of March, June, September, and December in each year.—Charter, 5th September 1698.

No person can be present at a general court, unless possessed of £500 stock; nor can any person vote upon the determination of any question, who has not been in possession of £1000 stock for the preceding twelve months, unless such stock shall have been obtained by bequest or marriage.

Persons possessed of one thousand pounds stock are empowered to give a single vote; three thousand pounds are a qualification for two votes; six for three votes, and ten thousand, and upward, four votes.

The number of proprietors on the company's books, on the 8th of April 1800, were 2163: of these

1,638 were qualified to give single votes.

342 ditto..... two votes.

87 ditto..... three votes.

51 ditto..... four votes.

Upon any special occasion, nine proprietors, duly qualified by the possession of £1000 stock, may, by a requisition in writing to the court of directors, call a general court, which the directors are required to summon within ten days, or, in default, the proprietors may call such court by notice affixed upon the Royal Exchange. Charter, 5th September 1698.

In all such courts the questions are decided by a majority of voices. In case of an equality, the determination must be by the treasurer, drawing a lot. Charter, 5th September 1698.

Nine proprietors may be a requisition in writing, demand a ballot upon any question, which shall not be taken within twenty-four hours after the breaking up of the general court.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

The court of directors is composed of twenty-four members, chosen from among the proprietors, each of whom must be possessed of £2000 stock; nor can any

director, after being chosen, act longer than while he continues to hold stock. Charter, 5th September 1698.

Of these, six are chosen on the second Wednesday in April in each year, to serve for four years, in the room of six who have completed such service. After an interval of twelve months, those who had gone out by rotation, are eligible to be re-elected for the ensuing four years.

No person who has been in the company's civil or military service in India, is eligible to be elected a director, until he shall have been a resident in England two years after quitting the service.

The directors chuse annually from among themselves a chairman and deputy chairman, who are each allowed £500 per annum. The directors are allowed £300 per annum each. By-laws, chap. 6, sect. 11.

The directors are required by by-laws, chap. 6, sect. 1, to meet once in every week at least; but they frequently meet oftener, as occasion requires. Not less than thirteen can form a court. Their determinations are guided by a majority. In case of an equality, the question must be decided by the drawing of a lot by the treasurer. Charter, 5th September 1698. Upon all questions of importance the sense of the court is taken by ballot.

For the more ready and orderly dispatch of the Company's business, the members of the court are subdivided into twelve classes of committees, to each of which is allotted some distinct branch of the Company's affairs; and the name of these committees, in a great degree, indicates the nature of the business to which their attention is more immediately devoted.

In the first class, which consists of a number of the senior directors, are comprised the several committees of Correspondence, Treasury, Law-suits, and Military Fund.

1. To the Committee of Correspondence are referred, generally, all matters connected with the Civil and Military governments of India, and the Company's servants abroad; they also prepare and submit to the court the dispatches to the various settlements.

2. The Committee of Treasury regulate the financial affairs.

3. The Committee of Law-suits conduct the legal concerns.

4. The Committee of Military Fund manage and direct the application of the fund established by Lord Clive, for the support of the invalids in the Company's military service.

The second class is composed of a number of the Directors next in the course of seniority, and forms the respective committees of warehouses, accounts, buying and house.

5. The Committee of Warehouses are charged with the more immediate superintendence of the Company's investments in India; they also regulate the disposal of them in this country.

6. The Committee of Accounts prepare the statements of the general state of the home concern.

7. The Committee of Buying purchase the woollens and lead for exportation to India and China.

8. The Committee of House give directions in all matters appertaining to the concerns of the house.

The third class contains the remaining Directors, who constitute the committees of shipping, private trade, preventing the growth of private trade, and government troops and stores.

9. The Committee of Shipping arrange the shipping concerns, and provide the remaining exports.

10. The Committee of Private Trade adjust the settlement of trade with the owners of shipping.

11. The Committee for preventing the Growth of Private Trade, see that the indulgences granted to the commanders, and officers of the Company's ships are conducted within the prescribed regulations.

12. The Committee for Government Troops and Stores, adjust all concerns

respecting the forces and ships of His Majesty serving in the East Indies.

The Chairman and Deputy by virtue of their office, are members of every committee. All letters and papers on the subject of the Company's affairs are read in court, and referred to the consideration of a committee, according to the nature of their contents. The reference upon ordinary concerns is for the committee to give such directions thereon as they may think fit; but in more important matters, the committee is required to examine the facts, and report an opinion thereon, for the ultimate determination of the Court of Directors.

The Company's officers, both at home and abroad, receive their appointments immediately from the court, to whom they are responsible for the due and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. The patronage is, nevertheless, so arranged, as that each member of the court participates therein.

The civil and military establishments abroad, are kept up by an annual appointment of writers and cadets. These vary in number according to existing circumstances. The number to be sent to India is determined upon, and a distribution is made, with a due attention to the pretensions of seniority.

At home each committee is considered as possessed of the patronage of the department that falls more immediately under its controul, according to the established system of official arrangement.

The Secretary, in point of fact, is the immediate officer of the court; yet as the duties of his station are so intimately connected with points that fall under the cognizance of the Committee of Correspondence, his establishment has always been considered as subject thereto.

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

EASTERN REPARTEE.

A Persian man went to a dervish, and proposed three questions. First—Why do they say that God is omnipresent? I do not see him in any place; show me where he is? Second—Why is man punished for crimes, since whatever he does proceeds from God? Man has no free will, for he cannot do any thing

contrary to the will of God; and if he had power, he would do every thing for his own good. Third—How can God punish Satan in hell-fire, since he is formed of that element; and what impression can fire make on itself?—The dervish took up a large clod of earth, and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the cazi, and said, I

proposed three questions to such a derveish, who flung such a clod of earth at me as has made my head ache. The cazi having sent for the derveish, asked, Why did you throw such a clod of earth at his head, instead of answering his questions? The derveish replied, The clod of earth was an answer to his speech: he says he has a pain in his head; let him show where it is, when I will make God visible to him: and why does he exhibit to you a complaint against me? Whatever I did was the act of God; I did not strike him without the will of God; what power do I possess? and he is compounded of earth, how can he suffer pain from that element? The man was confounded, and the cazi highly pleased with the derveish's answer.

Once on a time, a king went to take an airing, accompanied by his vizier. They came to a field, and saw some plants of wheat higher than a man. The king wondered, and said he had never before seen such tall stalks of wheat. The vizier replied, O my lord! in my country the wheat grows as high as an elephant. The king smiled. When they returned from their excursion, he sent a letter to some people of his country for some plants of wheat; but by the time his letter arrived, the wheat-harvest was over. A year after the plants came from thence, and the vizier presented them to the king, who asked why he had brought them? He said, one day last year I had represented that plants of wheat grew as high as an elephant; and as you smiled, I conceived that you doubted my veracity; I therefore brought them to prove the truth of my assertion. The king replied, I now believe your words; but take care, another time, not to speak what you can not obtain credit for before the expiration of a year.

TIGER AND BUFFALO FIGHTS.

In the first volume of the Asiatic Journal (page 233,) some account of the tiger and buffalo fights of Java, with judicious remarks, occur, in an account of a visit to the court of Solo. The following additional particulars will probably render more complete the information of the reader.—

The tiger and buffalo fight takes place in a strong round cage or enclosure, made of bamboo and strong wooden posts,

twenty feet in diameter. The buffalo is enclosed in it, and the tiger is let in through a small square hole, when the fight is to commence. The tiger being brought in a box like a rat-trap, each end of which is furnished with a trap-door, that exactly fits the aperture in the cage, the door is drawn up and the tiger bolts out. The trap-door is then dropped. The tiger generally at first runs round the cage, and even climbs to the top of it; but when he finds that he cannot escape, he attacks the buffalo, who generally repulses him very severely, and after two or three rallies the tiger lies down, and will not fight or move until stimulated by fire or hot water. As he lies, the people from the top of the cage throw straw over him, and then set fire to it, or throw hot water upon him; when thus compelled to move, he either attacks the buffalo, or the buffalo charges him. It often occurs that the tiger will not fight, and that the buffalo attacks him. During the whole fight, the buffalo is goaded from above by nettles fixed to the end of bamboos and rubbed all over him, and both the combatants are refreshed by water thrown over them, or if requisite, are further stimulated by chilly water being thrown over them. Two tigers are often let in on one buffalo, but as they never act in concert, he generally defeats both. The tiger seldom kills the buffalo, although the reverse often occurs. When the animals will not fight longer, the trap-door of the tiger's box is drawn up, and as soon as he perceives the opening, he darts into it, and is immediately carried off to exhibit in a *rampoke*.

RAMPOKE.

The *rampoke* takes place in the *Pas-sarbau*, at the end of which is an elevated seat with a roof, called in Javanese a *Pondopo*. There the Emperor sits with the *Raloo* (or Prime Minister) and Europeans:—immediately in front, a square of about one hundred and twenty yards, each face is formed by pikemen, two, three, or four deep, sitting on their hams. In the centre of this square the boxes are placed, containing the tiger and leopards to be rampoked, each animal in a separate box, and three men, who are to open them, squatted beside them. These men are hereditary in this office. The boxes are covered with straw. As soon as the Emperor gives the signal for an animal to

he let loose, the men, after making an obeisance, mount a box and lift up the trap, in doing which they raise it and let it fall three times to rouse the animal, who is always so placed as to have his tail towards the door opened; they then set fire to the straw, and again making obeisance, retire by signal at a regular measured walk; when at some distance, the Emperor gives another signal; the music strikes up and the men move on, dancing at a pace rather faster than a minuet step, till they reach the line of spearmen, through which they pass and remain outside till another beast is to be liberated. This ceremony is repeated with each animal. As soon as the fire incommodes the tiger, or leopard, he crawls out of the box, and then generally runs at the line of spearmen, who receive him on their spears. The spearmen stand up as soon as the beast breaks cover, but keep their ranks and steadily wait the charge. When the tiger crawls out of the cage, being weak from his previous fight with the buffalo, he often lies down and will not charge the spearmen; on which there are men under a bamboo case, like a tortoise-shell, or pie-crust, who move up to him, and prick him with pointed bamboos. He then charges, and tries to break through the line, but is generally killed in the attempt. Sometimes the tiger breaks through the line by the mere weight of his body, and in those cases wounds some of the spearmen; but he always falls dead outside of the line, pierced with numberless spears. When the tiger cannot be made to charge the line by any means, the Emperor orders a party of sixteen spearmen to advance, and when within ten yards of the tiger, they charge him with their spears, and kill him on the spot.

The Rampoke is by no means dangerous. At the court of the Soosoochoonan, or Emperor of Soracarta, commonly called Solo, it is customary when visited by people of distinction, to pay the compliment of a tiger fight and rampoke. When there are plenty of tigers, they are rampoked without having been previously fought with a buffalo.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.

Translated from the French of the Abbé Grosier.

THE Chinese are, in general, a mild and affable people, polite even to excess;

circumspect in all their actions, and always attentive to weigh the consequences of every thing they are about to attempt; more careful not to expose their prudence to danger, than to preserve their reputation; suspicious of strangers, as they are ready to take advantage of them; too much prepossessed with a notion of their own importance, to be sensible of their defects; and entertaining too high ideas of their own knowledge, to seek for instruction from others. We must consider this nation as an ancient monument, respectable by its duration; admirable in some of its parts, defective in others; and which according to tradition, has existed four thousand years.

This solid fabric is supported by one single pillar—that progressive submission which rises gradually from the bosom of a family even to the throne. In other respects, the Chinese have their passions and caprices, which even the law does not always attempt to repress. They are naturally litigious; and in China, as well as in other countries, a man may, if he chooses, ruin himself by too often giving employment to the tribunals. They are fond of money, and what in France or England would be accounted usury, is only a retribution authorized in China. A Chinese is vindictive, though not fond of pursuing violent means to satiate his revenge; these are prohibited, but he generally gains his end by craftiness or stratagem, and consequently with impunity. Great crimes are very uncommon among the Chinese, vices much less so; and the law neither searches after, nor punishes them, but when they offend against and violate public decency. The manners of the Tartars who subdued China differ considerably from those of the conquered nation. They have borrowed its customs, but they still retain their original character. A Tartar is obliging and liberal; an enemy to every species of dissimulation, and more desirous of enjoying his fortune than of increasing it. In all affairs, even in those of the cabinet, he discovers a penetration and acuteness, which greatly lessen their difficulty; and in transactions of moment, he displays that expeditious activity which may be justly called the soul of business. His ready and quick judgment accomplishes its purpose better, and more in season, than the protracted and slow meditation of the Chinese.

LOSSES OF EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

In the ASIATIC JOURNAL for July last (see above, page 38) are two statements relating to Losses of East India Shipping, to which a third is here subjoined :—

A List of Ships in the East India Company's Service, which have been lost, burnt, or captured, from the Season 1757 to the Season 1800, both inclusive.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Where Lost, &c.</i>
1757 Streatham	Wrecked in Bengal River.
1758 Denham	Burnt in Bencoolen Road.
Ajax	Captured by the French.
Giffin	Wrecked at the Island of Zelo.
1759 Earl Temple	Do. to the southward of the Parrasells.
1761 Walpole	Captured by the French, outwards.
Winchelsea	Wrecked in Bengal River.
Elizabeth	Burnt at China.
1763 Earl of Holderness	Wrecked outwards, near the Downs.
1764 Falmouth	Stranded on Sauger Bank.
Albion	Wrecked outwards, near the Downs.
1766 Lord Clive	Wrecked 9 miles to the southward of Boulogne.
Earl Chatham	Supposed to have foundered.
1768 Lord Holland	Wrecked coming out of Bengal River.
1769 Vreelst	Do. near Mauritius.
1771 Duke of Albany	Wrecked in Bengal River.
1772 Lord Mansfield	Do. do.
Huntingdon	Do. off Johanna.
Royal Captain	Do. on the Shoals of Pelawar.
1775 Marquis of Rockingham	Do. on the coast of Coromandel.
1776 Valentine	Do. near St. Isle des Marchands.
1777 Osterly	Taken by the French, homeward bound.
Colebrooke	Wrecked going into False Bay.
Stafford	Do. coming out of Bengal River.
1778 General Barker	Wrecked on the coast of Holland.
London	Run down by the Russell man of war.
Royal George	} Taken by the Fleets of France and Spain.
Hillsborough	
Mount Stuart	
Gatton	
Godfrey	} Wrecked on the Carnicobar.
Earl of Dartmouth	
Grosvenor	Do. to the eastward of the Cape.
1780 Blandford	Taken by the French off Ganjam.
Fortitude	Do. by La Fine French frigate.
Earl of Hertford	Wrecked in Madras Roads.
Hinchinbrook	Do. in Bengal River.
Major	Burnt at Culpee.
Duke of Athol	Do. in Madras Roads.
Fairford	Do. in Bombay harbour.
1782 Duke of Kingston	Do. off Ceylon.
1784 Halsewell	Wrecked near Peverall Point.
1785 Mars	Do. in Margate Roads.
1786 Hartwell	Do. off Bonavista.
1788 Vansittart	Do. in the Straits of Gasper.
1789 Foulis	} Not heard of after she sailed from Madras for Bencoolen, March 8, (supposed burnt).
1791 Winterton	
1792 Princess Royal	Wrecked off Madagaskar.
Pigot	Taken by the French in the Straits of Sunda.
1794 Triton	Do. by do. at Bencoolen.
1798 Ocean	Do. by do. privateer in Bengal Bay.
Raymond	Lost to the eastward
Woodcot	Taken by the French on the Malabar coast.
Princess Amelia	Do. do.
1799 Henry Addington	Burnt off Cananpore.
Ganges	Lost on Bembridge Ledge.
Earl Fitzwilliam	Burnt off Lacam's Channel.
1800 Queen	Burnt at Saugur.
	Burnt at St. Salvador, Brazil.

POETRY.

THE MESSAGE.

(From the *Mégha Dûta*, or *Cloud-Messenger*.)

[Mr. Wilson's elegant translation of the *Mégha Dûta* of *Calidasa* has been the subject of some critical remarks inserted in the first volume of the *Asiatic Journal*, page 257. The reader has there learned, that the poem describes a *Yacsha*, or spirit of the mines (the Gnome of European fable) in a state of exile, inflicted the displeasure of his master *Cuvera*, the *Plutus*, or god of gold. The *Yacsha*, thus separated from his wife, petitions a *Cloud*, which, at the commencement of the rainy season, is proceeding from south to north, to carry a message of affection. The poem opens with the address or petition; then follows a description of the course to be pursued by the *Cloud*, and of the residence of *Cuvera*, and lastly comes the *Message*. In the following transcript, many passages will be found obscure from want of the explanations afforded by the Notes, but for the latter, on account of their length, the reader must be referred to the entire edition of the poem.]

To those loved scenes repaired, that awful size,

Like a young elephant, in haste disguise;
Lest terror seize my fair one, as thy form
Hangs o'er the hillock and portends the storm.

Thence to the inner mansion bend thy sight,

Diffusing round a mild and quivering light;
As when through evening shades soft flashes play,

Where the bright fire-dry wings his glittering way.

There in the fane a beauteous creature stands,

The first best work of the Creator's hands;
Whose slender limbs inadequately bear
A full orb'd bosom, and a weight of care;
Whose teeth like pearls, whose lips like *Bimbas* show,

And fawn-like eyes still tremble as they glow.

Lone as the widowed *Chacrarâti* mourns,
Her faithful memory to her husband turns,
And sad, and silent, shalt thou find my wife,

Half of my soul, and partner of my life;
Nipped by chill sorrow as the flowers unfold

Their shrinking petals from the withering cold.

I view her now! long weeping swells her eyes,

And those dear lips are dried by parching sighs;

Sad on her hand her pallid cheek declines,
And half unseen through veiling tresses shines;

As when a darkling night the moon enshrouds,

A few faint rays break straggling through the clouds.

Now at thy sight I mark fresh sorrows flow,

And sacred sacrifice augments her woe;
I mark her now, with Fancy's aid, retrace
This wasted figure and this haggard face;
Now from her favourite bird she seeks relief,

And tells the tuneful *Sâriek* her grief,
Mourns o'er the feathered prisoner's kindred fate,

And fondly questions of its absent mate.

In vain the lute for harmony is strung,
And round the robe-neglected shoulder slung;

And faltering accents strive to catch, in vain,

Our race's old commemorative strain:
The falling tear that from reflexion springs,

Corrodes incessantly the silvery strings;
Recurring woe still pressing on the heart,
The skilful hand forgets its grateful art,
And idly wandering strikes no measured tone,

But wakes a sad wild warbling of its own.

At times such solace animates her mind,
As widowed wives in cheerless absence find;

She counts the flowers now faded on the floor,

That graced with monthly piety the door,
Thence reckons up the period since from home,

And far from her, was I compelled to roam;

And deeming fond my term of exile run,
Conceives my homeward journey is begun.

Lightened by tasks like these the day proceeds,

But much I dread a bitterer night succeeds.

When thou shalt view her on the earth's
cold breast,
Or lonely couch of separation rest,
Disturbed by tears those pallid cheeks
that burn,
And visions of her dearer half's return.
Now seeking sleep, a husband to restore,
And waking now, his absence to deplore;
Deprived of slumber by returning woes,
Or mocked by idle phantoms of repose ;
Till her slight form, consumed by cease-
less pain,
Shews like the moon, fast hastening to
its wane.

Crisp from the purifying wave, her hair
Conceals the charms, no more her pleas-
ing care ;
And with neglected nails her fingers chase,
Fatigued, the tresses wandering o'er her
face.
Firm winds the fillet, as it first was wove,
When fate relentless forced me from my
love ;
And never flowery wreathes, nor costly
pearls,
Must hope to decorate the fettered curls ;
Loosed by no hand, until the law divine
Accomplished, that delighted hand is
mine.

Dull as the flower when clouds through
ether sweep,
Not wholly waking, nor resigned to sleep,
Her heavy eyelids languidly unclose
To where the moon its silvery radiance
throws
Mild through the chamber ; once a wel-
come light,
Avoided now, and hateful to her sight.
Those charms that glittering ornaments
oppress,
Those restless slumbers that proclaim
distress,
That slender figure worn by grief severe,
Shall surely gain thy sympathizing tear ;
For the soft breast is swift to overflow,
In moist compassion, at the claims of woe.

The same fond wife as when compelled to
part,
Her love was mine, I still possess her
heart :
Her well known faith this confidence af-
fords,
Nor vain conceit suggests unmeaning
words ;
No boaster I ! and time shall quickly
teach,

With observation joined, how just my
speech.

O'er her left limbs shall glad pulsations
play,
And signs auspicious indicate thy way ;
And like the lotus trembling on the tide,
While its deep roots the sportive fish di-
vide,
So tremulous throbs the eye's enchanting
ball,
Loose o'er whose lids neglected tresses fall.
Soothed by expected bliss should gentle
sleep
O'er her soft limbs and frame exhausted
creep,
Delay thy tidings, and suspend thy flight,
And watch in silent patience through the
night ;
Withhold thy thunders, lest the awful
sound
Her slumber banish, and her dreams con-
found,
Where her fond arms, like winding shrubs
she flings
Around my neck, and to my bosom clings.

Behold her rising with the early morn,
Fair as the flower that opening buds adorn ;
And strive to animate her drooping mind
With cooling rain-drops and refreshing
wind :
Restrain thy lightnings, as her timid gaze
Shrinks from the bright intolerable blaze ;
And murmuring softly, gentle sounds
prepare,
With words like these to raise her from
despair.

' O wife adored ! whose lord still lives
for thee,
' Behold his friend and messenger in me ;
' Who now approach thy beauteous pre-
sence fraught
' With many a tender and consoling
thought ;
' Such tasks are mine : where absent
lovers stray,
' I speed the wanderer lightly on his way ;
' And with my thunders teach his lagging
mind,
' New hopes the braid of absence to
unbind.'

As beauteous Mair'hil, with glad surprise,
Bent on the Son of Air her opening eyes ;
So my fair partner's pleased uplifted gaze
Thy friendly presence with delight sur-
veys ;

She smiles, she speaks, her misery fore-
goes,
And deep attention on thy words bestows:
For such dear tidings happiness impart,
Scarce less than mutual meeting, to the
heart.

Being of years protracted, aid thy friend,
Aud with my words thine own sugges-
tions blend :

Say thus—' Thy lord o'er Ráma's moun-
tain strays,

' Nor cares but those of absence blight
his days ;

' His only wish by me, his friend, to know,
' If he is blest with health, that thou
art so ;

' For still this fear especially must wait
' On every creature of our passing state.

' What though to distance driven by
wrath divine,

' Imagination joins his form with thine ;
' Such as I view is his emaciate frame,

' Such his regrets, his scorching pangs
the same :

' To every sigh of thine his sigh replies,
' And tears responsive trickle from his
eyes.

' By thee unheard, by those bright eyes
unseen,

' Since fate resists and regions intervene,
' To me the message of his love con-
signed,

' Pourtrays the sufferings of his constant
mind.

' Oh ! were he present, fondly would he
seek,

' In secret whisper, that inviting cheek ;
' Woo thee in close approach his words
to hear,

' And breathe these tender accents in
thine ear :'

" Goddess beloved ! how vainly I explore
" The world to trace the semblance I
adore ;

" Thy graceful form the flexile tendril
shows,

" And like thy locks the peacock's plu-
mage glows ;

" Mild as thy cheeks, the moon's new
beams appear,

" And those soft eyes adorn the timid
deer ;

" In rippling brooks thy curling brows I
see,

" But only view combined these charms
in thee.

" E'en in these wilds, our unrelenting
fate

" Proscribes the union love and art
create ;

" When with the colours that the rock
supplies,

" O'er the rude stone thy pictured beau-
ties rise,

" Fain would I think once more we
fondly meet,

" And seek to fall in homage at thy feet.

" In vain ; for envious tears my purpose
blight,

" And veil the lovely image from my sight.

" Why should the god who wields the
five-fold dart,

" Direct his shafts at this afflicted heart ;

" Nor spare to agonize an aching breast,

" By sultry suns and banishment op-
press'd :

" Oh ! that these heavy hours would
swiftly fly,

" And lead a happier fate and milder sky.

" Believe me, dearest, that my doom
severe,

" Obtains from heavenly eyes the fre-
quent tear,

" And where the spirits of these groves
attend,

" The pitying drops in pearly showers
descend ;

" As oft in sleep they mark my out-
stretched arms,

" That clasp in blissful dreams thy fan-
cied charms,

" Play through the air, and fold in fond
embrace,

" Impassive matter and etherial space.

" Soft and delightful to my senses blows

" The breeze that southward wafts
Himála's snows,

" And rich impregnated with gums di-
vine,

" Exuding fragrant from the shattered
pine,

" Diffuses sweets to all, but most to me ;

" Has it not touched, does it not breathe
of thee ?

" What are my tasks ? to speed the lag-
ging night,

" And urge impatiently the rising light ;

" The light returned, I sicken at the ray,

" And shun as eagerly the shining day :

" Vain are my labours in this lonely
state,

" But fate prescribes, and we must bow
to fate.

"Let then my firmness save thee from despair,
 "Who trust myself, nor sink beneath my care;
 "Trust to *futurity*, for still we view,
 "The always wretched, always blest, are few:
 "Life, like a wheel's revolving orb, turns round,
 "Now whirled in air, now dragged along the ground.
 "When, from his serpent-couch that swims the deep,
 "Sarangî rises from celestial sleep;
 "When four more months unmarked have run their course,
 "To us all gloom, the curse has lost its force:
 "The grief from separation born expires,
 "And Autumn's nights reward our chaste desires.
 "Once more I view thee as mine eyes unclose,
 "Laid by my side, and lulled by soft repose;
 "And now I mark thee startle from thy sleep,
 "Loose thy enfolding arms, and wake to weep:
 "My anxious love long vainly seeks reply,
 "Till, as the smile relumes that lucid eye,
 "Thy arch avowal owns that jealous fear
 "Affrighted slumber, and aroused the tear.
 "While thus, O goddess with the dark black eyes!
 "My fond assurance confidence supplies,
 "Let not the tales that idle tattlers bear
 "Subvert thy faith, nor teach thee to despair:
 "True love no time nor distance can destroy,
 "And independent of all present joy,
 "It grows in absence, as renewed delight,
 "Some dear memorials, some loved lines excite."

Such, vast dispenser of the dews of heaven!

Such is my suit, and such thy promise given;

Fearless upon thy friendship I rely,
 Nor ask that promise, nor expect reply:
 To thee the thirsty *Chatacas* complain;
 Thy only answer is the falling rain;
 And still such answer from the good proceeds,
 Who grant our wishes, not in words, but deeds.

Thy task performed, consoled the mourner's mind,
 Haste thy return these solitudes to find;
 Soar from the mountain whose exalted brow
 The horns of Siva's bull majestic plough,
 And hither speeding, to my sorrowing heart,
 Shrank like the bud at dawn, relief impart;
 With welcome news my woes tumultuous still,
 And all my wishes tenderly fulfill.
 Then to whatever scenes invite thy way,
 Waft thy rich stores, and grateful glooms convey;
 And ne'er may destiny like mine divide
 Thy brilliant spouse, the lightning, from thy side.*

IMITATED FROM HAFIZ.

THE anguish of love I have borne,
 Do not ask me its pains to unfold;
 In absence I have wandered forlorn,
 But that torture can never be told.

Through the world without love I had strayed,
 Till at length a sweet ravisher came;
 My heart's warm emotions she swayed—
 But I cannot reveal her dear name.

In the soft hour of silence last night,
 Such words from her lips fell so sweet,
 As fill'd my fond heart with delight—
 But those words ask me not to repeat.

A lip of the ruby's bright hue
 I have press'd, and the joy thrill'd my heart;
 Though I speak of the transport to you,
 Whose lip—I will never impart.

Alone in my cottage retired,
 Ah! still there's no end of my woes;
 Such the love which my bosom has fired;
 Such the grief as I cannot disclose.

P. C.

* The lightning, according to the Hindoo Poets, is the wife or consort of the clouds.—Edit.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Miut Amil, and Shurhoo Miut

Amil; two Elementary Treatises on Arabic Syntax: translated from the original Arabic, with annotations philological and explanatory, in the form of a perpetual commentary; the rules exemplified by a series of stories and citations from various Arabic authors, with an appendix containing the original text. By A. Lockett, Captain in the Bengal Native Infantry, Secretary to the Council in the College of Fort William, and Examiner in the Arabic, Persian and Hindoostanee Languages. Calcutta, printed by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press. 1814. Royal 4to. pp. 300. Imported by Black, Parbury and Allen. £2 12s. 6d.

No Eastern language except Chinese is so little studied, or understood, throughout Europe, as the Arabic. The Turkish, the Persian, and even the jargon falsely termed Moor's, used in the Peninsula of India, have, at various times, found their ablest commentators in Europeans. A Jones and a Richardson have facilitated the labours of Meninski; a Gilchrist has exposed the inaccuracies and corruptions of Siadled, and these have severally been excelled by the recent deep research, and stupendous performance of a Lumsden.* But with respect to the language and learning of the Arabs, we may still be said to be strangers; and it is worthy remark that of a country which, twelve centuries ago, gave birth to a new religion, changing, almost instantaneously, the face of the globe, we should possess few or no original† records or memorials;

* Alluding more particularly to this gentleman's Persian Grammar in 2 vols. folio, the merits of which have been very inadequately noticed in this country.

† It is from the Greeks and Latins we derive our ancient accounts of Arabia. The latter pompously styled it a province of the empire, without ever being masters of more than two of its cities.

that the "Koran" should still continue our chief guide to its civil and religious laws; and that our knowledge of its literature should be restricted, with few exceptions, to some compositions on grammar, dissertations on medicine and astronomy, memoirs of uninteresting biography, and many obscure treatises on logic and metaphysics.

The extinction of Arabic literature appears to have been contemporary with that of the Caliphs; and the fall of the Abbasides, science and the arts seem alike to have partaken. Bagdad was heard of no more as famed for its college, the patronage it afforded, or the celebrated works it annually produced. With the last of the Caliphs was extinguished the very name of Arabic literature; and the gloom which overspread Arabia, in the annihilation of the Caliphate, by the grandson of Zenghiz Khan, in the thirteenth century, does not, to the present time, appear to be entirely removed. In the long lapse of so many ages, with the exception of "Abulfeda,"* who wrote in Syria, in the early part of the fourteenth century, no historian, orator, poet, or philosopher, appears to have shed a ray of light on this unnatural darkness, or what is more probable, their works in manuscript, having necessarily but few copies, have long since been scattered, or destroyed by ignorance or neglect. But the little proficiency made in Arabic literature ceases to astound, when the causes are considered. The difficulty of the language alone is a serious obstacle; but suppose this removed, access to its compositions is still distant. The Bod-

* In him the sun of science set with a brilliancy which has caused the succeeding darkness to be more deeply regretted.

leian, and even the Vatican, are comparatively poor in Arabic lore; many of the most esteemed manuscripts deposited in the library of the Escorial in Spain, were suffered to moulder in obscurity, by the jealousy and distrust of that nation, until the majority were destroyed by fire in 1671. Nor can we reasonably expect that many of our countrymen should be found to embark in an undertaking of which the toil and labour are assured, while the advantages are remote and precarious. It is, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction, that we announce the translation of an Arabic work of merit, by a gentleman so conversant with the language as Captain Lockett, the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee Examiner in the College of Fort William in Bengal. This gentleman, we understand, has perfected his study of the language by travelling through the Peninsula; and the various dialects of Bagdad, Cufa, and Yemenan, are all familiar to him. Some valuable manuscripts have been rescued, by his perseverance, from the destruction which awaited them, and the College of Fort William, as likewise that of Dublin, have benefited considerably by his collections while in Arabia.

The preface tells us, that "Of the two original works, formerly the subject of the present volume, and of which an English translation is now, for the first time, submitted to the public, the Miut Amil contains a brief view of the first division of Arabic Syntax; the second, or "Shurh" being a commentary on the former. The first book is entitled Miut Amil, or the hundred governing powers, "because the author has contrived to reduce to that precise number, the whole of those powers in Arabic construction, which are found to affect the termination of nouns and verbs." The translator adds, "That the general design of the

treatise displays so much skill and ingenuity, and combines, at the same time, so many excellencies of brevity, order, perspicuity, and precision, that it may be fairly considered, on the whole, as the most judicious compendium of Arabic regimen that has yet appeared in the language. The author, Abdoolgahir, was an eminent grammarian who died in the year 474 of the Hegira.

It will not be expected, that we should follow Captain L. through his elaborate analysis of his author. The profound but perspicuous annotations which accompany the translation, render it invaluable to the Arabic student, and to others it would be superfluous to recommend it. The sprightliness which distinguishes the stories, and many of the notes, contrasts admirably with the more abstruse parts of the original; and we think few scholars, however ignorant of the language of which they treat, could lay down these treatises on Arabic syntax, without being fully satisfied of the extensive and varied reading, the discrimination and taste of the translator. We trust the Miut Amil, and Shurhoo Miut Amil, are only the prelude to other translations of greater importance, and more extensive benefit. From the specimen before us, we are convinced, that few are so capable as Captain L. of untying the knot of Arabic science, or of doing justice to the scanty remains of Arabic literature.

A Dictionary of the Chinese Language, in three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals: part the second, Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. By the Rev. Robert Morrison. Vol. 1. part 1. Macao: printed at the Hon. East-India Company's press. 1815. No. 1, royal quarto, pp. 188. Imported by Black, Parbury, and Allen, 10s. 6d.

The first observations that will suggest themselves to the mind of the reader, on looking at Mr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, will be those that are called forth by the liberality with which (as we learn from the Dedication) the whole expense of printing this elaborate and costly work is borne by the East-India Company, and by the useful labours to which the author has devoted so much of that time which he has been able to secure to himself, amid his occupation as a religious missionary. A second subject of remark is the place at which this Dictionary is given to the world from an English press; and the local difficulties which, in consequence, it has been necessary to surmount.

The Chinese philologists represent, that in the remote antiquity of their ancestors, knotted cords were made use of, instead of letters, as the signs of ideas. They next teach, perhaps on a more fanciful foundation, that at a certain era, an inventor, observing the appearance of a certain constellation, the marks on the shell of the tortoise, and the print of a horse's foot, first conceived the idea of forming letters. During the reign of Ching-wang, about the year of the world 2,900, Paou-she produced a work called Luh-shoo, on account of which he has obtained the title of Father of Letters, and to which work, as a standard, all subsequent ages have referred. It is therein affirmed, that originally nine-tenths of the Chinese characters were *pictorial*; but that being simplified in their parts for the sake of convenience, or added to for the sake of appearance, the true and original forms were gradually lost. In proof that the Chinese characters were at first pictures or delineations of the thing to be expressed a few instances are adduced; as those of the respective ancient and modern characters signifying the sun, the moon, a hill, a horse, the eye, a boat, a cart or carriage, water,

and the ear. Thus, the first signs of ideas among the Chinese were knotted cords, and the second, pictures of physical objects.

About eight hundred years before Christ, in the reign of Seuen-wang, the seal character was first written. The Ta-chuen-wan, or letters forming a representation of the object, and which are treated of in the Luh-shoo, were invented by Chow. It was the design of these characters to carry the *pictorial* system as far as possible; and to represent the straight lines of the dragon or serpent, the crooked windings of the worm, the footsteps of the birds, the marks on shells, the figures of plants, trees, insects, swords, spears, &c. Hence these letters had the appearance of flying or crawling, and thence their name.

About five hundred years later, one Le-sze reduced the number of strokes, and founded the Seaou-chuen-wan. The moderns profess that these characters, in later years, were obtained from those engraven on ancient metal vases, and are thence called Chung-ting-wan, or the letters of bells and tripods. It is pretended, that about the year of the world 3700, the emperor Che-liwang te ordered all books to be burnt; and that on this event the metal vases were left the only monuments of the ancient characters.

The Chinese also say, that in ancient times they had words without letters; but in the middle ages (i. e. about the time of Confucius.) words were communicated by letters.

Mr. M. after pursuing further, in his introduction, the history of the Chinese characters and writing-hands, proceeds to that of the works on the Chinese language, taking notice, by the way, of the inventions of paper and printing in China; and then considers more particularly the Chinese dictionaries extant, and the plan upon which he has constructed his own.

In this part of the discourse, we meet with the following observations on the Mandarin dialect:—

What is called the Mandarin dialect, or Kwan hiva, is spoken generally in Keang-nan and Ho-nan provinces, in both of which the court once resided, hence the dialects of those places gained the ascendancy over the other provincial dialects, on the common principle of the court dialect becoming, amongst people of education, the standard dialect. A Tartar-Chinese dialect is now gradually gaining ground, and if the dynasty continues long will finally prevail. There is no occasion to suppose it a "Royal dialect, fabricated on purpose to distinguish it from the vulgar."* Difference of dialects arise gradually, without art or contrivance!

That the Chinese language has no compound word, seems a misapprehension. That the characters are not actually joined to each other is a fact; but to the intelligent reader, speaker, and hearer, the syllables are often understood in a compound sense. Tse-téen, or Tse-hwng' "Lexicon or Dictionary," are understood as compound terms. Pun-t'hoo-jin, denotes "Aborigines"; and though the characters be not linked together, they are in sense, and in the apprehension of the person who understands Chinese, as really joined as "Ab" is to "origine."

To the writer of this it appears unquestionable, that the Chinese language originated in pictures of visible objects, and from thence, by allusion, gradually extended from things visible and capable of being represented, to things immaterial and beyond the cognizance of the senses. The pictures of the objects of vision are now almost entirely obliterated, and the allusion is, by the generality of students, but slightly perceived; hence the character presents to such persons, little more than a collection of arbitrary signs. Their being composed of a few radical parts, to each of which commonly a meaning is affixed, makes them remembered with infinitely more ease, than if they were formed at random. That Chinese characters are not fitted to convey sounds as well as the letters of an alphabet, is quite apparent. Though by joining them they form a kind of syllabic

spelling; for London they could say Hun-tun, which comes sufficiently near to the true sound of the word. But for Bengal they are obliged to write Maug-ga-la, or Pang-Kih-la.

To convey ideas to the mind, by the eye, the Chinese language answers all the purposes of a written medium, as well as the alphabetic system of the west, and perhaps, in some respects, better. As sight is quicker than hearing, so ideas reaching the mind by the eye, are quicker, more striking, and vivid, than those which reach the mind by the slower progress of sound. The character forms a picture, which really is, or by early associations, is considered beautiful and impressive. The Chinese fine writing, (when fully understood, by dispensing with all the minute particles, and diffused expressions, which are absolutely necessary to give to sounds that variety, which makes them intelligible in spoken language) darts upon the mind with a vivid flash; a force and a beauty, of which alphabetic language is incapable. Chinese writing is also more permanent than the alphabetic system, which is ever varying its spelling with the continually changing pronunciation of the living voice. Perhaps the Chinese written language has contributed in some degree to the unity of the Chinese nation. Were all the dialects of the Empire in an alphabetic character, they would form, to appearances, languages, perhaps nearly as different from each other, as those of the several nations of Europe. Is it not then an advantage to have distinct, from spoken language, a written medium of thought, little susceptible of change? But at a future day, when the Chinese language shall be better and more generally known, its merits and demerits will be more justly appreciated. Hitherto admirers and contemners, have commonly both of them, been very ignorant of it, and consequently not qualified to form a correct estimate. Some gentlemen see as little beauty in the Chinese language, as the school-boy does of beauty in the Latin, when first reading 'Hic, hæc, hoc;' and much for the same reason. Others cry out respecting it, "O lingua divina!" whilst from their present ignorance of the subject, they expect to find in the language excellencies which never existed.

What should we think of a Chinese, who, unable to write in a legible hand the Roman alphabet, or to read a page of a common spelling-book, should yet presume to decide on the beauties or defects of the English or French languages? Should we not justly despise his pretensions? Equally worthy of being despised, have been, respecting Chinese, several of the efforts of European literature.

The remarks of Mr. M. on the recent dictionary of M. des Guignes, embracing, as they do, the discussion of the Chinese traditions concerning a general deluge, possess an interest which will recommend them to most readers:—

Some of the Missionaries of the Romish church, who took the lead in Chinese literature, have always written respectably on the subject. Their manuscript Dictionaries, Grammars, and Letters have furnished the materials of all that has been printed in Europe; but those materials have fallen often into the hands of Europeans, who have more or less disfigured them from ignorance of the subject. Some have even been so far lost to a sense of propriety, as to calumniate those guides from whom, when separated for a moment, they fall into error. These various errors in Tourmont's grammar, T'shee, commonly appear amongst the verbs for T'shee. The other errors are of a similar kind, putting one character for another of a similar sound. Probably the spelling only was found in the manuscript Missionaries' grammars, and he attempted to supply the characters, a task above the degree of his knowledge.

The most useful book on Chinese yet printed in Europe, is the late Chinese Dictionary, published at Paris, and printed from the manuscript dictionaries of the Romish missionaries. As far as the Editor has adhered to his manuscripts, he will be generally found correct; of his own knowledge, he gives no favourable specimen in his critique on the English spelling of the characters T'chien lung ta whang téé, which occur in the late Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy. The missionaries, M. Des Guignes says, write the above sen-

tence kien long-ta-ouang-ty. "Now," adds he, "la lettre k du mot kien est certainement aspirée; mais elle n'a pas le son de tch Anglais." The fact is, that T'chien, is in some Chinese dictionaries aspirated, and in others not; but the h in T'chien is not intended as an aspirate, it is merely the soft sound of ch. And those who are acquainted with Chinese, need not be informed, that words, which in the southern parts of the empire begin with the initial k, are pronounced, by the people of the north, and particularly at court, as if written ch or tch, according to the power of those letters in the English language.

M. Des Guignes says again, "La lettre h, dans le mot whang, est inutile, puisque le mot ouang n'est pas aspiré." If any missionary wrote ouang, as the pronunciation of the character whang, it must either have been by mistake, or he must not have understood Chinese. That it should be wang, or as the Portuguese manuscript dictionaries spell it, hoang, is what, to those in a slight degree acquainted with the subject, requires no proof. What makes the critique ridiculous enough is, that M. Des Guignes, in the body of his dictionary, where he follows his manuscript, spells the character hoang, as it ought to be, and which is pronounced precisely like the English whang, with which he finds fault. Possibly, M. Des Guignes thought the character should be wang, which would correspond to "ouang"; but if so, that only makes bad worse, for ta wang té, is a phrase, which it is likely never occurred to any one but himself; certainly it never was applied to the emperor T'chien-lung*.

M. Des Guignes has exercised his critical powers pretty largely respecting the Chinese account of the extensive inundation, or deluge, which took place during the reign of Yaou. Though a deluge of waters, it must be confessed, has little or no connexion with a dictionary of words; yet, as in my opinion, his criticisms are frequently incorrect, and tend to mislead the public mind, I shall take a short survey of the subject.

The Woo-king, or Pentateuch of Con-

* In the following dictionary, it has been thought proper to preserve the sound k, to distinguish it from the soft initial ch.

fucius, compiled by him, from materials no longer existing, contains one book called Shoo-king*, or Shang-too. It is bound up in two thin volumes, and consists of the annals Yoow-shun-ke in which he (Confucius) lived, including a period of about seventeen hundred years†. It is written in broken sentences and detached paragraphs, many of which are represented as sayings of the ancient kings, or conversations between them and their ministers. Some of the words are used in a sense quite different from that in which they have been understood in later times; and are consequently obscure and doubtful. It opens with Gue, it is said.‡

In the Shoo-king, mention is made of a great and destructive accumulation of waters upon the face of the earth; whether it be called inundation or deluge is immaterial. This subject occupies a much larger portion of the Shoo-king, than the account of Noah's deluge does of

the Pentateuch of Moses. It is denominated in Chinese Hung shawug, "the great waters or deluge, and settling the state of all the regions then known, is understood by the phrase Yu-kung. Yu, was the person who effected that great work. This deluge makes a grand epoch in Chinese history. After a fanciful account of the Creation, there follows a period of civilization, when Fuh-he's successors introduced marriage; government; working in metals; the use of musical instruments; and characters for the division of time. The profligacy and misrule of the monarch Te-shi, is noticed, and then follows Yaon's deluge; after which, the earth is again represented as overpread by wild uncultivated vegetation, and overrun by savage beasts. The fabulous age of T'heen-hwang, Te-whang and Jin-whang, is called Tae-koo. The antediluvian period, from Fuh-hee to Yaon, is called Shang-koo. The postdiluvian to the period of Confucius, is denominated Chung-koo.

The above is a faithful outline of the picture drawn, by Chinese writers, of the history of the ancient world, as known to them. Its similarity to that given by the Jewish legislator must be observable to every one; and the probability, that both accounts refer to the same remote facts, is not to be overturned by slight anachronisms, or a discordancy in the detail; much less by the verbal, and (as I think may be proved) inaccurate and absurd criticisms of M. Des Guignes*.

* There is a common saying respecting the Shoo-king. Shang Shoo Koo Kin Wan Kae Chuh-peih Chung. "Both the ancient, and modern Shoo-king were taken from the wall of a house." The saying is thus explained. When Loo-kung-wang, i. e. Kung-wang, of the state Hoo, (B. C. 100) proceeded to destroy the old house of Confucius, were found in one of the walls the records of ancient dynasties, Gu, Hea, 'hang, Chow, as contained in the ancient Shoo-king. These records, whatever they were, have long since perished, and no writings, prior to those of Confucius, exist in China.

After Tsin-che-hwang had burnt all the books that could be seized, the Shoo-king was found hidden in the wall of the house of Fuh-Sang, an old man, who to avoid the persecution carried on against the literati, when many hundreds of them were destroyed, put out his own eyes, and affected idiotism. By this painful artifice he saved his life, and the Shoo-king was preserved. Some accounts say, that the poor old sightless Fuh-sang, taught the Shoo-king from memory to Ch'hang, and he to a third. When the times grew better it was committed to writing. This is called Kin-wan, "the modern copy." Some parts of this are considered spurious, and the Koo-wan, "ancient copy," which it was pretended was discovered, and for some hundred years was received as genuine, has been suspected of being spurious by the learned generally, ever since the dynasty Sung, about (A. D. 1200.)

† According to the dates affixed by Chinese historians, the various reigns from Fuh-he, to the present year 1815, make in all 5800 years. From Fuh-he Yaow, 1140; to Confucius, 1700; from that to the present time 2360.

‡ The ancient copies, instead of Yue-had Gue, about the exact meaning of which, commentators are not agreed. Some explain it as I have done,

* In the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 5, page 735, when treating of the Deluge, it is said (from Mr. Bryant) that the Cushites worshipped Cham; and that in China, cham signifies any thing supreme, a ceptre, a priest, &c. The whole of this apparent analogy arises from mistaking the Portuguese and French spelling of Chinese syllables. In the Cham of the Cushites, ch is hard, as if the syllable were written Kam; now the Chinese have no such syllable. The Portuguese spell Tchaw, with cham, and the French spell sh with ch. In the first instance, by the word supreme, the syllable shang is probably intended; and by the Priests, ho-shung, must have been referred to. But there is no similarity between cham or kam, and shang. Moreover, shang by itself, does not denote priest.

In the same work, vol. 14, page 527, it is said, that the Chinese evidently contains a great number of words of the same origin with those which occur in other dialects. The examples given to illustrate this assertion are most of them erroneous and unfounded, that the whole passage is truly ridiculous. It should be blotted from the

The Shoo-king opens the subject abruptly thus, in this passage the character 也, the commentators acknowledge they do not understand; they endeavour, in a sense which they think answers the scope of the whole, which they explain thus, "His Majesty said, alas, ministers! the deluging waters spread destruction. They surround the mountains and overtop the hills; they (as one explains it) rise high, and extend wide as the spacious vault of heaven. Alas, for the common people! "who is able to remove the waters?" All the ministers replied, "behold kwan! there is none equal to him." The Emperor said, "O no! he is not fit; do not order him to undertake it." One of the ministers said, "let him be tried." His Majesty answered, "let him go then, and exercise the utmost care and attention." He undertook the task, and laboured nine years without success. In consequence of his failure, he suffered death, and his son Yu was required to undertake the work; he with great modesty declined in favour of some abler person than himself. But his majesty insisted on his requirement, and Yu obeyed.

The third passage, which occurs in the Shoo-king, represented Gu, reporting to his Majesty the result of his labours. He begins by repeating the extent and ravages of the deluge, and adding, that Heaven "the people," or mass of common people, had sunk in the water. He said he had found it necessary to cut his way through the forest; on the water, to employ boats or ships; on the dry land chariots; on the mud he had used wooden sledges; and in ascending the hills he had used iron spikes to his sandals. He had been obliged to feed his people on raw meat; he had cut channels for nine rivers, which divided the earth into nine parts; he had extended his travels to the ocean on all sides. And after the waters were subsided, he taught the people to plough and sow, but during the growth of this first crop, the people still ate raw meat. He moreover urged the people to go and barter what articles they could spare, for others which they had not. Thus it was that the people were suppli-

ed with food; and Wan-hang, "Ten thousand," i. e. all the nations after the visitation of the flood, were restored to order.

The fourth and last passage which occurs in the Shoo-king, on this subject, is the itinerary of Gu, which occupies twelve pages of that small work. The names of various countries through which he passed in the prosecution of his arduous enterprise, are duly inserted, with a very few explanatory words. His success procured for him the epithet of Snig-gu, "the divine Gu."

In this account every reader must discover a large portion of fiction filling up the great outlines of truth. But M. Des Guignes insists on interpreting it as a plain matter of fact of history, "Et non comme un roman." Neither would I treat it altogether as a romance, but as a romance founded on fact.

The Shoo-king does not state from whence the waters of this ancient deluge came; the Frenchmen, as well as Chinese, have been a little puzzled to account for them. Some affirm that the source of all rivers is the Kwan-lan mountain, which rises ten thousand li in height, till it becomes connected with T'hién-ho, "the river of heaven," or the milky-way; and from thence the waters came. Mang-tsze said, that rivers flowing contrary to their natural courses, as expressed by Keange-shwung, was the same as Hung-swung, "or the deluge. That must have been a great convulsion of nature, which caused rivers to flow in a direction the opposite to that of their natural course.

In the history of China by Choo-foo-tze, an objector is introduced as remarking very naturally, "Since the immense conflux of waters extended high and wide as the heavens, what could Gu do to remove them?" One replies, that he had heard a third person give it as his opinion, that the deluge was similar to the calamities which now take place by excessive rains; and that in the close of Gaou's reign, the same thing had happened for several years. The phrase T'haow t'heén, "reaching high as heaven," must be understood as a local figurative expression. The chief part of the calamity consisted in the excessive fall of rain; after it had fallen, and Gu had scooped pas-

books which it disfigures. The man who derives from 天, i. e. in English, shing, the Latin eximius will soon prove, that the words of all languages are in fact the same.

sages for it, it gradually subsided in the autumn. In a marginal note, this opinion is rejected as the groundless conjecture of a self-conceited mind. Perhaps few will think that the supposition quite removes all the difficulties.

The site of the Kew Chow, or nine regions into which Gu divided the earth, puzzle not a little the Chinese expositors. They have made maps of them, both old ones and new ones, which are limited to the extent of modern China Proper,* which is the world in the estimation of the Chinese. Others more judicious, confess that the ancient and modern geography are not the same. They further say that the "Nine regions" encompassed by the surrounding ocean are, one of the "Nine Chow," and that in ancient times Shin-nung measured the land surrounded by the ocean and found it to be from east to west 900,000 le (250 le make a degree) and from north to south 210,000 le.

M. Des Guignes, however, relieves all parties from their difficulties, by applying to the period spoken of, a definition of the character *chow*, which was adopted perhaps, thousands of years afterwards; viz. that a chow consisted of 2,500 families; and having assumed these data, (a happy thought that never occurred to any native Chinese from the days of Confucius to the present time) he reduces the question, as to the extent of the peregrinations of Gu, to a matter of simple multiplication, and glories in his discovery as containing in it the full evidence of mathematical demonstration†. M. Des Guignes also proposed to alter the pointing of the Chinese Classic and Commentary, and to read these words, Phaou t'heen, hea min, with the point after hea, instead of after T'heen, then making the phrase, "The waters extended over the empire," instead of "high and wide as the heavens," but this reading is different from the manner in which the natives have ever read their own books. To say nothing of the modesty of this attempt, it would not answer his purpose; for

the phrase which he would alter occurs, not only in the passage which he conceives is capable of a different pointing, but also in other places where no pointing whatever would produce the change he wishes. Thus Shoo-king, 11th page: Hung-shwuy t'haow t'heen; haow haaw hwae than seang ting, hea min hwan-téen. "The deluge rose high and spread wide as the spacious vault of heaven; the people astonished to stupefaction sunk into the waters." Hea min is a phrase as much used to denote "the people" as T'heen hea is to denote "empire." And moreover the phrase T'heen is more like the European word world, than empire; it is sometimes used as a proper name, sometimes in a limited sense. The world, as known to the Chinese, is expressed by it, as world once denoted the Roman empire, and now often means only Europe. But in its proper sense, all under heaven, is implied by it.

I shall notice only one more criticism of M. Des Guignes. It applies to the usual Chinese expression for Gaou's deluge, viz. Hung-shwuy, in which connexion Hung, according to all commentaries and dictionaries, denotes "great, extensive, vast." However, M. Des Guignes says, Hung also means "Pierres qui arrêtent le cours d'une fleuve." Granting that Hung means the rocks which stop the course of a river," what sense would he make of Hung, joined with shwuy, "water:" rock-water, instead of the great waters, seems a very curious conjectural emendation. Suppose a Chinese doubted the universal deluge spoken of in the west, and wishing to prove the point, looked into Dr. Johnson's dictionary, for a definition of the word deluge; he would find the first sense given, a general inundation. But that not answering his purpose, he would in the manner of M. Des Guignes, seize with avidity in spite of all Europeans, as quite conclusive in his own favour, the next sense given, viz. an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. Though he chose to be convinced by this mode of proof, it is not likely that any other person would. But Hung does not signify "Pierres qui arrêtent le cours d'une fleuve." This is a mistake of M. Des Guignes, in which he has mis-translated the Latin of his manuscript. "Pierres impediennes fluminis

* The reigning family makes Manchow Tartary one of the Chow; and that in which the court of Gaou was held.

† Vide Huh-shoo, pages 92 and 93.

‡ Vide Map of China, with explanatory remarks.

§ Vide, Dictionnaire Chinois. Préface.

fluxum" does not denote what he has rendered it. The sentence in the original dictionaries is this, Shih tsoo ho lew wei Hung; "stones or rocks, hindering the flowing of a river, make Hung," i. e. produced angry breakers, or a rippling effect on the water. The rocks are not denoted by the word Hung, but the effect produced by rocks obstructing in part of the course of the water. In this sense also, it appears to be only a local term, and is no more applicable to the Hung-shway, of Gaow, than the word "ripple" is to the Universal Deluge.

After a "Table of Radicals, showing their order and meaning," Mr. M. presents us, in this Number, with the commencement of the body of his work, from which, did our limits permit, we should make a few extracts, principally with the view of apprising our readers how much entertainment and information may be found in our author's pages, disconnected with that particular object, the acquisition of the Chinese language, a task which the greater part will consider, not so much useless or uninteresting, as positively unconquerable and terrific. Our extracts would show to what an extent the entire work contemplated by Mr. M., while it professes no more the definitions of words, will compose a commentary on the customs, manners, laws, religion, philosophy and history of China. In this view, we observe with peculiar pleasure, that Mr. M. is even able to introduce new and recent anecdotes, the fruit of his personal knowledge and local sources of information. Premising always a due and scrupulous regard to accuracy, we warmly recommend to our author to continue in the pursuit of that plan, and to lose no opportunity of adding to this part of the value of his work.

Travels of Ali Bey, in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria and Turkey, between the years 1803 and 1807. Written by Himself, and illustrated by maps and numerous

plates. In two volumes, 4to. p.p. 712. Longman and Co. 1816. £6 6s.

Doubtlessly the title-page of this book, and still more the turband-ed portrait which stands before it, have attracted the attention of all the frequenters of bookseller's shops; and even to those who, in distant parts, are only permitted to read the advertisements which describe them; the *Travels of Ali Bey* cannot have been announced without exciting particular observation; and to aid the curiosity which the literary public must unavoidably feel on the rare occasion of a Turkish writer appearing in the list of European authors, the gentlemen-ushers of this publication have not failed to remind those whom it concerns of the peculiarity belonging to an account of Mohammedan countries, proceeding from the pen of a Mohammedan writer.

But it is not quite enough, simply to proclaim a tempting raree-show; for if all the attention paid to the public terminates at this point, and nothing is done by Punchinello to satisfy the cravings of the crowd, circumstances may succeed, not wholly to the advantage, to the credit, or to the profit of the dextrous movers of the imposture. In the present case, the exercise of some little skill has been thought necessary; and the reader will probably be of opinion that the anxiety displayed has by no means exceeded what was called for. The matter of fact is, that Ali Bey, though promised in the play-bills, is not to be found at the drawing up of the curtain; and the task of the manager is neither more nor less than that of persuading the audience (it is to be hoped a good natured one) by aid of a certain species oflegerdemain, or phantasmagoria, that Ali Bey is actually standing upon the stage, while, not only he is not there, but never was in that nor any other part of the world. The trick is doubtlessly as difficult to perform, as it is pleasant to

witness, and hence we are not to be surprised when we find, in aid of the machinery, not only in the hands of the publisher, but the names of Sir Joseph Banks, the late Dr. Maskelyne, Major Rennell, Mr. Mendoza, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Sharon Turner, and "others;" all of whom are averred to have beheld, in 1802, "in this country," (though whether in a conjuror's looking-glass, or the reflections of a magic lanthorn, is not particularized,) "*le fameux voyageur, qui sous le nom d'Ali Bey, été à la Mecque,*" "the author who has written and printed his travels under the name of Ali Bey."—*Advertisement*, pp. v. vii.

But the real force of the jest lies in the drollery of the plan adopted for operating the optical and mental delusion of which we have spoken upon those who are its objects; and in relating this part of our narrative we shall assume a style less figurative: "In presenting to the world an English translation of the Travels of Ali Bey," says the Advertisement prefixed, "the publishers think it right to pledge themselves to the public, that they are laying before it a *genuine work*." Now let us examine a little the import of this phrase "a genuine work," and the title of the volume's before us to be so denominated.

It is frankly admitted, as soon as the title-page is passed, that these pretended Travels of Ali Bey are *not*, in point of fact, the Travels of Ali Bey: Very well. But are they Travels of Mustapha or of Soliman Bey, or of any other Mohammedan prince? We can

conceive the case, that a certain Minstapha Bey, or a certain Mohammedan, who is not exactly a prince, might chuse, for reasons not to be impeached, to conceal his real name, and give his book to the world under a feigned one; and in such a case, nevertheless, the work might still be justly denominated a *genuine* one. But is this the fact as to the book before us? We ask distinctly whether these Travels, this work, partly perhaps, of observation, but partly also, of compilation, is or is not the work of a Frenchman, (possibly a circumcised Frenchman,) and whether the whole story of this "Mohammedan prince" is not a French romance, very far from unusual in French book-making, but not very decently persisted in the English translation. We know that it is not uncommon, even among ourselves, as to the construction of *works of fancy*, to suppose a fictitious author, the idea of whom may give a greater probability to the story, or to the species of information to be given; we know also that this freedom is used in the greater latitude by our neighbours, both French and German, and others; and we ask whether the following sentence, occurring in the public advertisements of this work, does not strongly savour of this resource of literary invention. "Travelling as a Mussulman and a prince, he has been enabled to give, among much curious matter, some new and interesting relations, which no Christian has ever had the opportunity of doing." Our limits do not allow us to pursue this part of our subject, and dwell on the intrinsic evidence which

* See Advertisements in the Newspapers: &c.

these volumes afford, of their having been written by one born and bred a Frenchman, with French ideas, French frivolity, French egotism, French religion, &c.

But one thing, of all others, is most unhappily certain. This English translation has been *done* from the French language. At this point we take leave of the author, be he Turkish Frenchman, or French Turk, or what he will; our affair is now with his translator. It would be very easy to show how servile a translation of the French is before us, were the fact of a French original at all likely to be contested. In the orthography, "Koufan" for Koran. "bournous," "Mouloud," &c. &c. In the terms, "Neophyte" for Catechumen, &c. As to the phraseology, the reader is perpetually placed in the situation of gliding over a jargon which conveys no idea, or, his attention being caught, of attempting to work his way through the barbarism of the text. Take a random example:

"My people had placed my *camp* on an *elevation*; it was about 12 feet in diameter at its *basis*, and 13 feet high; it had a double lining, hermetically shut, and lighted with two wax candles."—Vol. I. p. 53.

Now, what idea is conveyed to the reader in this sentence? A *camp* on an *elevation*; a *camp* about eighteen feet in diameter at its *basis*; a *camp* thirteen feet high; a *camp* with a double lining; a *camp* hermetically shut (wonders of modern chemistry! no waste of labour for entrenchments!)—and lastly (vapish the pretensions of gas-lights!) a *camp* lighted with two wax candles!!! But what a change would be wrought here, by

a little plain English, *e. g.*—"My people had placed my *tent* on an *eminence*, &c. &c." Take also the following Gallicism:—

"I observed a mysterious behaviour in my conducting officers, and some signs of *intelligence* among them; but as they continued to treat me with the most profound respect, I could not make any marks to them upon it, nor form any doubts as to the nature of their *secret* conversations."—Vol. I. p. 199.

Here, in the original French, the phrase, (for such or a similar one we suppose) *quelques signes d'entre eux*, implies a *secret* or *private understanding* between the officers in question, which might justify the apprehensions of one placed within their power, such as the author means to tell us he felt; but the English phrase conveys no more than that the officers showed among them "some signs" of *capacity*; a discovery which should have occasioned no alarm. *Leurs conversations secrètes* ought to have been rendered "*private* conversations."

As we turn over the leaves, passages incessantly strike us, such as never could have been written by one bred a Mohammedan. Such is that on the "*canonization*" (!!!) of Lela Minana, in this volume, p. 201.

Of French orthography, we may add the example of the name "*Linneus*," (p. 227). The diphthong *æ* is not used by the French, who write *Linneus* (when not *Linné*) for *Linnæus*, as they also write *César* for *Cæsar*, &c.

"Chackal," (*French*) for jackal, p. 166. In this same page, we have an account of a *scène* which, we confess, we should like to have seen portrayed in *front* of the work, in place of the pretended portrait of Ali Bey:—

"Among the insects, I have some *aranea gallopedes*, of a very scarce kind, with regard to their size. The first of them I saw frightened me very much, as it was passing over my chest, when I was sitting on my canopy."

A canopy, it must be thought, was rather an odd seat, even for our mountebank author, attended, too, by Mr. Meriman, his translator. But, gentle reader! the *canapé* of the French is neither more nor less than a sofa (and here a sofa without feet): "*grand siège à dossier*," says the Dictionnaire de l'Académie, "*où plusieurs personnes peuvent s'asseoir, &c.*" Allied to the foregoing is the phrase at p. 170. The author is taking leave of the Court of Morocco:—"My leave from Mulcy Abdsolem was really affecting." The reader is sure that this is not English, and will suspect that it is not Arabic; but, perhaps, he can make some something more intelligible out of *Mon congé*, &c.

Nor does the translator always write English much better than he reads French. We shall offer an example or two; and leave the reader to strike the balance of carelessness and deliberate sin:—At p. 187, we read—"Sir, if you will permit us to follow you, we will follow you, and share your fate. I looked at them with a fixed eye, and seeing in them the appearance of resolute men, I ordered them to arm themselves, that one of them might follow me, &c." At p. 203,—"In this manner I left the empire of Morocco: I suppress now the reflections which they excited; perhaps one day I may have occasion to express them." But perhaps this "cacophony" would no more displease Ali Bey than that which he describes at p. 166:—the mingled howling of *chackals*, barking of dogs, and braying of asses: this, however, gave him pleasure, "because every thing in it was natural." At p. 194, we

hear of the "slopy part" of a mountain; and at p. 196, are the following specimens of English:—"The good-natured inhabitants of this douar insisted so friendly on me to stay, that I could not refuse it."

At page 206, still in the first volume, where the author is in the midst of a geological discussion, the aim of which is to prove that the States of Barbary occupy the site of part of the celebrated island of Atlantis, while the remainder is covered by the waters of the Mediterranean, and also that there still exists another mediterranean sea, situated in the centre of Africa, we find some peculiarity of language, of which we shall not attempt to determine the property, leaving that question to the private settlement of the author and translator; for example:—"But when on the contrary the sea beats with fury against a shore, the animal and vegetable parts of the sea withdraw from it." But we hasten to a conclusion of a species of criticism for which almost every single page in these travels furnishes the food, and shall terminate with three specimens of another class of inaccuracies equally conspicuous with the rest, but which, perhaps, are the peculiar share of the printer, in the *pic nic* treat presented to us:—"Abdalla et Kamel," p. 174; "If my supposition be founded, that these deserts became greater as we advanced towards the south, we ought to find there the great desert *Sahhara*" p. 207. "I am not to inquire here into the causes of this phenomenon, which [it] seems, may be referred to the general motion, &c." p. 206.

Such are a few of the faults of all descriptions which have struck us in the present joint *chef-d'œuvre* of French and English talent and plain-dealing. It is time, however, that we should change our view of the work, and say

what it is, as well as what it is not. We say then, that along with much that is collected from books that have been long upon our shelves, (as Sale's Koran, Picart's *Cérémonies*, and the like,) there is also much which we presume to be collected from actual and original observation, by the industrious eye of some French traveller and philosopher; and we shall content ourselves with adding a few extracts, sufficient to show the general style of the work. Of the author's originality or qualifications, as to his account of the temple of Mecca, we are suspicious; for his descriptions of Cythera, and speculations on the interior of Africa, as well as various other topics introduced into the wide circle embraced by these volumes, we may refer to the book itself. We almost confine ourselves to a few remarks connected with the empire of Morocco, a country to which a degree of new interest is attached at present, by the attention given to the Barbary states in general.* The following is some account of the Sultan's palace at Fez:—

The palace of the sultan is composed of a great number of court-yards, some of them half finished, and some are already half dilapidated: they serve for entrances into the apartments which I have not seen. From the first court-yard to the last we met with guards, or with closed gates, which are never opened but to the officers or servants of the household, or to persons who have a particular privilege.

In the third court-yard there is a small wooden house, not unlike those of the custom-house officers in Europe; four steps lead to it; its inside is covered with a painted cloth, the floor is covered with a carpet, a bed with curtains is placed opposite the door, on one side is an armed chair, and on the other a small mattress.

This cabinet is not more than fifteen

* A Map of the city of Algiers and the adjacent coast and country, with a full description, is just published, on a single sheet, by Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place.

feet square, and is the place where the Sultan receives, lying on a bed, or seated on an arm chair, those who have obtained permission to be presented to him, but who never come within the door; his favourites alone pass through that, and sit down on the small mattress near the bed: this favour was always granted to me.

In the same yard there is a chapel or small mosque, where the sultan makes his daily prayers, except on Fridays, when he visits the great mosque of the palace, which is open to the public by a door which leads into the street.

In the second yard is the office of the minister: it is small, low and damp, and at the bottom of a small stair case; it is about five feet wide, by eight long: its walls are extremely black, and are crumbling away; it has no other furniture than an old carpet, which covers the floor. The minister is generally found squatting down in a corner of this miserable hole, with a common ink-horn at his side; his papers are in a silk handkerchief, with a little book in which he makes his notes. When he goes out he closes his ink-horn, and wraps his papers and memorandum book in the handkerchief, and puts them under his arm; so that whenever he moves he always carries his archives with him.

The description of the celebration of Easter in Morocco is lively and interesting:—

For the Paschal prayer a place out of the town is assigned, called *El Ems'alla*, where all the people meet in the morning of the first day of Easter, before sunrise.

When the Sultan was at Fez, at last Easter, the feast was very sumptuous, and the Pashas, the Naids, the great Sheiks, at the head of numerous corps of cavalry, flocked from all parts of the empire, in order to congratulate the sovereign; most of them encamped out of the town.

On the spot of the Emsalla an enclosure was made, which had a square form: three of its sides were surrounded with a cloth, five or six feet high, and about sixty feet long on each side; within, there was a pulpit for the preacher. There were about six hundred men within this enclosure, all the populace

of Fez, and the people from the provinces kept on the outside, and the whole assembly consisted of, at least, two hundred and fifty thousand souls. At the arrival of the Sultan, the prayers began. Every time that the Imaum and the Muedden accompanied the movements of the rikars, with the exclamation *Allahouakihar* ! ' God most great ! ' it was repeated by a great number of Mueddens, who were dispersed among the crowd ; and upon this cry, two hundred and fifty thousand people, with their sovereign at their head, were seen prostrating themselves before the Deity, having all Nature for their temple. This ceremony is really imposing ; it is impossible to witness it without being moved.

After prayers, one of the Sultan's Fakhirs ascended the pulpit, and made a sermon, and the whole ceremony was finished with a short prayer.

The Sultan then retired from the enclosure, and mounted his horse, and every one followed his example : he took a little ride, and the different corps of the provinces went to meet him and salute him.

After the Sultan had quite withdrawn, the horse-races, little sham-fights, firing of guns, and shouts of joy began, and lasted three days successively in the town and in the country.

The manner in which every corps saluted the king, was rather remarkable ; after having formed in ranks, they presented themselves to the Sultau, with their long guns, which they held in a perpendicular direction before them, with the right hand leaning on the pommel of the saddle, and inclining their bodies forwards, they make a bow to the Sultan. All at once they cried, *Allahak iebarh émor Sidina*, " God bless the life of our Lord ; " after this salutation they retired and made room for others. The chief of every troop advancing a little, approached the Sultan, made himself known, and commanded his troop to approach and retire.

At some distance from the Sultan, several companies of his horse-guard, with a number of standards, and a band of drums and bagpipes, were drawn up : close to him were his high officers, and some servants on foot ; two of the latter were always at the side of

his horse, holding a silk handkerchief in their hands to keep off the flies.

The passages subjoined contain topographical particulars of Morocco :—

The town of *Marraksh*, or Morocco, which is the ancient capital of the kingdom of the same name, has been ruined by a number of successive wars, and depopulated by the plague, and represents, at this moment, only a shadow of its former prosperity, when it contained seven hundred thousand souls, whose industry maintained its agriculture, arts, and trade. It contains, at this moment, hardly thirty thousand inhabitants.

The walls which surround it have survived the ravages of time and of man, and give some proof of the former splendour of this place ; they embrace a circumference of about seven miles, the interior of which is covered with ruins, or converted into gardens, the remainder forms the present town, and, although the walls of the houses are in a line, and form streets ; yet there are many great spaces left wholly unoccupied.

I made a great many astronomical observations, and found the longitude of my house, called Benhamed Dugueli, and situated almost in the centre of the circumference of the wall, to be $9^{\circ} 55' 43''$ W. from the observatory at Paris, the latitude $30^{\circ} 37' 3''$ N. and the magnetical declination $20^{\circ} 38' 40''$ W.

The streets of the town are very uneven in width, and the same street is, in some places, very large, and in others, very small. The entries to houses of consequence, are formed by lanes, so narrow and crooked, that a horse can with difficulty pass them ; which enables the grandees, in times of rebellion, to defend their houses against the rabble, and also in the different wars of the sherifs for the succession of the throne ; hence four or six men are sufficient to defend one of these lanes, and to make it unassailable. The houses are like forts, and mine was like a strong castle.

The architecture of the houses of Morocco is the same as that of the other cities of the empire ; that is to say, the houses have a court-yard, with galleries, or corridors, surrounding them, with long and narrow rooms inside ; they have no light but from the doors. The

principal houses have two or more such court-yards; I had five to mine. Very few mansions have windows towards the street. Several houses are built of stone, but most of them are made of mortar, composed of lime, earth, and sand, which is beaten between two planks, fixed to the two surfaces of the wall, and this is called *Tábbi*.

The city of Morocco contains several public, or market places; but, like the streets, they are not paved, and are, therefore, very dirty when it rains, and covered with dust in dry weather. Amongst the great number of mosques at Morocco, six of them may be distinguished for their size. The principal ones are El Rutubiár, El Moagiun; and that of Benious, The mosque El Kutubia stands by itself in the middle of a very large open square; it is of an elegant architecture, and its minaret, which is very high, has great resemblance to that of Sallee. The mosque of Benious was built six hundred, and fifty-two years ago, it is of a large size, but of a strange construction, uniting ancient and modern architecture, because a great part of it has been rebuilt in modern times. The mosque El Moagiun, which is about three hundred years old, stood near my house, and is really a magnificent building: ten ministers are employed in its service; their wages are but trifling, and have been assigned to them by the sultan from the funds of the mosque; they are, therefore, like all other ministers of Morocco, obliged to work, or to commit pious frauds of talismans, &c. which they sell for the cure of diseases, poisoning, wounds, witchcraft, or other accidents, in order to get their living.

Of the matters personal to the author, the ensuing narrative of sufferings from thirst, in the desert, may be reckoned among the most striking:—

This country is entirely without waters, not a tree is to be seen in it; not a rock which can offer a shelter or shade—a transparent atmosphere, an intense sun, darting his beams upon our heads—a ground almost white, and commonly of a concave form, like a burning glass—slight breezes, scorching like a flame—such is a faithful picture of this district, through which we were passing.

Every man that we meet in this desert

is looked upon as an enemy. Having discovered about noon a man in arms, on horseback, who kept at a certain distance, my thirteen Beduins united the moment they perceived him, darted like an arrow to overtake him, uttering loud cries, which they interrupted by expressions of contempt and derision; as, “*What are you seeking my brother?*” “*If here are you going my son?*” As they made these exclamations, they kept playing with their guns over their heads. The discovered Beduin profited of his advantage, and fled into the mountains, where it was impossible to overtake him. We met no one else.

We had now neither eaten nor drank since the preceding day; our horses and other beasts were as destitute; though ever since nine in the evening we had travelled rapidly. Shortly after noon, we had not a drop of water remaining; and the men as well as the poor animals were worn out with fatigue. The mules, stumbling every moment with their burden, required assistance to lift them up again, and to support their burden till they rose. This terrible exertion exhausted the little strength we had left.

At two in the afternoon a man dropped down as stiff as if he was dead, from his great fatigue and thirst. I stopped with three or four of my people to assist him. The little wet which was left in one of the leather budgets was squeezed out of it, and some drops of water poured into the poor man's mouth, but without any effect. I began to feel that my own strength was beginning to forsake me, and becoming very weak I determined to mount on horseback, leaving the poor fellow behind.

From this moment others of my caravan began to drop successively, and there was no possibility of giving them assistance; they were abandoned to their unhappy destiny, as every one thought only of saving himself. Several mules with their burdens were left behind, and I found on my way two of my trunks on the ground, without knowing what was become of the mules which had been carrying them: the drivers had forsaken them, as well as the care of my effects, and of my instruments.

I looked upon this loss with the greatest indifference, as if they had not

longed to me, and pushed on. But my horse began now to tremble under me, and yet he was the strongest of the whole caravan. We proceeded in silent despair. When I endeavoured to encourage any of them to increase his pace, he answered me by looking steadily at me, and by putting his fore finger to his mouth, to indicate the great thirst by which he was affected. As I was reproaching our conducting officers for their inattention, which had occasioned this want of water, they excused themselves by the uniting of the Ondras; "and beside," added they, "do we not suffer like the rest?" Our fate was the more shocking, as every one of us was sensible of the impossibility of supporting the fatigue to the place where we were to meet with water again. At last, about four in the evening, I had my turn, and fell down with thirst and fatigue.

Extended without consciousness on the ground in the middle of the desert, left only with four or five men, one of whom had dropped at the same moment with myself, and all without any means of assisting me, because they knew not where to find water, and if they had known it, they had not strength to fetch it—I should have perished with them on the spot, if Providence, by a kind of miracle, had not preserved us.

Half an hour had already elapsed since I had fallen senseless to the ground, (as I have since been told,) when at some distance a considerable caravan, of more than two thousand souls, was seen to be advancing. It was under the direction of a Fakih, or saint, called Sidi Alarbi, who was sent by the Sultan to Themsen or Tremecen. Seeing us in this distressing situation, he ordered some skins of water to be thrown over us. After I had received several of them over my face and hands, I recovered my senses, opened my eyes, and looked around me, without being able to discern any body. At last, however, I distinguished seven or eight Sherifs and Fakihis who gave me their assistance, and shewed me much kindness. I endeavoured to speak to them, but an invincible knot in my throat seemed to hinder me; I could only make myself understood by signs, and by pointing to my mouth with my finger.

They continued pouring water over my face, arms, and hands; at last I was able to swallow small mouthfulls of water. This enabled me to ask "*who are you?*" When they heard me speak, and answered me "*fear nothing, far from being robbers, we are your friends,*" and every one mentioned his name, I began by degrees to recollect their faces, but was not able to remember their names. They poured again over me a still greater quantity of water, gave me some to drink, filled some of my leather bags, and left me in haste, as every minute spent in this place was precious to them and could not be repaired.

This attack of thirst is perceived all of a sudden by an extreme aridity of the skin; the eyes appear to be bloody, the tongue and mouth, both inside and outside, are covered with a crust of the thickness of a crown-piece; this crust is of a dark yellow colour, of an insipid taste, and of a consistence like the soft wax from a bee-hive. A faintness or languor takes away the power to move; a kind of knot in the throat and diaphragm, attended with great pain, interrupts respiration. Some wandering tears escape from the eyes, and at last the sufferer drops down to the earth, and in a few moments loses all consciousness. These are the symptoms which I remarked in my unfortunate fellow-travellers, and which I experienced myself.

I got with difficulty on my horse again, and we proceeded on our journey. My Beduins and my faithful Salem were gone in different directions to find out some water, and two hours afterwards they returned one after another, carrying along with them some good or bad water, as they had been able to find it; every one presented to me part of what he had brought; I was obliged to taste it, and drank twenty times, but as soon as I swallowed it my mouth became as dry as before; at last I was not able either to spit or speak.

The work is illustrated by maps and very numerous French engravings, the greater number of which are principally remarkable for French minuteness; but some are well executed, and exhibit pleasing landscapes.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIAN SOCIETY.

On the Sunday preceding the departure of Governor Raffles from Batavia, the new President, Vice-President, and Officers of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, attended by Mr. Inglehard, and several of the members of that Institution, waited on Mr. Raffles, and delivered the following Address, which was read by the Secretary:—

“The Hon. Thomas Raffles, Esq. &c.

“Hon. Sir,—On the occasion of your resigning the high office which you have so long and so ably filled in the Literary Society of Batavia, the members of that Society cannot refrain from expressing the sentiments of regret which they feel, both for the causes which led to that resignation, and for the effect which we are apprehensive it will have on our future labours.

“From the state of decay into which the Literary Society of Batavia had gradually fallen, owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, it was your active exertions and unwearied zeal in the promotion of literature and science, that bid it rise once more, that favoured its proceedings, and has enabled it to resume its activity. We acknowledge this with gratitude and pride, sentiments that with us will ever distinguish the period while you presided over the Society you have recalled to a new existence.

“Allow us then, Honourable Sir, to offer you the sincere expressions of our respect, regard, and attachment—of our anxiety to continue, aided by your correspondence and assistance in Europe—of our warmest wishes for your complete recovery—and our hopes that, in the career of active life to which your eminent abilities will hereafter doubtless call you, you may have leisure to devote some part of your time to those literary and scientific pursuits in which you are equally well qualified to take a conspicuous and important share.

“Anxious to retain among us some durable memorial of the distinguished honour we are now to lose, we beg to solicit your consent to authorize our agents in London to procure your bust for us as soon as possible after your arrival, to be placed in the Hall of our Society, in that vacant niche which was intended to receive the bust of our late noble and revered Patron, the Earl of Minto. The hopes we entertained on this point having been alas! disappointed, by the fatal event which deprived us of his distinguished patronage and protection, we turn to you, Honourable Sir, as alone worthy to

replace him in our attachment and veneration.

“We have the honour to be, Hon. Sir,
“Your most obedient, attached, and faithful servants,
“J. THOS. ROSS, President.
“R. V. LUTZOW, V. President.
“P. WEDDING, Holl. Sec.
“J. Du Puy, Eng. Sec.

“Batavia, the 23d March, 1816.”

To the above Address his Excellency returned a suitable reply. Referring to a recent discourse addressed by him to the Society on the occasion of his approaching departure, for an explanation of his sentiments on first accepting, and now vacating the chair in favour of the learned Professor Ross, and expressing his deep sense of the additional honour which the Society had now conferred upon him, by this unexpected and unmerited mark of attention, his Excellency observed, that he felt himself ill qualified to receive at any rate the full measure of acknowledgment which the Society seemed desirous to express, the sole merit to which he could admit any claim being that of having given the assistance and protection of government to an institution which had for its object the most important and most interesting pursuits of mankind. The Society had on many occasions expressed themselves in terms far too flattering, both of his qualifications and of his services—he acknowledged himself a lover of literature, and at all times desirous of protecting and forwarding the pursuits of science and general knowledge; but he had no claims whatever, either on the score of his personal qualifications, or of any services he might, from his station at the head of the government, have been able to render the institution—to the consideration which was shewn to both in the Address now presented, he could only receive such expressions as arose from the warmth of their personal attachment towards him; and on that account, however flattering and unmerited might be the terms, he acknowledged that, viewing the Address in this light, he received this expression of their sentiments with the utmost gratification.

His Excellency concluded by observing, that although every one must feel conscious how ill calculated his bust would be to supply the place of that intended to represent the late illustrious and ever-to-be lamented Patron to the Institution, he lamented Patron to the Institution, the Earl of Minto, he had too much respect for the Society, and felt even their flattery too welcome to his breast, to refuse a compliance with their request.

A correspondent of the *Gazette de l'Isle Saint Maurice* (Isle of France) writes as follows:—"In 1773, some days after one of the most dreadful storms ever experienced at the Isle of France, being in the quarter of Pamplémousses in the neighbourhood of the *Jardiu du Roi* (Botanical Garden), I had the curiosity to go to see its ravages in this vast garden, which already interested all the colony by the prodigious assemblage which the intendant of the colony, Mr. Poivre, had made, of every description of foreign trees and plants, and by the astonishing industry with which Mr. Cere, the father, and superintendent of the garden, reared them. All were bent, rooted up, and torn up; but in the midst of this general wreck, it was doubtful which ought to have excited most surprize, the frightful devastation, or the state in which was to be seen a young Camphor-Tree, placed nearly in the middle of the garden, and of about the height of thirty or forty feet, which being neither rooted up nor bent, had not suffered the slightest alteration even in its foliage, and exhibited the same freshness as on the day preceeding the storm. This contrast was so striking that one could scarcely believe one's eyes.

"It is forty-two years since I witnessed this phenomenon, and never could I forget it. I have ever been surprized, that among a great number of persons who must have been informed of this prodigy, there has not been found any naturalist, chemist, or mariner who has reflected on the utility that might be drawn for navigation and commerce from this discovery, and that on this subject neither inquiry nor trial has been made—how does it happen not to have attracted inquiry at Borneo, Japan or China, where the camphor-tree is indigenous, whether it experiences no alterations from storms or tempests, and it is to be so; wherefore have neither merchants nor mariners, made experiments upon shipping to ascertain whether the gum, the leaves, or the wood of this wonderful tree have not the power of preserving ships at sea from the fury of storms and tempests?"

NAUTICAL METEOROLOGY.

The Hydrographer of the East-India Company, James Horsburgh, Esq. has lately published a tabular work, entitled "*Atmospheric Register, or Weather-book*," intended to facilitate the use of the marine barometer, which is now considered by all scientific navigators, an excellent auxiliary towards the improvement of nautical knowledge. Mr. Horsburgh always attended carefully to the indications of that instrument, whilst he had charge of a ship; and he states that he

was seldom or ever deceived by it; but on the contrary was often enabled to prepare for bad weather, and also obtained timely notice when storms were going to abate, which he could not otherwise have done.

The commanders of the East India Company's ships seldom go to sea without a marine barometer; and every ship in that service will in future be furnished with one of Horsburgh's Registers, which will afford a more elegant and simple method of delineating the range of the mercury, than by ciphers; like the difference between a written description of any coast, and an outline chart of the same.

If introduced into the royal-navy, the Hydrographer of *H. M.* is confident the marine barometer would tend much to the security of many ships of war, in places subject to storms, such as the North-Atlantic ocean, particularly on the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia; in the English and Irish channels during the winter months; on the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius station during the unfavourable monsoon, &c.

This weather-book consists of twelve folio sheets, to serve for three years. At the sides of each sheet, the graduations of the marine-barometer are delineated in inches and tenths, as on that instrument, and extend from side to side. At the top are the days of the month, marked by strong vertical midnight lines; each day being divided by three faint lines representing 6 A.M., M., and 6 P.M. At the bottom under each day are three separate places, one for each succeeding year, in which should be registered the height of the thermometer, the latitude, the longitude, the direction and strength of the wind, with other useful remarks on the state of the weather, &c. The years should be inserted at the sides of the sheet respectively. After the title at the top of each sheet, the month should be annexed with the first year, and the following two years as they occur. The name of the sea or place, may also be annexed to each year, at the top of the monthly sheet. The phases of the moon, perigee and apogee, should be marked with the customary characters of the Almanacs, above A.M. or P.M. on the days they happen. When the sun entereth any sign of the zodiac, it may be marked with the customary symbolic character over the day, at the top of the sheet. All which are found in the Ephemeris; observing that the perigee and greatest parallax, and apogee or least parallax of the moon correspond together.

In order to make practical use of these blank forms, the author has subjoined the following directions:—

"Observe the height of the mercury

when the barometer is steady : if the motion of the ship produce much oscillation, take its height near the minimum, as the mercury is propelled upwards in the tube by that motion. Make a dot with a pen or pencil, corresponding to the height of the barometer at the time, A.M. or P.M. under the day of observation. Its height may be registered daily, as often as circumstances require ; and a line, drawn through the dots when convenient, daily or weekly, will exhibit the range of the barometer ; which line, during the first year, mark by a succession of minute dots ; during the second year, by a broken line ; and during the third by a wavy line ; upon each monthly sheet, to distinguish the annual ranges of the barometer from each other. At low stations of the barometer, capital initial letters should be placed to mark the wind's force : viz. S. G. for a strong gale, T. a tempest, H. a hurricane. A hygrometer would be an useful addition to the register. Circumstantial remarks relating to the fall of the barometer prior to gales of wind, may be recorded on the back of the monthly sheet, if there be not sufficient room otherwise."

These twelve register sheets are preceded by an introductory sheet, presenting a specimen of such registry as is hereby recommended accompanied by the following explanation —

" This diagram exhibits the range of the mercury in a marine barometer, during the month of May 1815, observed by Captain Basil Hall in H. M. S. Victor, when passing South Africa. It will be perceived in this diagram, that whenever the mercury fell so low as 29.60, a gale followed ; and as this happened five times in May, it may be assumed as a general rule for this month and place, that when the mercury approaches 29.70 inches, then 29.65, a gale may be expected, and if it reach 29.60, a gale is certain. The mercury always rose as the gale abated, and when it reached near 30, the weather became fair. If it did not rise so high, but kept oscillating between 29.70, and 29.90, the weather remained unsettled. Although some of these gales came on suddenly, the appearance of the weather giving no notice of their approach, yet the barometer always gave warning a considerable time previously : and except on the gale of the 19th (May) it always rose as the gale began ; and on the 10th and 23d even before its commencement. Previous to the gale of the 19th, the barometer fell very gradually for three days ; on the 18th at 4 P.M. it had fallen to 29.59, its *minimum* during this gale ; shortly after it rose to 29.65, continuing so for twelve hours before the gale came on ; but it did not, as usual begin to rise at once, nor until five or six hours after-

ward, when it rose rapidly near to thirty inches, the gale still continuing ; which seems uncommon : but when the barometer had reached this height, the gale quickly abated, and as it took off, the barometer fell again. In the other gales which were short, the barometer rose at once ; but in this gale of the 19th, which lasted nearly twenty-four hours, and was very violent, it did not rise immediately. Perhaps approach to the land might have disturbed its uniformity so remarkable in other instances ; for the land was seen on the morning of the 19th, just as the gale commenced, distant about fifteen leagues, bearing N. The utility of knowing when a gale is coming on, and when it is going to take off, is very important at all times, particularly off the Cape (G. H.) in winter, when westerly gales are frequent ; and if every advantage be not taken of the short intervals of fine weather, the voyage is greatly prolonged. Nothing harasses the crew so much as shortening sail at night when an unexpected gale comes on, and the apprehension of having to repeat this prevents sail being made again, when the gale appears to be moderating. Now, in both cases, the marine barometer by anticipating the gale, enables the officer to shorten sail at leisure before it comes ; and on the other hand, by shewing when it is going to abate, allows him to make sail with confidence, thus embracing the earliest opportunity of advancing on his course ; which he otherwise would be prevented from doing, by the fear of the gale recommencing. The attentive navigator ought to keep in mind that the barometer sometimes falls considerably before heavy rain, although not accompanied by much wind ; likewise, that in the northern hemisphere and open sea it rises with N. winds, and falls with S. winds ; which by coming from the torrid zone are more rarefied than the former. In the southern hemisphere the reverse takes place ; for there the barometer rises with S. and falls with N. winds ; so that in a high southern latitude the barometer will stand higher during a southerly gale, than it would do if the wind blew with equal force from the N. The diurnal tides of the atmosphere between the tropics may also be noticed ; which are regular in the ocean in settled weather, between latitude 27° N. and 27° S. and sometimes perceptible a little beyond these limits. Here the barometer rises and falls twice every twenty-four hours, about six or seven hundred parts of an inch near the equator, and towards the tropics, if not disturbed by the vicinity of land, or by unsettled weather : the *maximum* of the flux is about 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. and the *minimum* of the reflux about 4 A.M. and 4 P.M. In high latitudes, the ma-

rine barometer is a true harbinger of tempestuous weather: also between the parallels of 14° and 26° latitude north or south, the space more particularly subject to hurricanes, it will seldom or ever fail to foretell these terrible storms. In the ocean, far from land, gales or storms of long duration are never experienced, within 9° of the equator: but whirlwinds, or sudden squalls of short continuance, are liable to happen there without affecting the barometer, which is seldom much disturbed by these in any part of the globe. Every ship destined on a long voyage, such as that to India, ought to have two of these registers; one book to be a daily register of the barometer throughout the year and the voyage, the other book to be a local register, where storms are more particularly liable to happen: *viz.* such places as the China-sea, in the vicinity of the islands Mauritius and Bourbon, Cape of Good Hope, and North Atlantic ocean. By registering in this book the height of the barometer when gales of wind happen at particular places, they will appear on the same sheet for three years, and on a second sheet for the following three years; thus successively, by referring to the register sheet of any number of books for a particular place, the height of the barometer will be seen at one view, when storms may reasonably be expected at that place."

To the foregoing remarks of Captain Hall, the following may not be inapplicable.—The great utility of the marine barometer for indicating bad weather, by keeping a register of it in the simple and conspicuous form of a diagram, will readily be perceived by every navigator of common understanding, on inspection of the introductory sheet given by way of example. Were the marine barometer brought into general use, and registered in this manner, a correct knowledge would soon be acquired of the approach of gales of wind and storms in every part of the world frequented by navigators, conformably to the fall of the barometer as connected with the season of the year, and the direction of the wind. These registers would likewise afford valuable observations and materials for the learned meteorologist, thereby enabling him to approximate to a true theory of winds and storms throughout the surface of the globe. To demonstrate the great utility of the barometer, even in low latitudes within the tropics, where it has been considered of no use by many persons, Mr. Horsburgh cites the following cases:—

"In the China sea, the ships *Neptune* and *Scaley Castle* were in latitude $19^{\circ} 47'$ N. longitude $114^{\circ} 50'$ E. at noon 28th September, 1809. Wind increasing at

N. N. W. which before was light and variable. At 4 P. M. barometer 29.50 , having fallen from 28.85 , in 12 hours previous to the heavy gale now blowing at N. N. W. At 10 P. M. barometer down to 28.50 , a hurricane at N. fore-top-mast blew away, having lost the mizen-mast and quarter-gallery at 9 P. M. At 12 P. M. barometer 28.30 . At 3 A. M. 28.40 : hurricane at N. E. after which it gradually rose; the wind veering to E. and S. E. abating considerably at 6 A. M. The 'True Briton' of 1200 tons, perished, with all her crew, in this tempest. In the China sea, the *Elphinstone* and *Wexford* were in $17^{\circ} 6'$ N. $115^{\circ} 51'$ E. at noon, 28th September, 1810, with a hard gale of wind at N. barometer 29.50 , having fallen from 29.85 , its station at noon of the preceding day; the wind then moderated. The barometer continued falling till 9 A. M. 29th, then at 29.3 , its minimum in this gale, which had increased to a violent storm, veering from N. to W. At noon 29th, barometer 29.7 ; wind round to S. a severe storm: at 1 P. M. the barometer was broken by a sea, which stove in the cabin bulk-head; soon after were obliged to cut away the mizen-mast; and as the ship lay water-logged, with her main yard-arm in the sea, were obliged to cut away the main-mast. At 2 P. M. the *Wexford's* barometer began to rise; and soon afterward the violence of the wind gradually abated. In the China sea, the outward-bound ships were, on the 9th of September, 1812, in $16^{\circ} 20'$ N. 116° E. when the barometer of the *Elphinstone* fell greatly, and enabled Captain Craig, of that ship, to prepare for a storm which soon commenced at W. and until near noon of the following day it blew furiously. In this storm the *Circenester* and his Majesty's ship *Theban* were dismasted; but the *Elphinstone* sustained no damage."

The following case Mr. Horsburgh states from his own experience:

"In the China sea, in latitude 15° N. longitude $109^{\circ} 30'$ E. the barometer in the *Anna* stood at 29.68 at noon 19th July, 1804, being then close to the coast of Cochin-China: it afterwards fell gradually to 24.40 , then more rapidly to 29.16 at noon; 22d, a heavy gale of wind having commenced at N. N. W. on the preceding day: the wind changed from N. W. to W. on the 22d, afterwards suddenly to S. W. and S. on the 23d, still blowing very severe, and the barometer down to 29.5 , at 2 P. M. this day, then in $19^{\circ} 30'$ N. the barometer now began to rise; at 12 P. M. it was at 29.44 , when the violence of the wind abated, and veered to S. F. being full moon, and having passed the meridian. This gale having been anticipated by the barometer, we were prepared for it, and the *Anna*

sustained no injury: whereas the Portuguese ship *St. Antonio*, near us at the commencement of the gale, cut away her main-mast, and was driven upon a reef of the Paracels, where she was lost. Part of her crew perished; the commander I saw alter at Canton, who had drifted to the island Ainan on a raft, with some of his people; and was then suffering from excessive fatigue he had undergone. The barometer falls greatly before and during *toy-fangs* near the coast of China; and near the Japan isles. The Russian circumnavigator, Captain Krusenstern, informed me that the mercury fell below the graduated scale of 27 inches in his barometer, during the progress of a *toy-fang*."

Mr. Horsburgh also mentions that Rear-admiral Sir P. Durham has also stated, that during a cruise on the coast of France in winter, the marine barometer saved in wear and tear upwards of 1000*l.* to government, exclusive of much comfort and ease afforded thereby to the crew of his ship. That scientific artist, Mr. E. Troughton, of Fleet-street, London, applies distilled quicksilver to fill the marine barometers constructed by him; which is found to answer well, and the oscillations of his barometers are not so great in stormy weather, as in those instruments of inferior quality.

Mr. Horsburgh has lately given to the public—

1. An eye-sketch of a supposed anchorage at Gough's island, by Captain Richardson and L. Fitzmaurice, master of his Majesty's ship *Semiramis*, in December 1813. (Horsburgh, 4 April, 1816.)

This sketch bears the following descriptive text.

"At the E. N. E. side of the island it is thought a ship might anchor in 15 to 17 fathoms: and water with facility from hence she would have a free passage out to sea with all winds in moderate weather. North part of the island is in latitude 40° 18' S. longitude 9° 43' W. Variation = 11° 50' W."—(N. B. in 1811, it was 10° 30' W.)

2. Plan or eye-sketch of the Bird Islands, Doddington Rock, and adjacent coast, by L. Fitzmaurice, master R. N. *Maia*, 1811.—(Horsburgh 4 April, 1816.)

On this plan is the following textual explanation.—

* * * * * Creek where the boats landed.—
† Inlets where boats may also land.—
‡ Pile of stones or monument, raised by the chief mate of the Doddington, over his wife, whose body had been washed on shore from the wreck of that ship in 1756.

* See Diego Alvarez.

* † ‡ References to corresponding marks on the chart.

"Bird Island is in latitude 33° 48' S. longitude 26° 29' E. or 12 leagues E. S. from Cape Récife by compass. Variation = 24½ W. in 1814. The bearings are all magnetic in this sketch; and the soundings in fathoms: bottom mostly rocky, but best for an anchorage near the main [land].

"Were these islands minutely examined, probably some spots of good anchoring ground would be found, where a ship in distress might find shelter under them from a south-west or southerly gale. The coast opposite to the islands seemed to consist of steep inaccessible cliffs and sand-hills; and the heavy surf on the beach rendered landing impracticable. The soundings near the Doddington rock were not a certainty; but in the stream of it there is probably deep water from 15 to 50 fathoms; as, a little way outside the islands, the depths are from 30 to 40 fathoms."

In the present number of this Journal, (page 244) is inserted the commencement of a most interesting paper, being a political commentary on the British Government in India, from the pen of a native writer.

Some persons who have been in India, have entertained a notion that the *Seir Mutakharin* is not the production of a native of Hindostan, nor originally written in Persic, but that it is entirely an English fabrication, compiled by a Frenchman of the name of Mustapha, who adopted the Mahomedan faith, and who resided many years in Calcutta. This conjecture is totally destitute of foundation. It is true that Mustapha who talks Persian with great fluency, translated the *Seir Mutakharin* into broken and unintelligible English, and he printed his translation in Calcutta in 1789, in three volumes quarto. The original Persic work was unquestionably written by Gholam Hossein Khan, a man equally known in Hindostan, by the respectability of his family, and the reputation of his talents. He was well known to Sir William Jones, who, in his discourse to the Asiatic Society, on Asiatic history speaks of him and his work in the following terms:—"For modern Indian history we have ample materials in Persian, from Ali of Yezd, to Gholam Hussain, whom many of us personally know, and whose impartiality deserves the highest applause; though his unrewarded merit will give no encouragement to other contemporary historians, who, to use his own phrase in a letter to myself, may, like him, *consider plain truth as the beauty of historical composition*."

Of this history very few copies have been made. We believe that two only

have been brought to England. The one of these, at present in our possession, belongs to the valuable collection of Richard Johnson, Esq.; the other is amongst the Asiatic manuscripts which Sir William Jones presented to the Royal Society, and which, in his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, that accompanied them, he requests that all men of learning may be admitted to inspect and peruse. We should have printed the original of the chapter of the *Seir Mutakharin*, here presented to the public, were it not for the space which it would necessarily occupy, to the exclusion of other matter.

IN THE PRESS.

The *Ægis of England*; being a collection of those admirable and eloquent Addresses, in which have been communicated the Thanks of Parliament to those Officers of the Navy and Army, whose eminent services during the Wars of the French Revolution have so essentially contributed to the glory of the British Arms. To which will be added Notes Biographical and Military. By Maurice Evans, Navy and Army Agent.

"I am sure I speak the language of the House, when I say that it is impossible to find any where the glory of our arms so well described, as in those brilliant displays of eloquence." *Lord Castlereagh's Speech, May 20, 1816.*

To advance any thing by way of argument on the propriety of such a collection as the present, would be to suppose the British people dead to the noblest sympathies of human nature; and to conceive those, who have been the means of so much national glory, insensible to its fairest rewards!

To both it is supposed it may be useful and interesting: the former will thus retrace the sentiments by which they were actuated at the progressive stages of so long a period of war *ultimately* successful, when their representatives prepared for them this British ovation—the latter, with what prompt consideration their country applauded their valour. The one will be led more duly to appreciate services no longer necessary: the other, in retirement, to preserve for the future, qualities so judiciously rewarded.

A Collection like the present should be particularly dear to us also, since this species of triumph is peculiar to ourselves. Among the Greeks and Romans, those mighty masters in war and eloquence, it found no place: it was for a British Senate alone to conceive so exquisite a reward for unexampled merit.

Occupied in the ordinary interests of the estimable part of the community, to whom these delightful effusions relate, the Editor trusts he has not stepped out of his way, in extending his labours to

the agreeable agency of obtaining for those, who know only how to *deserve* fame, their share in the records of naval and military glory.

Mr. Charles Bell will soon publish, in octavo, *Surgical Observations on Cases in Cancer.*

M. Devisscher, from the university of Paris, has in the press, *Grammaire de Lhomond, or the Principles of the French Language*, grammatically explained in twelve lessons.

Abraham Lockett, Esq. Captain in the East-India Company's service, is preparing for publication, *Travels from Calcutta to Babylon*; including *Strictures on the history of that ancient metropolis*, and *Observations made among its ruins*; illustrated by engravings.

The Rev. Thomas Maurice, author of *Indian Antiquities*, has in the press, in quarto, *Observations on the Ruins of Babylon*, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, Esq. Resident for the East-India Company at Bagdad.

Mr. J. Wardrop will soon publish, *Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye*, Vol. ii, illustrated by coloured engravings.

The *Edinburgh Annual Register* for 1814, will soon appear, in one thick volume.

Mr. J. W. Lake is preparing a Volume of *Poems* for publication.

Neuman's Spanish Dictionary, greatly improved by Mr. Brown, will soon appear. The words added exceed 3000, and include the terms of art, manufactures, and commerce.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following is the First Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, 1815:—

At a general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, held in the vestry of the church of Bombay on Sunday, January 29th 1815, George Brown, Esq. President, in the chair.

The president having read a report prepared by the committee of the society since its institution,

Resolved,—That the Report and the *Asiatic Journ.*—No. IX.

Appendix to which it refers be printed under the direction of the committee, and copies distributed by the Secretary.

George Brown, Esq. be President.—John Elphinstone, Esq., Reverend Archdeacon Barnes, and Richard Torin, Esq. Vice-Presidents.—William Taylor Mancy, Esq. Treasurer.—Rev. Nicholas Wade, Secy.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen compose the committee for the ensuing year in addition to the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary.

tary. Francis Warden, Esq.; Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq.; O. Woodhouse, Esq.; William Erskine, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. John Griffith; Dr. Taylor; H. Meriton, Esq.; John H. Pelly, Esq.; Captain Aitcheson; J. Farish, Esq.

Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Brown, Esq. for his able discharge of the duties of President, and for his exertions, on all occasions, to promote the objects of the institution—That the thanks of this meeting be given to William T. Money, Esq. for his active discharge of the duties of Treasurer—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Nicholas Wade, for his zealous execution of the duties of Secretary since the formation of the society.—Adjourned.

(Signed) GEORGE BROWN, President.

Report.—On Sunday, June 13th 1813, a meeting of several respectable gentlemen of this settlement was held in the vestry room of the church of Bombay for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Bible Society.

William Taylor Money, Esq. having been called to the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved—1st, That this meeting viewing with sentiments of admiration and gratitude, the successful labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society established in London for the benevolent purpose of diffusing the light of the Gospel among the uninstructed nations of the earth, and encouraged by the zealous exertion of the Calcutta Auxiliary Society in the same sacred cause, are desirous of contributing their aid in promotion of an object of such vital importance to the interests of Christianity and the welfare of mankind.—2d, That in pursuance of this resolution this meeting do now form themselves into a society to be entitled “The Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society,” the objects of which shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and especially to supply the demands of the native Christians on the western side of the peninsula of India.—3d, That the business of this society be conducted by a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and a committee to be elected annually.—4th, That in order to give effect to its designs, benefactions and subscriptions be solicited, and books be opened for the reception of names.—5th, That each person contributing his aid to the society by an annual donation, shall be considered a member of the society.—6th, That Christian ministers of all persuasions who shall aid this institution, be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the committee.—7th, That there be an annual general meeting of the society in the first week of June to settle

the accounts of the preceding year, and chuse a committee for conducting the business of the ensuing year.—8th, That a report, with an account of receipts and disbursements be published annually for the satisfaction of all the subscribers.—9th, That George Brown, Esq. be President.—10th, That John Elphinstone and Richard Torin, Esqrs. be Vice-Presidents.—11th, That W. T. Money, Esq. be Treasurer, and the Reverend Nicholas Wade, Secretary, for the ensuing year.—12th, That the Committee for conducting the business of the Society during the present year in addition to the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary, do consist of the following gentlemen:—F. Warden, Esq.; R. T. Goodwin, Esq.; O. Woodhouse, Esq.; W. Erskine, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Griffith; Dr. Taylor; Lieut. John Wade. The Committee upon entering on the arduous duties of the sacred office they had undertaken, were soon convinced, from a variety of local considerations, that it behoved them to move with a cautious and prudent, though certain step, till doubts should be dispelled, prejudices allayed, and the benefits intended to be conferred by a diffusion of the glorious light of the gospel, better understood by those to whom it would be the first object of the Society to communicate them.

Under these impressions the first year of the institution has been chiefly devoted to the collection of such useful information, as may be a guide to their future proceedings.

The state of the Protestant population in this Presidency first attracted the attention of the Committee, and necessarily led to some enquiries regarding their capacity of benefiting His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's European Regiments; and favourable and encouraging replies having been received to communications made to the officers commanding these corps, English Bibles and Testaments were accordingly distributed, and the Committee have the satisfaction to find that they have proved so grateful and acceptable a present, that the whole of their stock has already been distributed, and application made for more than they were able to supply.

The Committee had for some time cause to regret that their endeavours to circulate the Scriptures among the Portuguese Christians of the two islands of Bombay and Salsette, were not attended with corresponding success, but they are happy to state that they have recently had reason to think that the chief obstacles will soon cease to operate, and they look forward, with reviving hope, to the happy accomplishment of this interesting object of their labours in the ensuing year.

These pleasing expectations they are the more encouraged to entertain, in consequence of the permission granted by the Archbishop of Goa for the circulation of the New Testament among the native Roman Catholics of Ceylon.

A few copies of the Arabic Scriptures have been given in Bombay to learned natives who intimated a curiosity to peruse them, and the Committee having reason to think that a few copies in the Sanscrit, Persian and Hindoostanee may be distributed to advantage, proper means have been taken for procuring a supply.

The Committee have also turned their views to a more distant object, and endeavoured to diffuse a knowledge of the divine truths of the gospel amongst the natives of Arabia and the coasts of the Red Sea, and for this purpose they forwarded in March last a few copies of the Bible in the Arabic tongue, to the Hon. Company's Resident at Mocha, but they are sorry to say that no success has attended their views in that quarter.

The Committee acknowledge with gratitude a munificent donation from the Parent Society of £1000, communicated in a letter from the Secretary, the reverend Mr. Owen, to the Right Hon. the Governor of this Presidency.

From the experience acquired of the difficulties almost insurmountable of circulating the Scriptures to any good and lasting purpose among the natives of these Islands, in any of the modes heretofore adopted, the Committee on the representation of a member of their Society (Mr. Erskine) determined to exert whatever influence they possessed, to recommend the slower but surer means of diffusing Christian knowledge, by the establishment of Schools for the instruction of the numerous children spread over the island, and bred up in ignorance and idleness. The Committee accordingly addressed government on this subject, and entertain hopes of an early trial of the plan proposed. On this interesting subject they cannot so well describe their views, as by quoting the very clear and impressive reasoning of the gentleman who suggested the idea, in a letter to the Secretary.

"The object of this valuable Institution is professedly to propagate as widely as possible, within the range which it has prescribed for itself, a knowledge of the Christian doctrine, and to diffuse, chiefly among ignorant and uneducated men, something of the pure spirit of the morality of the gospel.

"The Parent Society in England has laid it down as a maxim that they should confine their efforts to the dispersion of the simple text of Scripture, without text or comment, as extensively as possi-

ble, and that they should lend their aid to the translation of the Scriptures into foreign tongues, and to the dispersion of such translation in foreign countries; to these important objects they have, wisely perhaps, confined themselves.

"But as all successful endeavours must result from an intimate knowledge of the situation of those to be influenced, and a consequent adaptation of the means to the ends in view, I may perhaps be permitted to doubt, whether there is not so great a difference between the situation of the class of persons likely to be influenced by the Parent and other Societies in England, and that of the class that must engage the first attention of the Societies in this country as to require a certain difference in the means to be used for attaining the same common end.

"In Britain they have a religion, long happily fixed by the almost unanimous consent of the people—nearly all are Christians and Protestant Christians of different sects. Every class of men has been educated, in one degree or other, in the knowledge of Christianity, and in a reverence for its doctrines—even the ignorant, even the dissolute, even those abandoned to vice and to crime, have yet in early life had the seeds of the purest doctrines of the gospel implanted in their hearts—they may have been obscured, or neglected, or smothered for a series of years, but still the seeds remain, and in favourable circumstances, when time and opportunity has been given them to recover themselves in sorrow or in sickness, they are ever ready to push out, and aided by all the force of conscience, to bear the fruits of repentance and of a better life. Let it be considered also that the Societies at home, constituted as they are, could not without deviating from a more useful course, concern themselves in the establishment of preachers or of public Schools. The different parts of Great Britain and Ireland have each its own religious establishment, and particular Societies of different denominations already exist for the purpose of spreading more extensively the benefit of general instruction. In the same manner, numerous associations have been formed in every quarter by means of which the elements of reading and writing their own language have been taught to the humblest and poorest classes, who are thus put in the way of being able to assist the public instructors which they receive, by private or solitary reading. In such circumstances all that was wanted, was to put the Scripture into their hands; the road was already cleared.

"In this country, however, we are very differently situated. Our regular establishments are small, and, except at the

Presidency, the means of religious instruction very uncertain and imperfect. There are two classes of men who possess strong claims on those who are fully persuaded of the beneficial effects of Christian morality, even if considered only as doctrines conducive to the happiness of man in this world, and as making upright and virtuous members of society; these are such as are already nominally Christians, and the unconverted heathen inhabitants of this country. In order to limit as much as possible the subject under observation, it may perhaps be advisable at this time merely to regard the first of these, and to ask ourselves, how are they to be most effectually served? The island of Bombay is most immediately under our observation, and let it be further limited to that island, and to its Protestant inhabitants.

"This island, besides the upper classes of Europeans, contains a number of European soldiers, many pensioners of the Company's military and marine services, several mariners, and others connected with the country service, and a considerable proportion of the children of all of these, some by European, and others by native mothers. It is remarkable how few of these children have risen to fill any respectable, or decent situation; their parents are generally ignorant, have many of them been driven to this country originally by their crimes or vices, and in general have contracted so many evil propensities, especially an excessive fondness for intoxicating spirits, that they have neither inclination, nor means to pay the expense of their children's education. The distance from the fort at which most of them live, would prevent them from availing themselves effectually of the means of daily instruction from the Charity School, even if they were better inclined than they are, to avail themselves of it. It is melancholy to observe the early habits of intoxication, and of low profligacy, exhibited by mere boys of this class. To disperse the Scriptures among these men is doing little, unless they be taught also to read and understand them.

"A little reflection, will, perhaps, satisfy any one, that the earliest religious impressions made on young minds are those that are made in the bosoms of their families, and from the mouth of a mother. But the feelings of respect and reverence with which the warm infant mind turns to the instruction of a parent, can have no place here. The mother is often of no religion, and seldom has any means of bestowing an acquaintance with even the first and plainest truths of religion. She is often profligate, and more likely to corrupt than to improve those

who are near her. There are instances of such mothers breeding up their children as Mahometans, and others may be considered as devoting them from their earliest years to prostitution. Some of them become Roman Catholics; few indeed become respectable members of society. It is plain that it is not mere preaching that is to correct these evils. To bestow copies of Scripture on such persons is often little less than a mockery of their condition. A different remedy is to be sought; the want of domestic instruction is to be supplied, and some kind of a public school, under proper superintendence, set down in the midst of them, with one or more Catechists attached to it, according as the wants of the lower classes may require. In such an institution the teacher, if he be also the Catechist, which, particularly at first is very desirable, might be required to employ an hour or two of two different days weekly, in instructing his scholars in the most plain and essential doctrines of Christian morality and faith; it would be his duty to keep a watchful eye on the language and behaviour of his scholars, and to train them up to the desire and the capacity of profiting, by an attendance on the public ordinances of the church, and of a sincere and profitable perusal of the divine volumes, at every future period of their lives.

"It seems but justice to our pastors that such an assistance should be afforded to them.

"The performance of the indispensable and solemn duties of their office, have long been more than, in some instances, an European constitution can safely undergo in this climate.

"It would be unpleasant to admit a doubt, that young persons trained up early in some knowledge of God and religion, should not be likely to become better members of society, than those who have been abandoned to ignorance and idleness. Even if any unfortunate circumstances in future life, throw them back into thoughtlessness and vice, they have a monitor deep fixed within, and ready to awake them to a sense of their danger and misery, at every moment of cool reflection. They may sin, but they cannot sin without hope.

"It appears to me, therefore, that some establishment, to supply the want of domestic instruction, and for enabling the poor of protestant parents, or of others desirous of being instructed in the protestant faith, to peruse the sacred Scripture, and to gain an acquaintance with the first plain doctrines of Christianity, is not only not inconsistent with the plan of the original society, but even in a most eminent degree in its spirit,

and in this country, necessary to secure its efficiency; and it is in a full persuasion of the necessity of such an institution, and of the peculiar propriety of its being countenanced and supported by a society, founded, like the Bombay Bible Society, for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of pure christianity, that I venture to bring the subject under the consideration of their committee.

"Permit me, therefore, reverend Sir, to propose that the committee of the Bombay Bible Society, do take into their consideration, the propriety of establishing, in the Black Town of Bombay, a school for the purpose of instructing the children of Protestant Christians, or of such others as may be disposed to avail themselves of its benefits, in reading, writing and accounts, and in the first principles of the Christian religion."

The society has been indebted to the auxiliary society of Calcutta, for a supply of one hundred and ninety-nine English Bibles, two hundred and eighty-nine English Testaments, and one hundred and seventy-two Portuguese Testaments; and to the government of this Presidency for two hundred Arabic Bibles, and eleven Arabic Testaments, which they have distributed in the following manner:

	BIBLES.			TESTA- MENTS.		
	English.	Arabic.	Portuguese.	English.	Arabic.	Portuguese.
To his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's European Regiments . . .	140			170		
To prisoners in gaol . . .	4					
To individuals . . .	52	16		66	3	97
	196	16		236	3	97

The funds belonging to the society at this date, amount to Rs. 2,967. 0 18: thus ample means are at command for the prosecution of the great objects of this institution, for a length of time to come; and it is to be hoped that the more its principles and views become known, the more frequent will the opportunity of applying them occur: for the committee have the satisfaction of knowing that the apprehensions entertained, or reported to be entertained, on the first establishment of the society, among the natives of this and the adjacent islands, not professing christianity, have entirely subsided, and that no obstacles will be opposed to a diffusion of the light of the Gospel, by those unconstrained and gentle means, which will alone govern the proceedings of this society.

The committee feel much regret in submitting a report of a year's labour, less productive than they could have wished,

but they trust that seeds have been sown which will hereafter yield good fruit; and deeply impressed with a just sense of the obligations they have incurred, and encouraged by the success of the affiliated societies of Calcutta and Ceylon, and above all by the great example and liberal aid of the parent society in England, they are determined to persevere in the sacred cause they have undertaken.

NATHANIEL SABAT.

The name of Sabat having been introduced into the *Asiatic Journal*, the following new particulars of that person are extracted from a late Calcutta paper:

"We ought not, perhaps, says the writer, to have so long omitted to notice the presence of a stranger here of some notoriety, Sabat, the Arabian, who for several years professed himself a convert to the Christian religion, and whom our readers may recollect to have seen mentioned in the Calcutta papers of this time last year, as an apostate from that faith, which he was said to have for a time embraced, in order the better to expose it.

"His own account is different; he states, that his profession of Christianity arose from a firm conviction of its divine origin, and that his having, in an evil hour, determined on writing his book, which he calls his 'bad work,' was to gratify his resentment against an individual, who, he conceived, would be more hurt by an attempt to undermine Christianity, than by any attack on himself; but, that having satisfied this domineering passion, which impelled him to employ his pen against what he knew to be truth—in support of error, he has not since enjoyed one hour of peace of mind; and that the only cheering prospect he now has in life, is derived from the hope of yet possessing sufficient leisure to prepare and publish an exposition of those flimsy sophisms, by which, weak as he himself knows them to be, he fears some may have been misled.

"He now lives with an Armenian merchant of respectable character, who knew him at the time of his baptism at Madras, rather than with any of his Mahomedan friends, which would tend somewhat to corroborate his present professions; but although it would be difficult for a man of his talents and extensive knowledge, after having deliberately considered the grounds on which revelation rests, to deny his assent to their validity, we must confess some less equivocal evidence seems wanting to convince us of the sincerity of his repentance."—See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 417; vol. ii. p. 12.

ABSTRACTS OF THE INDIAN UKHBARS.

In the Delhi Ukhbars of the last week of February, there is a long description of the funeral obsequies paid to the remains of her highness Koodseen Begum, the late queen-mother; and of the various signs of the profound grief felt by every branch of the imperial family on the melancholy occasion of her decease. All public business was for some time at a stand, and it was not until the lapse of several days, that his Majesty was roused from the depth of his affliction by the anxious solicitation of his faithful servants, and prevailed upon to resume the weighty cares of royalty.

The papers from Holkar's camp mention that the Raja was suddenly seized

with violent indisposition, on the evening of the 5th ultimo, and fell into a state of stupor, from which he did not recover for several hours.

The Jypore hudget is quite devoid of interest. The intelligence from Umrut-sir extends to the beginning of February. It appears that Futtil Khan, prime minister of Cabul, had crossed the Attuk; and that his brother Asud Khan was making an irruption, at the head of fourteen thousand men from Cashmeer into the Sikh-territories. Upon learning this information, Rujcet Singh immediately ordered a large body of troops to march into the province of Attock.—*Calcutta, March 3, 1816.*

INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday the 10th of August.

India Board, Whitehall, Aug. 10, 1816.—

A dispatch, dated Fort William, March 11, 1816, has been received at the East India House from the Governor-General in Council, with inclosures; of which the following are extracts and copies:—

WE desire to offer to your honourable committee the expression of our cordial congratulations on the signal success which has attended the first operations of our arms, and to draw your particular attention to the distinguished merits and services of the officers and troops engaged in them, whose zeal, gallantry, and perseverance, demand our warmest applause.

Your honourable committee will not fail to perceive in the plan of operations adopted by Major-General Ochterlony the same judgment, ability, and military skill, which have always characterized that officer's proceedings, and which on the present occasion, supported by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command, have enabled him to surmount difficulties of no ordinary magnitude in passing the first range of hills, and to defeat the bold and desperate efforts of the enemy to oppose his subsequent progress.

The conduct of Colonel Kelly, in the command of the detached column directed against Hurrarpore, is justly entitled to our high approbation; and we have great satisfaction in pointing out to the notice of your honourable committee the testimony borne by Major-General Ochterlony and Colonel Kelly, to the merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller,

of his Majesty's 87th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, of the 8th regiment of native infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, of the 18th regiment of native infantry; and the other officers particularly mentioned in the inclosed reports.

Fort William, March 8, 1816.

To Major Nicol, acting Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters.

SIR,—I beg you will do me the favour to report to his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, that I marched at seven o'clock yesterday morning from Etowndah, after placing the defences of the fortified depot there in a forward state of preparation, and leaving for its defence four six pounders, and seven companies of the 2d battalion of the 4th Native Infantry, under Major Campbell, the remaining three companies of that corps being posted on the crest of the Chereeah-Ghattee pass.

At three in the afternoon the advance brigade, with the light train, arrived at our present ground in the Chowghera Munde, which is an open level ground immediately to the southward of the hills which cover the fortified heights and detached defences of Muckwampore, and somewhat above two miles from those forts.

The train and 4th brigade arrived this morning at nine o'clock, various obstacles and difficulties having retarded their progress yesterday, though the distance from Etowndah is only six miles.

On our arrival, the enemy had a strong party posted on a steep hill, opposite our left flank, also one considerably to the

right on the same ridge; the former of these positions they evacuated early this morning, and a party of three companies, with a small detachment of his Majesty's 87th foot, are now posted there; and I am in hopes of turning it to good account in my further operations, or at any rate it will open our view of their positions.

Colonel Nicol reports from Ekoor, under date of the 25th, that he was induced to leave the 5th grenadier battalion and the 1st battalion 8th Native Infantry, and their proportion of field guns, at that place under Major Lumley, with a view of checking any attempt on the part of the enemy on the valleys of the Raputce, from their posts of Kadrun and Operdwung, to which they had retired on his advance. The Colonel also stated his intention of proceeding next morning along the Raputce with the remainder of his force, to join me at Etowndah, and I trust he will be able to effect a junction with this camp in two or three days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DAVID OCHTERLONY, Maj.-Gen.
Camp near Muckwampore, Feb. 28, 1816.

To Major Nicol, acting Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters.

SIR,—When I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I could hardly suppose that a post so recently and voluntarily abandoned would have been a subject of contest; but I had hardly closed the letter, and after ascending a short way up the hill on the left to reconnoitre the enemy's position, had proceeded towards the front of the right to examine a stockade, supposed to be situated at the eastern extremity of the same ridge, when a smart firing advancing on our posts from the eastward, at half past 12, announced an attack in great force.

On my return to the front of the line I had a very distinct view of the enemy's approach in large bodies; and successively detached to the aid of the party on the hill, the light company of His Majesty's 87th, and 2d battalion 25th Native Infantry; two more companies of the 87th, with the 2d battalion 12th Native Infantry, and two six-pounders on elephants, accompanied by Colonel Miller; and lastly, the 2d battalion 8th Native Infantry.

The number of the enemy could not be less than 2,000 men, with several guns, and repeated reinforcements; and during a momentary superiority in numbers he approached close to the village, which was obstinately and gallantly disputed by our small party, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day; and from this time until half past five, their repeated assaults on our positions were invariably repulsed, and he was at length driven off in confusion, chiefly by a

charge of the 2d battalion 8th Native Infantry, in the direction of the enemy's guns, one of which, a 4-pounder on a carriage similar to our mountain train, was abandoned, and brought in this morning; also a considerable quantity of gun and musketry ammunition, which was found strewn about in the utmost confusion.

The loss sustained by the enemy has been very considerable, and is supposed by many to be not less than five hundred men, including several of their officers, as appears by their dresses.

The casualties on our part are, I am grieved to say, many, and will be seen by reference to the inclosed return. My sense of the gallant conduct of the corps engaged, is feebly expressed in the accompanying copy of Division Orders of this date, which I trust will meet the sanction and approval of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Maj.-Gen.
Camp near Muckwampore, Feb. 29, 1816.

Copy of a letter and inclosure from Colonel W. Kelly, commanding the 1st brigade, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

SIR,—I had the honour in my letter of the 28th ult. to acquaint you with my intention of proceeding to this point of the Hurriarpore-hill, which movement I executed accordingly.

On the best reconnoissance that could be made without particularly calling the attention of the enemy to our movements, it appeared that a strong point within about eight hundred yards of the stockade I mentioned had been neglected. This stockade runs upon the range and to the westward of the Hurriarpore-fort, supposed to be about one thousand yards from it, in form a semicircle, and the mountain nearly perpendicular to the extremities, two guns in it, and in all respects formidable.

Return of casualties which occurred in the corps of the Dinapore division of the army in the field, in an attack on the Heights near Muckwampore, on the 28th of February, 1816.

Camp, Feb. 29, 1816.—His Majesty's 87th regiment of foot (light company)—killed, 11 rank and file; wounded, 19 rank and file.

2d batt. 8th Native Infantry—wounded, 2 sergeants, and 19 rank and file.

2d batt. 12th Native Infantry—killed, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file; wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 7 ser-

jeants, and 71 rank and file; missing, 2 rank and file.

2d batt. 22d Native Infantry (one company)—killed 1 rank and file; wounded, 1 rank and file.

2d batt. 25th Native Infantry—killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 3 serjeants, and 20 rank and file; wounded, 1 serjeant, and 51 rank and file.

Pioneers or sappers—wounded, 1 rank and file.

Grand total—45 killed; 175 wounded; and 2 missing.

N. B. Lieutenant and Adjutant Tirrell, 1st batt. 20th or Marine Regiment, doing duty with the 2d batt. 25th Native Infantry, killed.

Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Young, 2d batt. 12th Native Infantry, severely, not dangerously, wounded.

1 Bhustee 2d batt. 25th, and 1 bilder of Pioneers, killed; and 2 bidders wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Assist.-Adj. Gen.

Division Orders by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B.

Camp, near Muckrampore, Feb. 29, 1816.—The Major-General returns his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Burnet, Major Shapland, Captains Smith and Fenton, and generally to the officers and men of the corps engaged with the enemy yesterday.

His position enabled him to see the gallant style in which they ascended, and the ardent spirit with which they attacked and drove the enemy from their vantage ground.

Whilst he returns thanks to Lieutenant Keer and Eusign Inupay for maintaining the village till reinforced, he cannot but regret the loss of so promising an officer as Lieutenant Tirrell.

Lieutenant Pickersgall, assistant quartermaster general, in re-ascending the heights with the 12th Native Infantry, evinced a continuance of that zeal, spirit, and ability, which has already been frequently noticed, and entitles him to the thanks of the Major-General.

The Major-General feels himself inadequate to express his sense of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, for the obligation he has conferred on this, as well as on other occasions; and he can only offer his acknowledgments, with an assurance that his being on the heights gave him the most perfect confidence that every thing possible would be done, and nothing practicable omitted, and this confidence was repaid by the charge of the 2d battalion, 8th Native Infantry, which was executed under his orders, and closed the day; and whilst it did honour to his judgment reflected the greatest credit on

the corps which had the glory to carry them into effect.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

(Signed) J. NICOL, Act. Adj.-Gen.

Published by command of his Excellency the Governor-General in council.

J. ADAM, Sec. to the Government.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Sunday, March 10, 1816.—We have high satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter announcing the capture of the important fort of Hurriarpore:—

Bhugrampore, March 3, 1816, 9 P. M. This moment I have received intelligence of a nature which will afford you satisfaction, and which I hasten to communicate by extracts from my letters from Hurriarpore:—

On the first, the enemy's blockade to the S. W. of the fort about 600 yards was attacked with all the light companies of the brigade (1st brigade) under Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, who arrived within one hundred yards of the position at day-break, driving in a small picket of thirty men, who, in retreating, fired upon our party, thus giving the signal to those in the blockade and fort, who immediately assembled at the latter, and commenced a fire from a small gun in the stockade, but without effect, almost immediately making a sally from it with a most determined bravery, but were most gallantly repulsed, although with some loss on our side, not however amounting to more than 10 or 12 killed, 17 wounded of his Majesty's 24th foot, 6 or 7 of 2d of 21st Native Infantry, about the same number of the 18th Native Infantry, and 16 of the Chumparau Light Infantry battalion. The officers wounded are Major Hughes, of his Majesty's 24th, in left arm; Captain Smith ditto, right knee, severely.

Lieutenant O'Leary, of his Majesty's 24th, thigh slightly; Captain Lindsey, Artillery, right hand and thighs; and Lieut. Des Vœux, Chumparau Light Infantry, severely in both thighs.

The enemy are said to have suffered severely.

On the forenoon of the 2d the enemy evacuated the fort of Hurriarpore, and it was immediately taken possession of by our troops.

The fatigue of the brigade has been great from the difficulty of getting the guns through the pass of Churreea-Ghaut-tie-range; but all the men and officers are in high health and spirits, and most anxious to get a sight of Nepaul.

As the occupation of this neglected point appeared to be of great moment, it was advisable to take it by surprise; I consequently ordered the light companies of the brigade, with two companies of each of the following regiments, viz. his Majesty's 24th, 18th native infantry, Chumparun light infantry, and one company of the 2d battalion 21st native regiment, with two three-pounders, carried by bearers, to march at three o'clock yesterday morning, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, who took possession of the position a few minutes before six, dislodging a picket sent for its protection. The enemy, in very considerable force, made a most desperate and obstinate attack to recover this point, I was therefore obliged to send a few companies to support the rear of the position which was threatened.

It was impossible, from the nature of the ground, to close or use the bayonet, and the musquetry continued without interruption until half past eleven o'clock, when the arrival of two six-pounders and two five-and-half-inch howitzers on elephants, in a few minutes decided the affair, and left us in possession of an almost natural redoubt, very advantageously situated for further operations.

I do myself the honour to inclose a list of killed and wounded, which, considering the length of time the affair lasted, is not great. Amongst the wounded you will find Captain Lindsay of the artillery; although his wounds are not severe, I fear I shall lose his active services for a time, which I lament exceedingly, having found Captain Lindsay a most zealous able officer, both as an artillerist and engineer.

I am highly indebted to Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, for the able and officer-like manner in which he executed this duty; and nothing can possibly be more flattering or creditable, than his report of the gallant conduct of the troops throughout.

From every report, it appears that the enemy have suffered severely; numbers of their killed are lying in all directions round the point of attack. Two or three hundred Goorkahs have been brought in, but they are, from the severity of their wounds, unable to speak or give intelligence.

The advanced position only admits nine companies, which, with a field-officer, I relieve every twenty-four hours.

It will take some time to make the road

for the heavy guns. We are, however, this day employed in getting up the twelve-pounders, which will probably breach the stockade.

I am still deficient of intelligence, and uncertain of the real numbers of the enemy; but believe them to be as I before stated. The heavy rain of last night and this morning interrupts our operations; but I hope it is about to clear.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. KELLY, Col.

P. S. I have the highest gratification in announcing the occupation, by the advanced guard under the field-officer, Major Robeson, of his Majesty's 24th regiment, of the stockade, fort, and hill, which were evacuated some time this morning, during the rain and thick weather, by the Goorkah force, under Runjoor Kaje, who joined during the action of yesterday, and commanded.

(Signed) W. KELLY.

Return of killed and wounded in the 1st or Colonel Kelly's brigade, in action on the heights of Hurryhurpore, on the 1st of March, 1816.

Camp near Hurryhurpore, March 2, 1816.
Artillery.—Capt. Lindsay, wounded severely, but not dangerously; 2 lascars wounded.

24th Foot.—Brevet Maj. Hughes, wounded slightly; Captain Smith, Lieutenant O'Leary, wounded severely, but not dangerously; 4 privates killed; 1 sergeant, 22 privates, wounded.

18th Native Infantry, 1st batt.—2 sepoy killed; 1 naick, 4 sepoy wounded.

21st Native Infantry, 2d batt.—1 sepoy killed; 1 naick, 1 sepoy wounded.

Chumparun Light Infantry.—Lieutenant De Voens, wounded severely but not dangerously; 1 sepoy killed; 1 jemadar, 11 sepoy wounded.

Pioneers.—2 privates killed.

Total killed.—4 privates of 24th foot, 4 sepoy.

Total wounded.—1 Brevet Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 sergeant, 22 privates of 24th foot; 2 naicks, 16 sepoy, 2 pioneers, 2 gun-lascars.

(Signed) GEORGE CASEMENT,
Maj. of Brigade.

N. B. Authentic intelligence has been received of the ratification by the Rajah of Nepal, of the treaty mentioned in the Gazette of the 11th of May; but no official copy of the ratified treaty has been received.—[See *India State Paper*.]

INDIA STATE PAPER.

Fort William, March 15, 1816.—The treaty of peace between the British government and the Rajah of Nepal, contained in the *Asiatic Journ.*—No. IX.

cluded at Segowley on the 2d of December, 1815, and ratified by the Governor General in Council, on the 9th of the same month.

month, having been finally ratified by the Rajah of Nepal, and the ratifications having been duly exchanged between Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. agent of the Governor General, and the accredited agents of the government of Nepal, in the British camp before Muckwanpore, on the 4th instant, a copy of the treaty is published for general information :—

Treaty of peace between the Honourable East India Company and Maharajah Bikram Sah, Rajah of Nepal, settled between Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the Indies ; and by Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Seekur Opa-deeah, on the part of the Maharajah Guimaur Jode Bikram Sah Behander Shumshees Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepal :—

Whereas war has arisen between the Honourable East India Company and the Rajah of Nepal, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity, which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two states, the following terms of peace having been agreed upon.

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepal.

II. The Rajah of Nepal renounces all claims to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two states before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Hon. Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

III. The Rajah of Nepal hereby cedes to the Honourable East-India Company, in perpetuity, all the under-mentioned territories, namely—

First, The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kall and Rapti.

Secondly, The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwul Khaas) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

Thirdly, The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly, All the low lands between the river Meilchee and the Teesah

Fifthly, All the territories within the hills eastward of the river Meilchee, including the fort and lands of Nagree

and the pass of Najorcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Ghoorka troops within forty days from this date.

IV. With a view to indemnify the chiefs and barahdars of the state of Nepal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British government agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, on such chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepal, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, sunnuds shall be granted, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General, for the pensions respectively.

V. The Rajah of Nepal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to, or connection with the countries lying to the west of the river Kall, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

VI. The Rajah of Nepal engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siceem in the possession of his territories ; but agree, if any differences should arise between the state of Nepal and the Rajah of Siceem, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepal engages to abide.

VII. The Rajah of Nepal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British government.

VIII. In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two states, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

IX. This treaty, consisting of nine articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepal within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah, the ratification of the Governor-General within twenty days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at Segowley on the 2d day of September, 1815.

{ Red Seal } (L.S.) PARIS BRADSHAW,
of the Lieut.-Col. P.A.
{ Rajah of } (L.S.) GOROO G. MISSEK.
Nepaul. { (L.S.) C. S. OPADEEAH.

Published by command of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Sec. to the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, March 15, 1816.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a royal salute and three vol-

lies of musquetry be fired at all the principal stations of the army in honour of the conclusion of peace between the British government and the Rajah of Nepal.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 10.

A general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The proceedings of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Thos. Reid, Esq.) acquainted the proprietors, that the by-laws which had been approved of by the last general court, would now be submitted to them for confirmation.

The by-laws, chap i. sections 1, 4, and 5, were confirmed without observation.

The by-law, chap vi. section 12, was then read, it sets forth—"That no additional salary, exceeding, in the whole, 200*l.* per ann., shall be annexed to any office, without the approbation of two general courts to be summoned for that purpose."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* rose to ask, whether these words were fully explanatory of the meaning, which, he would take upon himself to say, it was the intention of the committee, in altering this by law, to express, namely, not only that no additional salary, above 200*l.* should be conferred on any *old* office, but that no *new* office should be created, with a greater salary. He thought some doubt might be entertained on this point, and the sense of the committee ought therefore to be clearly made known. The words omitted in the amended by-law, which constituted the alteration, were "that shall be hereafter created." This confined the operation of the old by-law merely to such new offices as might be created in the course of time. But the committee meant not only that no new office should be established with a salary of more than 200*l.* a year, without the approbation of two general courts, but that such additional salary should not be given to any office that at present existed, unless the proposition received a similar sanction. Perhaps, therefore, it would be right to alter the words of the by-law so as clearly to express the intention of the committee.

The *Chairman* said, if the hon. proprietor would look to page 35, section 17, of the old by-laws, he would find

there a provision which rendered the alteration he required unnecessary.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* having looked to the by-laws, admitted that the observation of the hon. chairman was perfectly correct.

The by-law was then confirmed.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that, by section 20, chap. 6, it was required, "when the court of directors came to a resolution for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding 600*l.*, that the report, signed by such directors as approved of the grant, and stating the grounds on which it was recommended, should be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice had been given of the proposition." He submitted to the court the propriety of stating, in the advertisements published upon such occasions, that the necessary papers lay open for inspection. Much inconvenience had been occasioned by neglecting to give this notice. Proprietors came down to the court, to vote on particular questions, and then, for the first time, perhaps, they were told, that papers, of which they before knew nothing, had been open for their inspection in the regular way.

The *Chairman* stated his opinion to be that the suggestion was a very proper one, and he assured the hon. gent. there was no indisposition on the part of the court to give the notice required on such subjects.

The by-law was then confirmed.

MR. T. GRAHAM.

Mr. *Peter Moore* rose to give notice of a motion, which was due both to the honour of the court of directors, and of the proprietors, who were never backward in rewarding the merits of those who had served the company faithfully. He trusted that he should obtain the object he had in view, without going to a ballot. His motion would refer to the case of Mr. Thomas Graham, and he now gave notice, that he should, at some future court, move—

"That, in consideration of the discovery of an error of great magnitude, which had occurred, in balloting in that court, on the claims of Mr. Thomas Graham, on the 9th of June, 1815—unknown to the scrutineers, to the directors, or the

proprietors—the resolution, approving of that ruinous ballot should be rescinded.”

Mr. Moore proceeded to observe, that the resolution in question was agreed to in complete ignorance of this fact; and he called on the court to rectify the error in some way or other. For that purpose, he thought it would be quite sufficient to rescind the resolution, which had been founded on an erroneous basis. He should at present say no more. On some future day, when a proper opportunity was afforded, he would call the attention of the court to the necessity of amending the by-law, for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a mistake. With respect to Mr. Graham himself, he had been recommended over and over again, in various dispatches from India. He believed that gentleman had served there upwards of twenty-five years; and he hoped the court of directors would take his merits into consideration, without any further statement on the subject.

The *Chairman* interrupted the hon. proprietor, by observing, that it was not usual, in giving a notice, to enter into any detail.

The notice was then laid on the table without any further observation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* begged leave, as there was no farther business before them, to move, that the court do now adjourn.”

Mr. R. Jackson rose and said, that he had a motion to submit to the court, which would prevent their adjourning for a few minutes. It was—“That the report of the committee of by-laws be printed for the use of the proprietors.”—This had been done on former occasions. On one side of the page, the law proposed to be altered was printed, and, on the other, the alteration that was recommended to be made. There were, undoubtedly, certain parts of this report which ought to be maturely considered; and it was due, in common respect to the committee of by-laws, who had performed their duties in the most exemplary manner, as well as for the information of the proprietors, that the report should be printed. He could see so little objection to this proposition, that he would not say a word more, but confine himself to the motion—“That the report of the Committee of by-laws be printed for the use of the proprietors.”

The *Chairman* said, the new by-laws would be printed, as a matter of course, and attached to the others; but, if the learned gentleman proposed that, the old by-laws should be published, together with the alterations recommended, but which had not been agreed to, he submitted, that it would produce a considerable discrepancy in their proceedings;

inasmuch as such a course had never before been pursued, and he was of opinion it would be not only novel but inconvenient to introduce it now.

The hon. D. Kinnaird begged to observe, with submission, that the hon. chairman had not rightly apprehended the scope of the motion, which was in perfect consonance with precedents already established. The report of the former committee of by-laws had been printed; and it was highly desirable that the present report should be treated in the same way. The committee of by-laws, it should be recollected, had made their report when the court was very thinly attended; and, as it would be most satisfactory to them, that the proprietors at large should know the result of their labours, which could only be done by printing the report, he hoped the motion would be agreed to. No stimulus could act so forcibly on their minds, or induce them so strongly to make future exertions, as the reflection, that the proprietors in general had had an opportunity, collectively and individually, of reviewing their labours, and estimating their value. He, therefore, submitted, that on this, as on other occasions, the court ought to give the committee the means of having the result of their labours, in the discharge of an important duty, made known to the proprietors at large. He was one of those who would never, unless under peculiar circumstances, object to the printing of papers, even if he did not see the immediate object which the information was intended to produce. On a former day, he had agreed to the printing of the letters of Major Hart and General Macauley, although he confessed he did so without knowing what object was to be effected by the publication of these documents. One part of the proposition he felt to be very fair and just. General Macauley's name having been mentioned, it was right that the circumstances connected with his conduct should be known.

The *Chairman* said, if he understood the hon. gentlemen correctly, they wished that the report of the committee of by-laws, in totality, should be printed.—(yes, yes.)—The reports of former committees of by-laws had certainly been printed; but that had been done *antecedently* to the resolution of the court of proprietors, rejecting, or approving and confirming, the alterations that had been recommended. The cases were not, therefore, analogous. When the last alterations took place in the by-laws, they were printed for the use of the proprietors, generally, *before* any decision was obtained; but here the court was called upon to print the alterations *after* a decision had taken place, and the proprietors had expressed themselves in

favour of some, and in opposition to others, of the recommended alterations.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* thought that there was no necessity to make a motion of this kind, in the *first instance*, and he felt himself quite at liberty to submit it at the present moment. The observations that were offered on a former occasion were really substantive matter, and strictly connected with the receiving the report. The proprietors, he hoped, would not reject the motion on account of a mere point of form; it must occur, he was sure, to the gentlemen sitting behind the bar, that, should the recommendations of the committee of by-laws be disapproved of, the only satisfaction the members who composed it could receive, would arise from the knowledge, that their labours were generally read by the proprietors, each of whom would have an opportunity of seeing what they had done, and from an innate consciousness, that they had discharged their duties faithfully.

Mr. *Drewe* said, it was the duty of the committee of by-laws, to examine what amendments were necessary to be made, and to recommend the adoption of such alterations as appeared to them to be proper. For the purpose of discussing the fitness of those alterations, it was very right that the proprietors at large should see the report of the committee—by that means they were prepared to investigate such amendments as were proposed. But what use could it be to lay a report before the proprietors, when they had already decided; unless there was a prospect of some other amendments being made, connected with that report? He hoped it was understood by the committee at large, that they had no power to make by-laws. All they had to do, was to suggest in what instances the by-laws, as they at present stood, required amendment, and on that suggestion the general body of proprietors were to decide. It was in the power of every proprietor to rise in that court and propose an alteration in a by-law. A proprietor might, for instance, make a proposition relative to the qualifications of the directors; and, when this power existed, without any reference to the recommendation of the committee, what necessity was there for printing their report? When the subject of every by-law had been fully discussed, he could not see the necessity of publishing the report at large, and stating that such were the reasons which induced the committee to recommend certain alterations. It was still in the power of any member of that court to move for the adoption of such alterations as had been negatived. He might move that the list of candidates should, in future, be regulated in the manner the committee

had suggested. That alteration had already been moved in the court; and he thought it was a very great compliment to the committee of by-laws that so much attention, and such serious discussion had been bestowed on their labours. The court had come to a resolution, declaring that there was no necessity for the proposed alteration. The committee were flattered by the proceedings that had taken place. Better judgments than their own had decided on the question—and the proprietors, in general, had done what they conceived to be their duty.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* would thank his worthy and most respectable colleague, if he would speak merely for himself, and not for all the members of the committee. He had not ingenuity of mind and imagination sufficient to feel very much flattered, because the general court differed in opinion from the committee of by-laws. If his hon. friend was flattered by such a circumstance, he was likely never to be out of humour—for, whether right or wrong, whether his opinion was approved of or not, he was sure, on a sort of *hedging* principle, to be highly pleased with what passed.—(*a laugh.*)—His idea appeared to be thus—“If I give a correct and accurate opinion, I shall receive the applause of every man—but, if my opinion be false and erroneous, it will be *devilish flattering* to me, when the general court decides against it.”—(*a laugh.*)—How the gentlemen who composed the committee of by-laws could be flattered at what had taken place, he could not understand. He certainly was not flattered by it—and he hoped his hon. friend would speak only for himself, and leave his colleagues to express their own feelings.

Mr. *Drewe* rose to explain—He did not wish to provoke observations, because he felt no desire to combat so much talent. Gentlemen would recollect that he did not say he was at all flattered by the decision of the court, but on account of the great attention the proprietors had paid to their suggestions. He neither said, nor did he mean to say, that it would be very flattering, if the court had observed to the committee “what you have done is a parcel of nonsense.” Certainly, if the proprietors had said “you have given much unnecessary trouble, by the nonsense in your report,” he would not make a low bow, accompanied with “I thank you.” But this he would say, that, when an alteration is proposed, it is a very high compliment to the committee who recommend it, to find so much attention paid to their suggestion.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* was very glad that his worthy colleague had explained his meaning—for, he was sure, he would not wish it to go forth, that he felt great

satisfaction when his opinion was rejected. Now, having dismissed this point of flattery, he called on the court to consider the question of justice. The gentlemen who composed the committee were undoubtedly gratified by being elected to such an important situation. It was an earnest that the court would duly and deliberately weigh, what the committee had duly and deliberately considered. But it might happen, that of those from whom they received that flattering trust, a very few might be in possession of their communication; and he thought it a matter of great importance, that the whole body of proprietors should know how the trust reposed in them had been executed. Certain he was, that it was the most just and fair course that could be pursued towards the committee itself, in order that their proceedings might be properly known—for he considered the circumstance of the court of proprietors having expressed an opinion contrary to that of the committee, as very different from flattery. It was a circumstance which called on the latter body to make known the reasons by which they were influenced in recommending what they had done. Without such explanation, a proprietor, who heard, in the first instance, that the committee, not exercising a sound judgment, had proposed alterations which the court afterwards rejected, would not look with the same confidence he had hitherto done to the gentlemen who composed that body, for a correct performance of their duty; and he would probably feel very unwilling to re-elect them. He did not mean to say, that an erroneous opinion might not be formed, and yet gentlemen possess strong powers of judgment. But the only way in which the proprietors at large could have a fair opportunity of considering whether the alterations were improper, or whether it was a precipitate judgment that declined agreeing to them, was, by placing before them the report. He hoped, for the honour of the court, that justice would be done to the committee—and that the proprietors would be enabled, by the promulgation of the report, to judge whether the alterations were hastily, precipitately, or without due consideration, proposed. In the present case it was absolutely necessary that the report should be printed, notice having been given by the Chairman of the committee, that he would, on a future day, move for an application to parliament to render valid certain existing by-laws, and to make a new regulation, with respect to the eligibility of persons for the direction, which, it seemed, they could not do without the assistance of parliament. As this subject formed a substantive part of the report, it was peculiarly necessary that it should

be printed. If the motion for printing the entire report did not meet the sense of the proprietors, at least such portion of it as respected the motion of which he would give notice, on the part of the chairman of the committee, who was not able to attend the court on that day, ought to be printed. As a general rule, the safest and best proceeding that could be adopted was, that the report of the committee of by-laws, when presented and received, should in future, be regularly printed for the use of the proprietors. As there was still, in the present report, substantive matter undecided on, he hoped the whole would be so. He knew there was no necessity for publishing those alterations that had been agreed to—but, as a part must be printed, he conceived the order might as well be extended to the whole. The proprietors would then perceive, that the committee had acted honestly, even though some of their recommendations appeared erroneous.

Mr. *Peter Moore* deprecated any application to parliament, to enable them to form by-laws for the government of the company. If they once applied to the legislature for such powers as the hon. proprietor had spoken of, the whole business would be taken out of their hands, and parliament would make such regulations for their government as they might think fit.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* and Mr. *R. Jackson* intimated that the hon. proprietor was not correct in the view he had taken of the subject.

Mr. *Peter Moore* understood the hon. proprietor to say, that it was intended to move, for an application to parliament to confirm certain of the by-laws, and to procure powers for the ordination of others.

Mr. *R. Jackson* expressed his object to be, that of having the report printed, for the proprietors to have an opportunity of taking into consideration the wisdom of that step, which his hon. friend had deprecated. He was of opinion, the company might proceed without going to parliament; and, was sure, if he could prove that position, the proprietors would not agree to any such application. He did not think gentlemen would refuse to print a document of so much importance; particularly when he stated that it might be contained on three pages of letter paper.

Mr. *Peter Moore* said, the existence of that which he deprecated, was confirmed by what had dropped from his learned friend; and he should certainly oppose, on every occasion, any application to parliament for the purpose which had been stated. If any thing were wanting to confirm him in the propriety of this determination, the *mandamus* which had been lately directed to their executive

body, was quite sufficient for that purpose. He was a great advocate for printing documents, and for the general diffusion of information; but he thought, in this instance, the committee of by-laws had suffered the matter to go by. During the existence of the former committee of by-laws, when, in consequence of the new modelling of their charter, great alterations were rendered necessary, those alterations were sent out, sheet by sheet; they were decided on by the court immediately, and were heard no more of. In this instance, the proprietors not only had the report before them, but they had decided on it.—(No, no, said Mr. D. Kinnaird.)—“What then (continued Mr. P. Moore) have we met here for now?”

The hon. D. Kinnaird—“Has the hon. proprietor read the report? Is he acquainted with its contents?”

Mr. P. Moore—“Have we not met to day for the purpose of confirming the decision of a former court?”

The hon. D. Kinnaird—“The whole of the report is not yet decided on.”

Mr. P. Moore—“Then the committee have not yet closed their labours. If they go back, and make a new report, on matter not yet decided on, I will support a motion for having it printed.”

Mr. R. Jackson said, the court ought, on all occasions, to know the reasons which induced him to submit a motion to their consideration; because he was not in the habit of taking up a subject lightly, or on the mere impulse of the moment—no man ought, in great assemblies, to make any proposition, unless he had given it due consideration. It did not follow that a motion, however well considered and digested, should be successful; but it was sufficient for the honour and character of the mover, that the subject was properly taken up, and that the principle which he recommended was sound and honest in itself. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Drewe) appeared to confound printing the report, with printing the proceedings of the committee, which would certainly be voluminous, and against which many objections might be urged. But he (Mr. R. Jackson) only asked to have the report of the committee of by-laws, comprising the alterations which had been agreed to, as well as those which were to be decided on hereafter, printed. In the committee many different amendments had been proposed, some of which had been withdrawn; and at last the members came to a result in which they had all agreed. That result which was to be found in the report, he wished to have printed. It consisted of two distinct parts—namely, the by-laws with the recommended alterations which had been agreed to, passed and confirmed, and, therefore, strictly speaking, were not ne-

cessary to be printed as a part of the report—and those which were to be decided on at a future period. The matter therefore resolved into a question of expediency, whether the whole report should be printed, or whether they should confine themselves to that which the opponents to the printing generally had declared to be the true principle of the thing, namely, to print those recommended alterations, the necessity of which was to be discussed hereafter, and which the committee of by-laws wished to give the proprietors time to consider, before the subject was taken up. This was perfectly consistent with former practice, and with the principle laid down by the hon. member of the committee of by-laws (Mr. Drewe) and by several of his friends. He (Mr. Jackson) had many reasons for wishing the entire report of the committee to be printed. As he had before observed, three pages of letter paper would comprize its whole contents, and it was decidedly necessary, that they should be generally known. Some of the alterations were not very important in their nature, but others were so weighty, and he would add, so extremely beneficial, that the committee deserved the utmost praise for having recommended them. He, for one, felt their merits to be so great, that, in the face of the public, he would give notice of his intention to move the thanks of the court to them, not individually but collectively, on some future occasion. He felt the strongest obligations to them, and he was sure there was not a member of that court who did not participate in the same feelings. The alterations in the by-laws relative to pensions and gratuities were particularly worthy of approbation. The proprietors must confess, that every proposition of that kind should be considered with the utmost deliberation, with every possible caution. And yet it so happened, that, up to the time the alterations which he had mentioned were made, the court of proprietors might be taken by surprise, and great sums of money might be granted, on the mere cursory reading of voluminous papers, by the clerk, which it was impossible to consider, digest, and discuss, in the moment. Any director might, under the old system, come down and make a motion for ten thousand pounds, as a remuneration for the services of an individual. He would say, “I call for this sum, for a particular purpose, will you grant it?” His (Mr. Jackson's) answer would be, “yes, if it is necessary.” To this the mover would reply, “you have heard the papers read, and you are able to decide.” He (Mr. Jackson) might then observe, “I certainly did hear the papers read, but no one, on so short a notice, could comprehend them; they took two hours

in the reading. Give me a future day to decide on this subject, and I will consider the contents of those documents. I will do every thing just and noble, to reward the merits of our gallant officers, but we ought not to make huge grants of money without due consideration. I pay as much attention as any man can do to the papers that are read in the court, but it is not within the scope of the human intellect to understand the multifarious matter contained in documents which occupied two hours in the reading." Then, perhaps, it would be said by the gentlemen behind the bar, "you have no confidence in us, we would not propose this grant if it were not necessary." Why, then, he demanded, should the papers be read at all?—why should this mockery of reading documents be suffered to exist?—why should the delusion of laying information before the proprietors, upon which they were not allowed to deliberate, be at all practised? Such, however, was the state of the law, until within these few weeks, that sums of money might be voted away at one court, the mere form of reading the papers having been complied with;—but now no grant of money, no pension, no gratuity, was valid, without the consent of two general courts—the one in which the necessary papers were laid before the proprietors, the other held in a certain number of days afterwards. In the intermediate time the documents lay open for the inspection of the proprietors, who were thus enabled to make themselves masters of their contents. But this was not all; the alteration fastened on the directors such a degree of tangible responsibility, that, in future, the proprietors would be freed from any extravagance in grants of money. Not only would the papers be open for the inspection of proprietors, but, under the amended by-law, every director who recommended a pension or grant of money must sign a report, stating his reasons for sanctioning the proposition. With such a safeguard as this placed round their funds, on the recommendation of the committee, should the court be slow in letting the proprietors in general understand what that respectable body had done, and why they had done it? He would not suffer a single title of the report to remain unpublished; it ought all to go forth to the proprietors—it would show them the law as it had stood, and the alterations which had been effected; and the company would then see what they owed to the exertions of those gentlemen. If, looking to convenience, he felt that the report ought to be printed, he thought also that the propriety of such a step could be defended on motives of economy. They must necessarily print those by-laws that had been amended, with the old code,

forming an octavo volume, which would be a dozen times more expensive than that which he now required to be printed. If other alterations took place at Christmas, when some of the amendments recommended, and not yet decided on, would be discussed, the same process must be resorted to, and the by-laws must be printed again. Therefore, he suggested that the report of the committee should be printed, which would render a new edition of the by-laws unnecessary until after Christmas; and then, when the court had agreed on what further by-laws should be altered, when they had decided on those recommended amendments, that had not yet been discussed, they could proceed with the printing of the entire code, (which would be an expensive work,) in a perfect state. It was not sufficient that they, who were now present, and who formed but a small part of the proprietors, should know what the committee of by-laws had effected. It was necessary that every gentleman who sent to that house, should see the law as it formerly stood, and as it was now altered; and that he should also have the means of judging of the principle on which that alteration was founded. The proprietors would thus be completely in possession of the merits of the case; and he was sure they would not hesitate to do homage to those who had the firmness to propose such various and important alterations. He was desirous that every proprietor should hold up his hand in favour of the motion for having the whole report printed. But, if there was an unwillingness to agree to that proposition, (and such a feeling he should think a very ungracious one) then it would only remain to print that part of the report which came immediately within the scope of the principle avowed by those who disapproved of printing it entirely. He meant that part which was subject to future consideration. He had already stated, the report consisted of two parts.—First, the alterations which had been carried into effect and incorporated with the by-laws; but it also comprised another part, the supplement to the report, which was professed to stand for the consideration of the proprietors at Christmas. The substance of the supplement was contained in a single page of manuscript; but it was of great importance, and the proprietors should have time and opportunity to consider it. Its importance had been well expressed by his hon. friend (Mr. Peter Moore) who, with that warmth which he always felt, when any danger appeared to menace the interests of the company—a warmth in which he (Mr. Jackson) fully participated—had deprecated any parliamentary interference with their internal regulations. The supplement to the report, first stated the

thing to be accomplished, and then the means of its accomplishment. He was not without hope, that, if this document were printed, a mode might be devised, with the assistance of his honourable friend (Mr. Peter Moore) and other enlightened members of the court, by which every thing that was necessary to be done, with respect to the by-laws, might be effected, without applying to parliament at all. But did he think that all the proprietors were as well acquainted with the contents of the report as he himself, and them whom he addressed, happened to be? Undoubtedly they were not; and, therefore, the report should be printed for their information. It was an easy thing to say, "No, we will not have it printed!" but it was not so easy to find arguments in support of this denial, although they sometimes heard very strange reasoning in that court. But a few months since, an honourable gentleman stood up, and made a most ingenious speech against the diffusion of information: he argued the point so ably and so acutely, that he (Mr. Jackson) began to think with the poet, "that ignorance was bliss," and that they ought to proceed on the principle of suppressing knowledge as much as possible. But the moment the hon. gentleman had finished his eloquent address, his mind returned to its natural course of thinking.

The committee had reported, amongst other things, that no person holding a place of emolument under the crown should be eligible to become a director; and they recommended that the by-law should be altered, for the purpose of preventing such persons from sitting amongst the executive body. On this being laid before the directors, they felt it to be their duty to submit the case to four eminent counsel, to know whether the company could or could not ordain such a by-law. The substance of the opinion of these gentlemen was, "that the act of parliament and the charter of the company had defined the qualifications of directors, and that no by-laws could legally narrow those qualifications". The committee, indeed, found it right to withdraw the proposition in consequence of this opinion; but, if the report were printed, it would be found that they had recommended the alteration in the existing by-law which he had stated. They were told by counsel, that, "without the aid of an act of parliament, they could not make this by-law, if altered according to the recommendation of the committee, binding on the directors:" yet he would say, that the resolution of that court was as binding as any of the acts in the statute-book. They did possess a power, when they agreed to any principle or proposition, to force its observance;—they did possess a power to carry into effect the alteration which was proposed, without the assistance of an act

of parliament, as he would shew, when the proper period for discussion arrived. Under the circumstances he had stated, the committee withdrew this law; but when, to their utter astonishment, they heard this legal opinion, which told the proprietors they could not contract the qualifications of the directors without applying for an act of parliament, they looked over the by-law they proposed to amend, and found that the company had done the same thing, for a dozen years together, without impeachment or interruption. The act of parliament said, "that no civil servant of the company should be capable of being elected a director until two years after he had given up his office." To this the committee of by-laws thought proper to add, neither shall any maritime servant of the company have a seat in the direction until the same period had expired. No captain of a ship—no person employed in their maritime service, was eligible, under the by-law so amended, to be elected a director, until he had been at home for two years: therefore, the proprietors had, in this case, narrowed the qualifications of the directors; and, if it was illegal for them to do so in one instance, it was equally so in another: but yet their authority, on that occasion, was never called in question. It was not possible for them to examine the legal proposition contained in the opinion of counsel, without perceiving that it affected several other by-laws; but the more decidedly this danger stared them in the face, with the greater degree of courage and firmness ought they to meet it. The committee, very wisely and very judiciously, withdrew their proposition, and added a supplement to their report, stating "their wish and recommendation, that persons holding offices under the crown should not be considered eligible to a seat in the direction:" they farther observed, "that they were advised, by counsel, that this could not be done without the aid of parliament;" and stated, "if such were the fact, that half a dozen of the existing by-laws were invalid:" and they recommended "that the proprietors should consider the subject, and, if necessary, that they should apply to parliament for a bill." He did not, however, think that they should apply to parliament: he certainly was of opinion, that such application might be dispensed with.

Having thus stated all the circumstances connected with the transaction, he asked, could any person, exercising a sober judgment, come forward and say, every other report, however trifling in its nature, having been printed, that this, which was of vital importance, should alone be refused to the proprietors? His motion was to have the whole report printed: if this was not agreed to, he would move for the printing of the supplementary part,

which paper comprised and furnished the whole scope of the argument.

Mr. *Cumming*, as a member of the committee of by-laws, stated, that it was his wish, and, he believed, the wish of almost all the gentlemen who composed the committee, that the report should be printed.

The *Chairman* said, the motion having been made within a few minutes, no time had been given to take the opinion of the court of directors upon it; therefore, what he should say on the subject could only be considered as the sentiments of an individual. He thought the season for printing the report had gone by; the present was not the proper time to publish a report on which the proprietors had already decided. If it contained any matter which the committee were anxious to have printed, they might bring it forward in a second report: they might there introduce the expunged parts, and have them printed along with the other matter on which they might think proper to report. That would be the regular course of proceeding.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* could so answer for the feelings and wishes of many of his friends, who were members of the committee, as to ask of the proprietors, in justice to the talents and industry they had manifested, to allow the result of their labours to be printed. It would be a very great satisfaction to them—it would be a proper reward for their exertions—and certainly it would not be a very expensive or unreasonable one. He sincerely hoped, that the point of form would not operate to prevent the accomplishment of their wishes. He would not press the motion as a matter of right, but as a point of courtesy: he hoped the court would agree to it. When they had got out of the right road in this business, only two courts since, they retraced their steps: they had already, at that time, agreed to one of the altered by-laws; but they came to an understanding, that no notice should be taken, in the proceedings of that day, of their having approved of it; and the whole of the altered laws were taken into consideration at a subsequent court.—So, in this case, if any irregularity had taken place, by omitting to move, that the report be printed, on a former occasion, he submitted to the court, that the committee should not be permitted to suffer by it. The only evil that could attend the printing of the report, at present, was, that, as a matter of precedent, it might, hereafter, give rise to similar acts; but, to avoid this, he put the motion on the ground of courtesy, not of right; and, by this means, he avoided touching on any established rule.

Mr. *R. Jackson* requested that the supplementary part of the report should be read.

Mr. *Pattison* enquired, whether the learned gentleman meant to narrow his motion to the supplement?

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, if he collected that the directors inclined rather to printing the supplement than the whole report, he would then shape his motion to their wish. The wise and just way was, to print the entire report; but, under the circumstance he had stated, he would consent to narrow his motion, because he did not wish to destroy the unanimity of the court.

Mr. *Pattison* observed, that it was irregular to move the reading of only a part of the paper, when the proposition of the learned gentleman affected the whole. It would, therefore, be a matter of indulgence, on the part of the court, to suffer a portion of this document only to be read, when the motion was connected with the whole of it.

Mr. *Drewe* said, he could not, as an individual, have the least objection to the printing of the report: it did appear, however, to him, in the discharge of his duty, neither regular nor necessary to adopt such a proceeding. Two years ago the report of the committee of by-laws, with the proposed amendments, was published, that every proprietor might see how the question stood, and have an opportunity of deciding on the merits of the different alterations. But, after the court had decided on the present report, where was the utility of printing it? The use of publishing this document, at so late a period, would merely be this:—it would tell the world, that the committee of by-laws had recommended—that certain disqualifications should be introduced into the company's code, on which the directors had taken the opinion of counsel. The learned gentlemen, who were applied to, thought that the proprietors had no right to make such disqualifying law; and the committee, in consequence, abandoned the idea—but they stated their recommendation in the report. The only use, therefore, of printing this paper would be, to let the public know, that the committee had proposed altering a by-law, of a particular nature, which they had no power to do, and which could not be effected without applying to parliament. He thought, as he had before stated, that it was unnecessary and irregular to print the report; and he had always been a great friend to regularity in their proceedings. When once they broke through that boundary, no person could tell where they would stop. If the court pleased, they might ordain a by-law, providing that the report should always be published before it was discussed; but, to print the report of the committee of by-laws, after it had been considered and decided on, was not consonant with their regulations, nor with

the object the learned gentleman had in view. If the supplement were printed, it would then become necessary to print some antecedent parts, which were referred to in it. He again begged to say, that he had no personal objection to printing the report; on the contrary, he wished every thing the committee did to be published, but it should be done in a proper and regular manner.

Mr. R. Jackson was surprised to hear the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) say, that it was not regular to read a part of a document, when a proposition affected the whole of it. Now, he thought, it was very possible that a part of a report might be extremely important, and the remainder of it not be at all material; some parts of it might be known to the proprietors, whilst they were entirely ignorant of many passages. There was not, therefore, any irregularity in desiring to have a portion of the report read. His reason for making the observation was, because he saw a very general conviction, on his side of the bar, as to the necessity of having the report printed; but, he observed, that a different feeling existed amongst the gentlemen behind the bar; and he felt a very great indisposition to risk the unanimity of the court. Therefore it was, that he had requested the supplement to be read. His hon. friend (Mr. Drewe) stated, that if they published the supplement to the report (the whole, let it be remembered, would be contained in three pages), it would become necessary to print some antecedent matter, to which it referred. This was very true, and therefore he would stand or fall by the original motion.

Mr. Peter Moore said, when he before addressed the court, he conceived that the whole of the report had been decided on, and therefore he thought it was not required to be printed. He now found, that a part only had been disposed of, and, so far, he was right.—But he wished that the supplementary part should be printed, for the purpose of pointing out to the proprietors, what was, and what was not decided on. He thought it would be right to give publicity to the report, in order that it might be thoroughly considered by all the gentlemen, on both sides of the bar. One great reason which induced him to have the subject minutely investigated, was, that the opinions given by the law officers of the crown, not only affected their present proceedings, but interfered with alterations which had been made for years, in some of their by-laws. (*Hear, hear!*) He disliked the application to the crown lawyers. When they called in the doctor, he generally felt the pulse of his patient to his own advantage; he gave the opinion which was most likely

to serve his own purposes. He (Mr. P. Moore) was convinced that they could act on their own principles, without going to the crown lawyers for advice or assistance; for he believed, under their charter, they had a right to ordain what by-laws they pleased. What might be the policy or prudence of certain proposed alterations in the by-laws, he was not, at that moment, prepared to say. Under these circumstances, he hoped, in order that the subject should be perfectly understood, that the court would agree to the printing of the paper. His learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) observed, that, sooner than destroy the unanimity of the court, he would confine his motion to the supplementary part. He trusted that the proprietors would indeed be unanimous,—that they would come to the question with one mind, and direct all their powers against the common enemy, out of doors.

There was one part of this question, that was by no means new to him. He recollected, in that part, he had not the support of his learned friend, but, on the contrary, he encountered all the hostility his learned friend could bring against him. He alluded to the consideration of what offices the directors might be permitted to hold: he would have narrowed them very much; but he would also have attached a valuable consideration, substantively and specifically, to their undivided services. He wanted to bring forward another by-law (which, he hoped, was recommended in the report) to make it worth the while of the directors to relinquish all other pursuits, but those connected with the affairs of the company. If such a law were ordained, he would not be one who would endeavour to lessen any of the privileges which the directors at present possessed, in consequence of their connection with the company. He expressed his sincere hope, that the proprietors would not come in contact with the great law officers of the crown. In these days, construction was a great dial in legal matters, and, therefore, they ought to proceed cautiously and deliberately. He conceived that it would be a work of supererogation to print that part of the report which had already been agreed to; but every portion of it, not yet decided on, should be placed in the hands of the proprietors. He should have no objection whatever to support a vote of thanks, couched in the most glowing language that could be penned, to the committee of by-laws. It would, he was sure, be a source of satisfaction to those gentlemen, and a gratification to the proprietors at large; and, therefore, he would be happy to coincide in it.

The Chairman then put the question; and, on the show of hands, declared it

was carried in the negative. A division being demanded, there appeared

For the motion 21

Against it 36

Majority 15

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* then rose to give notice of a motion, on the part of the chairman of the committee of by-laws, for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposition which the court had just negatived. He confessed that his feelings were deeply wounded by the decision which had taken place—he considered it most unjust towards the gentlemen who composed the committee. They had been treated, he thought, most harshly—a species of conduct had been adopted, with respect to them, which their exertions did not deserve.

The *Chairman* informed him, that, in giving notice of a motion, it was not becoming, nor usual, to go into the matter to which it related.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, that, to enable him to proceed, he would conclude with a specific motion. He would move, “That the supplementary part of the report be printed.” Now, having availed himself of form, in order that he might express his feelings, he would state his sentiments to the proprietors, with as much force and energy, as he was possessed of. When the court confided to fifteen gentlemen the task of inspecting, not only the by-laws, but the conduct of the directors in their situations, and, indeed the conduct of the whole of the business carried on in the house, they raised in their minds, an expectation, that confidence was placed in them. They believed, that it was not a mere formal trust—but that the proprietors had selected them as honourable and upright men, who, when placed in a situation of importance, would faithfully perform their duty. The very least, then, that could be done, in common fairness—he would not say, in good feeling—was, when they wished to have a report published, to comply with their desire.

His hon. friend (*Mr. R. Jackson*) had observed, that the proprietors would bestow the meed of thanks on the committee. He could assure him, that it would be little agreeable to that committee to receive the thanks of a court, which said, “we will not suffer your labours to go forth to the proprietors at large.” It was monstrous, when those papers should be known to all the proprietors, to stifle them—to deny them publicity—merely because a naked point of form had been neglected,—because the motion was not made at a different period. Something had fallen from his learned friend, in the course of his speech, which gave him considerable pain,

—not only on account of what he felt to be due to the committee, but from the unconstitutional view which his learned friend seemed to take of the situation in which the directors stood in that court. His learned friend, to his great surprise, stated, that he would alter, that he would narrow, his motion, if the directors wished it. [*Mr. Jackson*, “Yes, for the sake of unanimity.”] Under no circumstance whatever, should such a declaration have been made. If there were any set of persons in that court, whose opinions, on such an occasion, his learned friend should have consulted, more than another, without offending the rest, that body was the committee of by-laws, on whom they were sitting in judgement—and who, when the court rejected one of their propositions, wished that the whole report should be submitted to the proprietors at large. If, on the other hand, there were any set of men whose opinions ought not to have been consulted on this occasion—to whose opinions and feelings an appeal was most improper, that body was the directors—at whose voting on such a question, he felt perfectly astonished. They were the very gentlemen whose conduct the committee of by-laws was to scrutinize, and on whose conduct they had reported. That was the great point on which they were called to report. Was it to be supposed that, every year, they were to be making alterations in the by-laws? Certainly not. No alteration would be made, unless where some abuse appeared to exist. What then were the duties the committee would have to perform? It would be for them to see that the by-laws were properly executed. By whom? By the directors. Therefore it was on the conduct of the directors they had to report. If the question were, whether the report should be received or not, then indeed they might have voted with propriety—but, if he ever used the word *indecorous*, as applied to any transaction in that court, with strict justice, it was when he so described the conduct of the directors id voting that the report should not be printed. The report, he contended, was connected with the conduct of their directors, and the least the proprietors could do—the least they owed to the committee at large—was to have it printed. He conceived, that the gentlemen behind the bar should rather court and solicit inquiry than shun it. They ought manfully to say, “Be this report in favour of us, or against us, let it go forth, by all means.” Perhaps next year, the committee would have to report some extraordinary wisdom, some great virtue, displayed by gentlemen in the direction. He would be the first to move that such a gratifying report should be printed—and would the directors, in that event,

wish to have such a report of their good qualities suppressed? Would they be desirous that their merits should remain unknown? He thought they had precipitately committed themselves in the present instance, on a question with which the public might imagine they ought to have nothing to do.

On a very recent occasion, in a protest against the *mandamus* that had been directed to them, they expressed themselves in the strongest terms against the conduct of certain members of the board of control, who had voted in the privy council, on a case in which they were themselves concerned. It was now proper to inquire, how far they were acting on the same principle? Did they not condemn themselves, out of their own mouths, when they blamed the members of the board of control, for supporting their own cause, in the character of privy counsellors, and now came forward, in the teeth of their recorded sentiments, and voted on a question nearly connected with themselves? He never would impugn their right to vote as proprietors, on questions which embraced the general interests of the company; but when they attempted to vote as directors, on partial subjects, he should always oppose it. On one occasion, he recollected, when he thought they were entitled to give their votes, as proprietors, for the question was a general one, he fairly stated his opinion; and, in a manner equally manful, would he express his sentiments, when he conceived their votes ought to be withheld.

He should persist in dividing the court again on the subject of printing the supplement to the report; because the argument of an irregularity in form did not here apply; and, therefore, those who had opposed the printing of the whole report, could not object to the publication of the supplement, which was not yet decided on, but which ought to come before the proprietors for consideration. He was astonished at the line of conduct that had been adopted on that day. At the last court, they agreed to printing the letters of General Macaulay and Major Hart, without any notice being given to the court, without any reason being given for taking such a step, except that it was the wish of one or two proprietors, that the papers should be printed. What then would be the inference which many absent proprietors would draw, when they learned that the court had refused to publish the report of the committee, although so many gentlemen expressed themselves friendly to the measure? They would begin to grow suspicious of the contents of the report. They would think there was something in it, which the court did not wish to make public. When he looked back, as a mem-

ber of the committee of by-laws, on the manner in which one of their recommendations had been treated, he felt the more forcibly impressed with the necessity of printing the report—because he was determined that the question of the alteration proposed by the committee to be made in the election lists, should be again submitted to the proprietors, in its largest and most extensive form. He called on the proprietors to mark the circumstances under which the decision against the recommendation was effected. *Thirty-one* proprietors voted in favour of the alteration—*thirty-three* against it; and then came seventeen directors to vote on a matter nearly connected with themselves, and thus a majority was formed. There was one section of their by-laws which struck him as being peculiarly proper. It was that which provided, “That if any debate shall arise in the court of directors, concerning any director, or any matter or thing wherein any director shall be personally concerned, every such director, having been first heard, shall withdraw during such debate, and when the question thereupon is put.” This was a course peculiarly proper for an individual placed in a disagreeable situation—and he should be happy to see the principle operate more widely in that court. One of the directors acted fully up to the spirit of the principle, on the very day when his colleagues voted against the proposed amendment in the election lists. The hon. Mr. Lindsay felt himself unpleasantly situated—and he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) gave him the utmost praise and credit for the line of conduct he had adopted. He felt, though he was in the court of proprietors, that the law was binding on a man who wished to stand fair in the opinion of the public, and he withdrew. The by-law, he conceived, applied to his case, though he was told that it did not, and he left the court. “No,” said he, firmly, “I will not stay in the court, while any question, personal to myself, is under consideration.” He afterwards, however, returned, and voted on a question which concerned the directors generally. “Oh,” said he, “as I am now in company with several gentlemen, I may as well give my suffrage.” When the question was personal to himself, he retired from the court,—but he voted, where the proposition embraced the collective interest of himself and his colleagues. [It was here intimated, by cries of “No, no!” from several gentlemen behind the bar, that Mr. Lindsay had not acted in the manner described.] He (Mr. D. Kinnaird) understood that the hon. director had conducted himself in the manner he had stated. If he did not, it redounded still more to his honour; since, in that case, he was the sole

director who had acted on the principle recognized by the law, as it applied to the executive body. Many instances occurred in the court of proprietors, where the same principle ought to operate; but the directors, it appeared, did not feel themselves bound to attend to it. He thought the rejection of the proposed amendment of the election lists, would come before the public with double effect, when they looked to those who voted against it. He congratulated the proprietors, on seeing, in the majority of fifty-one, no less than seventeen directors, who voted in a case that evidently affected themselves. The proprietors, he hoped, would always act with becoming spirit. They would be wrong if they did not do so. They would never, he was convinced, be backward in acknowledging the merits of the directors—but that should only be done where they really deserved the mood of praise, and stood fair with the public. The character of the executive body was the property of the company, and no persons could be more deeply interested in their standing high in the public estimation, than they were.

With respect to the conduct of the committee of by-laws, he would not ask their praise, but he challenged their blame. He would not call for the thanks of those who refused to give him a general appeal to the proprietors. Unless the report of the committee of by-laws were regularly printed for the use of the proprietors, the gentlemen of whom it was formed, could not lend themselves, with any degree of satisfaction, to those gratuitous labours, those unpleasant duties, which devolved on them; and surely no duty could be more unpleasant than that of investigating the character and conduct of men, high in office. The more lofty they were in situation, the more irksome was it to appear, by prosecuting any inquiry, to harbour even the slightest suspicion. If the committee had acted fairly, they sought not the thanks of the court as their reward. All they asked for was, a general dissemination of their labours—and that which alone could satisfy them, was refused. To save trouble, while he was on his legs, he would give notice, on the part of his hon. friend, the chairman of the committee of by-laws, "*That it was his intention, in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee of by-laws, to move, at the next quarterly general court, or at a special court, to be called at the end of the year, that application be made to parliament, for a bill to render void certain existing by-laws of the company—and that one of the clauses in the said bill, shall provide, that no person holding an office under the crown, be eligible for the situation of director.*" In consonance with this notice, it was necessary

that that part of the report of the committee of by-laws which referred to it should be printed. He would, therefore, move, "*That the supplement to the report of the committee of by-laws be printed for the use of the proprietors.*"

Mr. R. Jackson,—collecting, as he had done, from the hon. chairman, from his hon. friend near him, (Mr. P. Moore), and from other gentlemen, that the only objection to printing the report went to the point of form, as it contained certain laws which had already been passed,—could anticipate no opposition to the present motion. His hon. friend, and every other person, had agreed, that what was prospective—what related to laws, that, some months hence, the proprietors would be called on to decide,—it was consistent with wisdom and with common sense to print. He, therefore, felt great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. Pattison said, there was a great difference between printing the whole report, and only the supplementary part; they appeared to him to be two very distinct propositions. A portion of the alterations had already gone by, being either confirmed or rejected; whilst the matter contained in the supplement was yet to come under the consideration of the proprietors. Gentlemen were at last willing to apply themselves to the only substantive part that could properly come before the court. Had the whole report been published, as intended, it could only be looked on as a sort of protest of the committee of by-laws against the determination of the court of proprietors: he was glad the good sense of that court had refused to sanction the proposition. A large portion of censure had been cast on those who had voted from behind the bar: he was quite ready to take his share of blame, conscious of having acted from pure and honest motives. They now came to consider of printing the supplement to the report; and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinaird) had, with his usual warmth, taken that opportunity of launching out, in the most extravagant manner, against a set of persons, whom he appeared to view with a sort of *hydrophobia*. On the present occasion, he had not scrupled to stigmatize the directors most unwarrantably. (*Hear, hear*!) Amongst other things, he had asserted, as a proof of their unhandsome conduct, that only one of their body retired when a question, which concerned themselves, was brought forward. Now, the case of Mr. Lindsay, to which the hon. proprietor had alluded, was really a mere *personal question*, while the question which had been agitated and rejected was one of the *most general nature*, which affected the well-being of the community at large. The directors thought that the by-law

would be an injudicious one; and, therefore, they resisted it *on public principle*, and *not* on account of any *private feelings* or motives of their own. He would venture to say, in contradiction to the hon. proprietor, that, if any set of men acted less on principles of a private nature than another, the court of directors comprised those individuals: therefore, he should repel, in the most decided manner, the assertion, which the hon. gentleman had now, not for the first time, thought fit to make. He had assumed, in a very curious manner, a function and office that did not belong to him or to the committee of by-laws. He stated, that the whole conduct of the directors was placed under their inspection: he begged leave to say, that this was not the fact; they had no such power. A formal committee had, indeed, once been appointed, in consequence of the motion of an hon. proprietor, (Mr. P. Moore), to look into the conduct of the directors, and to mark their attendances; but, he believed, it would be found very difficult to prove that the committee of by-laws were empowered to examine and report on the conduct of the court of directors. Their duties were distinctly pointed out.—they were to inspect the by-laws, and see that they were regularly attended to.—[Mr. Kinnaird—"regularly executed."] In the letter which Mr. Howarth, the chairman of the committee, wrote on the 7th of May, 1816, he thus expressed himself:—"I have the honour to request, that you will cause a general court to be summoned, in order to lay before the proprietors the report of a committee appointed to *inspect* the East India Company's by-laws—a copy of which I enclose for the information of the court of directors. And I feel much personal satisfaction in stating to you the gratification which the great attention the company's interests appear to have received from the executive body, has given me—the result of which must be highly beneficial to the company."

The hon. D. Kinnaird.—"It is the duty of the committee of by-laws to examine how they are executed. If a director does not appear to execute the laws properly, his conduct is open to their observation."

Mr. Pattison said, if the hon. proprietor would look to the by-laws, he would find that the infraction of one of them carried its own punishment with it; for it immediately disqualified the offending individual from holding any situation under the company. As one of the court of directors, he should rejoice if the hon. proprietor exerted his utmost skill and penetration in examining their conduct; for, he was convinced, it would be found satisfactory in every respect. (*hear, hear!*)

—The hon. gentleman, and another who was not then present, but who, on a former occasion, had told them explicitly that he came down to the court that day, determined to be in perfect good humour with the directors,—appeared to be strangely fond of attacking them. The hon. gentleman to whom he had alluded (Mr. Hume) changed his tone, however, before the day was out: he turned against the executive body. Notwithstanding his promise, he could not resist the opportunity of having a fling at them.—(*a laugh.*)

In withholding their consent from the motion which had just been disposed of, the directors, he maintained, had not acted *as a body*, but merely *as individuals*. The hon. chairman had stated to the proprietors, that the opinion of the court of directors had never been taken on the question of printing the report; therefore, the votes they had given, on the moment, were clearly those of individuals. If the object of gentlemen had been to present the thanks of the court to the committee of by-laws, he would have been most happy to join in such a vote; for, he conceived, that body had done much good. The learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) observed, "that they had greatly improved the by-law, relative to the mode to be observed in granting pensions and gratuities. They had introduced additional restrictions, which he looked upon as wise, beneficial, and praiseworthy;"—and he, (Mr. P.) for one, rejoiced that the alteration was made, and that his hands were tied up with reference to grants of money. He wished, however, that the discovery of the utility which was likely to attend such an alteration had been made *a little sooner*. The learned gentleman had sat for many years in that court, and had seen large sums of money voted away without observation:—one, in particular, of a very large amount, and he was going to say, the most profligate grant that was ever voted, passed unnoticed. The discovery was not then made; and, though it was a twenty thousand pounder, down it went like a lump of sugar.—(*a laugh.*) —The company would, however, have to pay it. This reminded him of the story of the boys and the frogs. it might be *fun* to those who voted away such sums of money; but it was *death* to the proprietors at large.

He hoped it would be understood, that he and his colleagues appeared, on this occasion, not as directors, but as individual proprietors; and, he thought, the observations made with a view to lower them in the eyes of the company, by insinuating that they acted from personal motives, was exceedingly injudicious. Some gentlemen were, however, constantly attempting to pick holes in their jackets. The

hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) had said:—"it was for the interest of the directors and of the proprietors, who claimed, as their property, the character of the executive body, that they should stand well in the public estimation."—Now, he would ask, was the true way of making them stand well with the public—was the best manner of raising their importance in the eyes of the country, to come down, from time to time, and make unfounded attacks on them? The hon. gentleman was constantly doing this; but his attack, on the present occasion, was peculiarly unfortunate. To be sure, it was a very difficult thing to resist so able a disputant as he was; but, in his opinion, until the hon. gentleman had found out some greater fault in the conduct of the directors than their endeavour to oppose an irregular proceeding, as they had done that day, he ought to treat them with a little more respect.

Mr. Cumming wished, after what had been said about the treatment which the committee of by-laws had met with, to make a very few observations. He felt no resentment on the present occasion; he was not displeased with the conduct either of the directors or proprietors. On every question, connected with the committee of by-laws that had been brought before the court, he thought they had been treated with kindness. He had been an humble adviser—but had always found the directors polite and attentive, when any representation was made to them. He really did not think that the committee had been ill-used by the directors or proprietors; but, on the contrary, respect and attention appeared to have been paid to them on every side.

Mr. R. Jackson said, as he had been personally alluded to by the hon. director (Mr. Pattison), it was necessary that he should make a few remarks in his justification. The hon. director had observed, that he (Mr. J.) made no observations whatever, when a very large sum of money was voted in that court. Now, he would remind the hon. director, that the grant to Lord Melville, to which he alluded, went under the most deliberate of all forms;—it went to a ballot. He remembered that the hon. magistrate (Alderman Atkins), who moved that grant, had stated fairly to the court, that it was one of those questions which ought to be decided by ballot, in order that absent proprietors might have an opportunity of voting; and, certainly, that grant was determined by a most deliberate ballot. Therefore, it was out of all character to insinuate, that it was a hasty proceeding, or that the court had been taken by surprise. The hon. director could not, surely, censure him, because he had not objected, at that moment, to the most cautious and deliberate

measure that could be adopted where grants of money were called for. He would remind the hon. director, and every other gentleman, that he had uniformly, for several years, opposed precipitate grants of money.

Until the year 1793, pensions of £8,000 per ann. might be granted by the directors. It was not till that period that the proprietors succeeded in procuring a by-law, which rendered it necessary that every pension, above £200 should be approved by one general court. When it was proposed that this check should be placed on the power of the directors, with respect to the grant of pensions;—when it was submitted to the proprietors that they should not be given until one general court had expressed their approbation of them—an hon. director (Mr. Elphinstone) stood up in that court, and honourably gave his vote for that check, observing, that he had long thought it necessary. Perhaps it was owing to his concurrence and support, that they procured this law at all. Every man in public life must know, that reform, however valuable in itself, can only be effected by degrees. At the time that the proprietors succeeded in getting this by-law enacted, they thought they had not strength enough to carry a proposition for having all proposed pensions submitted to two general courts; they conceived it was pretty well to succeed in having a provision made, which rendered it necessary that they should be submitted for consideration and approval, to one. Subsequent transactions shewed that two were necessary—and the very by-law which the court had just confirmed on this subject, was almost a transcript of an amendment which came through his hands—and which the hon. director (Mr. Pattison), who now stated his satisfaction at the alteration, had attacked with the utmost asperity. Another observation had been made by the hon. director, which could not be met too soon—for, if any of their institutions was peculiarly useful, it was the committee of by-laws, when they did their duty. What did the hon. director say? He told the court, that the committee of by-laws had no right to look into the conduct of the directors. Now, he would contend, that they were not only authorised to recommend such alterations in the by-laws as they thought necessary, but they were solemnly bound to make inquiry into the "execution and observance" of those laws. In the very next chapter to that in which the duty of the committee was thus defined, there were no less than eight or nine laws which the directors were enjoined to observe. When, therefore, they were called on to inspect the laws, and to mark how they were executed, was it not a solecism to suppose, that they were not to examine

the conduct of the executive body, with reference to the observance of laws which were ordained for their government. They must learn from their secretaries and principal officers, how the directors' duty had been executed, and they had an undoubted right to report their opinion thereon; and yet one of the executive body had, that day, asserted, that it was improper for the committee of by-laws to inquire into the conduct and proceedings of the directors. It was impossible that the committee could perform their functions, and refrain from noticing the proceedings of the executive body. The thing could not be done. No man could inquire into the observance and execution of the by-laws, without looking, incidentally, into the conduct of the directors. He protested against the language made use of, on this subject, by the hon. director, pronouncing, as he did, that the committee of by-laws, if they performed their duty, must examine the conduct of the executive body. If they found that any of them acted improperly, they ought to say so; but if, on the other hand, they discovered that their conduct was, in every respect, marked by a proper sense of what was due to themselves and to the company, they ought to bestow on them the commendation which they deserved.

This, he admitted, was a departure from the question before the court, to which he would now come back; but it was incumbent on all the proprietors, if they wished to keep up their rights and privileges, on the first blush of an attack on any of them, to declare what were their rights, and to state that they were determined to maintain them. The question was, whether the supplementary report should be printed; and it appeared to be the opinion of his hon. friend (Mr. P. Moore) and of every other gentleman, that, as the report contained prospective matter, it ought to be given to the proprietors, whether it was acted on twelve months hence, or in a few days. He hoped they would have the support of the hon. director's (Mr. Pattison's) voice, seeing, at last, that they had brought themselves within his principle—within the pale of his declaration of what he conceived to be proper—he trusted the hon. director would not now exhibit so ludicrous an alteration of opinion, as to assert, that what he stated a few moments before to be right, was, in fact, completely wrong.

Mr. Pattison, having been personally addressed, wished to say a few words. He begged to inform the learned gentleman, that he had made up his mind to vote for the question, before he (Mr. Jackson) had delivered his speech. He

bowed to the eloquence of the learned gentleman on all occasions. It was of that overpowering and overwhelming nature, that those who attempted to bear up against it, appeared to be in the situation of a weak man, who should endeavour to stand on the beach, and to oppose the waves which were rolling in upon him. But, though he was not able to make head against the prodigious number of words which the learned gentleman made use of, he could assure him, that he would not give up the opinion he had expressed (because no good argument was advanced against it), that the committee of by-laws were only appointed to inspect the by-laws, and not for the purpose of picking holes in the jackets of the directors, or of reporting on the conduct of the executive body.

The *Chairman* said, the sentiment he had given on the question that had been recently disposed of, was merely that of an individual. He had no previous means of knowing what the feelings of his colleagues were on the subject, and he had only spoken and voted as a proprietor. He had the honour of personally knowing many of the committee; and he believed no body of men was more worthy of his respect and esteem.

The hon. W. F. Elphinstone, remarking that an hon. and worthy friend of his, had mentioned his intention of moving the thanks of the court to the committee of by-laws, expressed himself desirous of learning when the motion would take place, assured that whenever the motion was brought forward, it would meet with the utmost approbation—it would be received with acclamations.

Mr. R. Jackson said, that, at some future period, it was intended to propose a vote of thanks. His own opinion was, that the motion should follow the decision on the matter contained in the supplement. His reason for moving that the first part of the report should be printed, was to give the proprietors an opportunity of marking the beneficial alterations which had been made, and of judging whether those who recommended them did not deserve their unfeigned thanks. The question was now narrowed to the printing of the supplement, to which, he supposed, no objection would be offered.

The *Chairman* then put the question, on printing the supplement to the report, which was carried in the affirmative, *and voice*.

The notice, which the hon. D. Kinnsaid had given, on the part of Mr. Howorth, for an application to parliament, to render certain by-laws valid, &c. was read by the clerk, and tabled.

The court adjourned at two o'clock, *sine die*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. 1815.—**WATERLOO.**—At a meeting of the committee appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the general meeting, further measures were adopted for aiding the subscription, an account of which, with the Chairman's letter to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, is here subjoined.

At a Meeting of the Committee for managing the subscription for the relief of the families of those who fell in the late campaign on the Continent, under his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Present, Sir F. Macnaghten, in the chair, and the following members of the Committee, Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, Lieut.-Col. Murray, Dr. Boswell, Capt. Ormsby, Mr. I. De Fries, Mr. J. Binny, and the Rev. Mr. Davis.

Resolved—That the letter drawn up by the Hon. Chairman to the address of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, be adopted and transmitted by the ships under despatch.

Resolved—That the above letter be published, and that the sums collected, on or before Friday next, be converted into bills and transmitted to His Grace, agreeably to the tenor of the above letter.

Resolved—That the Committee do address a letter to general officers commanding divisions, and to the chief, civil, and military officers at each station under this Presidency, inclosing the resolutions of the general meeting and list of subscribers, requesting their aid and support towards carrying into effect the laudable intentions of the community.

Resolved—Also, that a letter be addressed to the British residents at the courts of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Tanjore.

Resolved—That a letter be addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Government Bank, requesting, that he will obtain the permission of the Governor and directors of the bank, to receive the amount of all subscriptions.

Resolved—That the subscription book be left open at the Exchange, and that subscription papers be circulated through the Presidency, and further that the members of the Committee do severally receive the names of such ladies or gentlemen as may be desirous of subscribing.

Resolved—That the ladies of the settlement be most earnestly solicited to assist with their contributions and influence in promoting the success of the present undertaking.

Resolved—That Captain Ormsby be requested to officiate as Secretary to the

Committee, and to communicate the above Resolutions to the out-stations, a request which he has obligingly complied with.

Resolved—That the Committee do meet again on Wednesday next at eleven o'clock.

Copy of a letter referred to in the second resolution:—

*To His Grace the Duke of Wellington,
&c. &c. &c.*

We, the Chairman and Committee of a meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, convened for the purpose, which one of the enclosed papers will specify, have the honour of addressing your Grace, in compliance with a resolution of that meeting.

We have the honour of enclosing bills to the amount of £ which will be found particularly described in an accompanying schedule. We must add, however, that we cannot at present form an estimate of the sum likely to be raised, that we have not yet received any return from the out-stations, and that we have not procured all which may be expected from the inhabitants of Madras, but we shall from time to time forward lists of the subscribers and subscriptions to your Grace.

It will not, we trust, be inferred because we have resolved that a subscription for the families of those who fell in the late splendid campaign ought to take precedence of one for any other purpose, that we therefore feel the less pride or exultation in the great and glorious victory which has been gained. And we persuade ourselves that your Grace will pardon the liberty we have taken in hegging of you to dispense our contribution among those who may in your judgment have the best claims to partake of it.

With all those feelings which are necessarily inspired by, and inseparable from the transcendent achievements of the immortal commander, we cannot forget that there are many who suffer affliction as their consequence. That there are many who cannot but be the peculiar objects of your Grace's commiseration and regard. That widowhood and orphanage are left to mourn in the midst of our joy, although they have gained a right to our care by the blood of those heroes who were companions of your conquests and the partakers of your glory.

If the gratification of your grace's heart had been the only object in our view, we feel that we could not so well have attained it as by performing an ordinary act of

duty to the families of those gallant men who laid down their lives in our cause. And we are convinced that we offer to your Grace the greatest favour which it is in our power to confer when we tender some aid towards the relief of those who might have claimed it of our gratitude, or demanded it of our justice.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, your Grace's infinitely obliged and most devoted humble servants.

Decr. 18. On Tuesday evening, the grand ball and supper given by the Sons of CALEDONIA, on the occasion of the approaching departure of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira for England, took place at Moore's rooms: upwards of nine hundred cards of invitation had, we understand, been issued, and the whole suite of apartments were filled at an early hour. Considerable care had been taken in embellishing the walls, with appropriate devices and transparencies. At the upper end of the ball-room there was a rich painting which represented the united arms of Loudoun and Moira, underneath which, were views of Loudoun Castle and Dounington Park. The whole was surrounded with crimson drapery, festooned and folded in a graceful style. The upper was ornamented with fret-work of burnished gold, and a beautiful coronet. At the lower end of the room, there was another transparency inscribed, "A tribute of respect and attachment."

The Countess of Loudoun and the Earl of Moira were seated under a splendid state canopy, on the south side of the room, and immediately opposite them, seen through the arches of two other rooms, there was a large transparency of a Highlander, with a scroll in his hand, containing the following inscription.—

"The Sons of Caledonia, to their illustrious countrywoman the Countess of Loudoun and Moira."

All these ornaments were very creditably executed by Mr. Woolaston.

Dancing commenced about ten, and was kept up with great animation till one o'clock, when the company were introduced into the extensive supper rooms. The discourse was expected to be so great, that the stewards had providentially secured the adjoining house, to which they made a communication by a temporary bridge, and had filled it with supper tables. This plan had been judiciously adopted at a Mason's hall two years ago. Four tables were laid in Mr. Moore's large room, at which there could not be less than six hundred persons. At the transverse table, at the head of the room, the principal guests were seated. The Hon. L. Seton, the president of the entertainment, had on his

left the Countess of Loudoun, and on his right the Governor-General. There were also Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Edmonstone, Lady Blair, the Hon. Lady Rumbold, the Hon. Sir Edward East, the Hon. Mr. Edmonstone, and Major-General Sir Robert Blair.—Lady East had retired. After supper, the series of toasts began; previously to proposing the health of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira; Mr. Seton addressed the company as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"From the feelings which at the present moment prevail in my own breast I can be at no loss to conceive what is passing in the minds of those whom I have the honour now to address. Those feelings naturally arise out of the occasion on which we are assembled: an occasion, which every way interesting, is partly of a saddening, partly of a cheering character. We are met for the purpose of offering a tribute of respectful regard,—of more than respectful,—*that* were a term too tame, too cold for the occasion. And sure I am, I speak the cordial, genuine sentiments of all around me, when I say, that we are assembled to offer the affectionate homage of a *real* attachment to a noble and illustrious lady, who, after having so filled the first place in the society of this settlement, as to carry with her its best and sincerest wishes, is now on the eve of returning to Europe. Of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, it may with truth, be said, that her exalted station in this country, only served to enlarge the range of those virtues, which are interwoven with her character, by giving a more useful and a more extensive operation to those feelings of benevolence, to those acts of charity and beneficence in which she delights. We have seen her ladyship actuated by an anxious solicitude for the welfare of our charitable institutions and orphan establishment, quit the higher sphere to which she belongs, and undertake the laborious, but honorable task of examining the internal economy of those establishments, suggesting plans for their improvement, and inquiring into the condition of the children;—thus in a manner, restoring the parent to the orphan, and extending protection to the unprotected. The feeling excited by a conduct so actively benevolent, combined with those gentle and attractive amenities which constitute the charm of social life,—must be one and the same in every bosom, in every country. While, therefore, the Scotchman, with a glow of honourable pride, with a feeling of laudable nationality, exulting, (and where is the Scotchman who would not exult in the gratifying reflection, that this generous, highly endowed lady is by birth a Caledonian?) offers up fervent vows for the happiness of his noble country-

woman, he is sure to carry with him the most heartfelt sympathies of those of his fellow subjects, who belong to a different portion of the empire; since an animated admiration of excellence, and an ardent love of virtue, are so inherent in the English and Irish character as to be inseparable.

"To contemplate without pain, the approaching departure of this illustrious lady, is impossible. Unenviable indeed must he be, who could not feel such pain, yet the painful sensation may be soothed and relieved by the reflection that the happiness which the presence of the Countess of Loudoun and Moira must ever be diffused around her, is not *lost* but *transferred*. Our privation is a gain to *others*. If the benefit of her Ladyship's personal patronage be withdrawn from the charitable establishments in this country, it will be bestowed upon similar institutions in Great Britain. If the *Indian* object of her bounty has to lament her absence, what numbers will be cheered by her presence in her native land! How eagerly will the tenants, with the poor, surround *their* castle (*pointing to the view of Loudoun Castle*), from time immemorial, the baronial residence of her noble ancestors; how eagerly will *they* hail the long-wished return of the hereditary benefactress!

"In this interesting anticipation let us endeavour to find consolation under the painful loss which we are about to sustain, in the departure of the noble Lady who is at once the ornament and the delight of the society from which she is now about to be separated."

Mr. Seton then turned to the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, and addressed her Ladyship in the following words:—

"Madam,—Permit me on the part of the Caledonians in Calcutta to express to your Ladyship our most grateful and respectful sense of your goodness in doing us the gratifying honour to grace this entertainment with your presence. Allow me also to assure your Ladyship of our sincerest and most heartfelt wishes for your health and happiness."

1.—The Countess of Loudoun and Moira.—"*How's my heart that we should sunder?*" and "*The bonniest lass in a' the world.*"

This was drabbed with enthusiastic applause. After which, the following toasts were given:—

2.—The King.—"*God save the King,*" and "*Rule Britannia.*"

3.—The Prince Regent.—"*Prince of Wales's March,*" and "*Brechin Castle.*"

4.—Queen and Royal Family.—"*Indian Queen,*" and "*Quaker's Wife.*"

5.—The Governor-General.—"*Lord*

Moira's March," and "*Welcome to Scotland.*"

This toast was received with loud cheers and unbounded acclamations; upon which Lord Moira rose and returned thanks in a most feeling and emphatic manner. The following is only a faint outline of what we heard. The glowing warmth and energy of soul is wanting which so strongly marked his Lordship's eloquence:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It is not simply my own thanks I am called upon to utter. I ought to attempt expressing the sense of obligation which I know to be glowing in the breast of my far better self; yet these demands I feel utterly unable to discharge adequately. Your cordiality has been too touching and impressive to leave me composure for the choice of words, but what phrases would fitly describe that which I trust you will believe we cannot but feel? Your kindness is met with correspondent sensibility; we rest with grateful confidence on the testimonies of your friendly regard, and as long as either of us shall have existence, the remembrance of this night, will be among the most pleasing and flattering recollections."

Mr. Seton introduced the health of Lord Hungerford thus:

"I am now about to propose another most interesting toast: the health of a highly promising young nobleman, whose amiable disposition and happy propensities afford the surest proof that he will redeem that sacred pledge, which ever attaches to high and illustrious character. The day will come, though I trust it is far off, when the noble youth to whom I allude, will unite in his person, the hereditary honours of each of the three countries which constitute the United Kingdom. The sons therefore of the Thames and the Shannon, as well as those of the Tweed, may proudly claim him as their own."

6.—Lord Hungerford.—"*The Rising Sun,*" and "*The bonniest Lad in a' the world.*"

Lord Moira again rose and spoke with peculiar animation:

"You have done my son the honor of drinking his health—I am not satisfied. I ask more from you. He is (*pointing to Lady Loudoun*) a Campbell. He descends from the Hastings, who stood on ground of competition with Baliol and Bruce. He boasts consanguinity with the Stewarts, through the line of Monteith.—Will you acknowledge him a Scot?"

7.—The Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings.—"*Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.*" and "*My love she's but a Lassie yet.*"—(*Loud cheering.*)

8.—The Wm. Pitt.—"*The topsail's*

shires," and "Farewell to the Lochaber."—(Applause.)

9.—The Ladies of the Settlement.—
"My ain kind dearie," and "Her
smile which a smile."

This toast was loudly applauded, and the cheering continued several minutes.

The Vice President, Mr. Ferguson, rose, and with the permission of the President, proposed a toast, which could not be received but with heartfelt satisfaction.

"The united houses of London and Moira."—(A rapturous applause.)

After a few minutes the Vice President rose again, and sang,

Mr. President, I beg leave to propose another toast. The Hero of his Country, the Hero of his Age, the Hero of the World, the Duke of Wellington.

On this toast being drunk, the band marched three times round the supper tables, playing "The British Grenadiers," amidst the boundless applause of the company.

Mr. Ferguson then gave,

"The author and the concluser of the Nepal war," which was received with the strongest expression of enthusiasm.

The Governor General rose to rep'y—

"Had I not made the war, I should have shown myself deficient in capacity to comprehend what was due to our country's spirit, or our country's interest. In the prosperous conclusion of the war, I have little room for personal pride. How could I fail? Had I not British valor, British perseverance, and British judgment at my back! The merit lies with those whose energy fulfilled my plans. I join enthusiastically in the acclamations, which you will bestow on those who have upheld our renown; and on this occasion, you will surely distinguish Sir David Ochterlony, as a nobly meritorious Scot."

Upon this Mr. Seton proposed the health of Sir D. Ochterlony. The band again marched three times round the tables, playing a quick step, accompanied by cheering and applause.

There were several other toasts of which we have no memorandum, and they were drunk with no abatement of the high spirits and delight with which the whole entertainment was so successfully conducted. It was near three o'clock when the illustrious guests rose, and returned to the ball room, where dancing was immediately resumed. At about four Lord Moira and the Countess of Loudon and family retired, deeply impressed with the strong testimonies of homage and attachment which they had received from the Sons of Caledonia and the numerous assembly present.

A few choice spirits, resolute in doing honour to the occasion, remained pour-

ing libations to the jolly god till nine the following morning.

Dec. 12. A grand dinner, ball, and supper, was given on the 10th inst. by the officers of the Horse Artillery, in honour of his Majesty's 67th regiment, which has just arrived at Meerut, to which all the Ladies and gentlemen of the station were invited. The dinner was in the best style. The dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and was kept up with the greatest spirit until a late hour. In short, the greatest good-humour and harmony prevailed, which was only interrupted by an event which the kind hosts could not have foreseen. Just as the party was about to sit down to supper, a desperate party of robbers, who have to long infested this station, attacked the supper room, carried off several pieces of a superb set of plate, which had just arrived from Calcutta, and belonging to the mess of the corps, and all the knives; for it appears this is a favourite weapon of these people in their nightly attacks. Notwithstanding the exertions made to resist these people, they effected their escape with their booty. We do not hear that any personal injury was sustained by any of the company, but a very splendid chandelier, which overhung the supper-table, was completely demolished. It may afford considerable satisfaction to the society of Meerut to be informed, that it is intended to have Galloper guns drawn out on future occasions, since experience tells us, it is in vain to attempt opposition to these desperate gangs with weapons less formidable.

An average account of the quantities of Indigo, manufactured in the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, during the last ten years:

Entered from Inland at the Calcutta Custom House:

	Packs.	Mds.	Srs.	Cats.
1805-6	-	-	85,320	29 6
1806-7	-	-	51,214	0 0
1807-8	-	-	103,256	22 13
1808-9	-	-	91,539	25 0½
1809-10	-	-	43,912	16 2½
1810-11	-	-	76,719	25 12
1811-12	-	-	69,872	5 2½
1812-13	-	-	72,976	20 15
1813-14	-	-	74,505	39 9

1814-15, from Sept. }
to January 96, 163 } 102,524 0 0
afterwards 26,361 }

The crop expected during the present season cannot be estimated at a higher quantity than 70,000 maunds.

March 7. The death of her Highness Koodsean Begum, the Queen mother of Delhi, was announced on Monday last, by the firing of minute guns corresponding to her Highness's age.

— 14. The British inhabitants of Bombay, in emulation of the patriotic

conduct of their brethren of the Presidencies of Bengal and Fort St. George, have opened a subscription for the relief of the families of British soldiers, who suffered in the battle of Waterloo. Above £1000 was collected during the meeting convened on the occasion; and from the known liberality of the settlement, we have no doubt but the aggregate of the sums subscribed will be worthy of the noble objects to which they are devoted.

A similar subscription has been begun in Ceylon.

— 20. Letters from St. Helena, the 4th of November, state, that no ships except those belonging to his Majesty, or the Hon. Company, are allowed a free communication with the shore. All others are ordered off, unless positively in want of water, which is supplied by the boats of the navy. The commanders only are permitted to land.

The Anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated with due solemnity on Monday evening at the Town Hall. Sir Francis Macnaghten in the Chair. The festivities did not terminate till a late hour in the morning, and the following is some detail of the toasts and speeches. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner, in which all the delicacies of the season abounded. The following are some of the numerous toasts given from the chair. The King.—The Prince Regent.—The Queen and Royal Family.—The pious memory of St. Patrick.—Earl Moira, Governor General of India.—The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—The Duke of York and the Army.—The Duke of Wellington.—The Heroes of Waterloo.—The Hon. the East India Company.—The Countess of Loudon and Moira.—Sir David Ochterlony, and his gallant and victorious Army.—The Sons of the Thames and the Tweed who have honoured us with their company.—The Ladies of the Settlement.—The Lord Chief Justice of Bengal.—Archibald Seton, Esq.

Bon Ton and The Agreeable Surprise were acted on Saturday evening with great applause. Lord Moira honoured the Theatre with his presence, and the house was much better filled than during several preceding performances. *John Bull* is in rehearsal for next week.

March 20. About the middle of last month, a very daring attempt was made by a party of convicts to overpower their guards and effect their escape. The following are the particulars of this bold, though unsuccessful outrage:—A gang of felons, under sentence of transportation for life, were proceeding from Benares by water to the Presidency, under the safeguard of a detachment of the 30th re-

giment of Native Infantry, consisting of one havildar, one naick, and twelve sepoy. The boats had entered the Matabunga; and about sunset of the evening of the 13th ultimo, had anchored in the vicinity of the village of Ranceaugger, distant about twelve miles from Kishnuggur. The convicts had as usual been permitted to go for a few minutes on shore. On their return to the boats, several of them rushed forward, seized a musket, spear, and sword, and immediately began to attack the guard. A scuffle ensued, but the sepoy, willing to avoid bloodshed, did not use their fire-arms until the prisoners had fired two shots, and the havildar had been wounded by the sword. At length they used their muskets; one of the insurgents fell wounded by a ball in the thigh, and his comrades, seeing no chance of mastering the guard, leapt overboard, with the exception of three who remained in the boat, and endeavoured to escape by swimming. Their hopes were, however, entirely foiled; for the guard, dividing themselves into two parties, beset both sides of the river, and surrounding the spot, apprehended the fugitives as they came on shore. In this manner six were secured; but, from the remaining five not having made their appearance, there is much reason to think, that they were carried to the bottom of the stream, by the weight of their heavy irons, and drowned. The body of one of them was afterwards found. The sepoy, during the whole of the affray, at the same time that they evinced perfect activity and good conduct, manifested a very laudable desire to spare, if possible, the lives of their prisoners. The survivors have since safely reached Calcutta.

During the high winds which have prevailed for several days of the past week many fires have broke out in the native parts of the city. Of these the most destructive occurred on Sunday afternoon, in the village lying a little North of Short's bazar, almost every hut within it being burnt to the ground. We regret to learn that a man, a woman, and two children were lost amidst the conflagration.

The following is an accurate statement of the quantities of some of the principal articles of export and import, which have passed the Calcutta Custom House in the month of November last:—

Iudigo	12,391	20	2
Silk	1,581	3	6
Cotton	21,819	35	8
Piece Goods	Pieces 569,377		
Sugar .. Maunds	24,692	10	0
Saltpetre	15,822	2	5
Safflower	1,167	7	5
Borax	586	17	4
Tinical	203	4	1
Salamonic	40	31	3
Turmeric	1,413	20	0

Lac dye	85	5	0
Lac lake	79	0	0
Shell lac	123	5	10
Pepper	3,923	15	0

Imported from the interior of the country in November, 1815.

Indigo, 3,547 chests, weighing
Factory maunds - - 32,953 33 6½

The quantity of Indigo, received in Calcutta, during last month, and the two months which preceded it, greatly exceeds that imported during the same months of the foregoing year, as will be apparent from a comparison of the following average table.

Quantity of Indigo, imported in Sept. October and November, 1814, estimated in Factory Maunds :

September	- - -	193	10	6
October	- - -	7,466	25	3
November	- - -	28,937	32	9
Total		36,597	28	2

Do. do. in September, October, and November, 1816.

September	- - -	3,512	26	1
October	- - -	16,005	39	3
November	- - -	32,953	33	6
Total		52,471	18	10

The sum total of the excess during the present year, is nearly 16,000 maunds, and in last month alone is more than 4,000 maunds.

LUCKNOW.

November 20, 1815. His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, Raffat-ul-Dowlah Ruffee-ul-Mulac-Ghazee-ud-Deen-Hyder-Khan-Bahadur, has repaired and painted, with the finest chura, the whole of the interior and outside of that grand building erected by the magnificent prince, the late Nawab Vizier Asoph-ul-Dowlah, about the years 1780 and 1784, and called the Imambarah; the most superb building in India, next to those erected by the Emperors of Hindostan, at Agra and Delhi. It has a centre arched room sixty-seven military paces (one hundred and sixty-seven feet and a half) long, by twenty-one paces broad (fifty-two feet and a half). There is a beautiful octagon room at each end, and a raised set of rooms (or open arches) in the rear of the centre room, the whole length, with fountains and basins of water under each front arch. In front is an arcaded verandah, forming a very fine oblong room, though narrower than the centre room, with a pierced, or open work, and dwarf balustrade, near the spring of the ceiling. No wood is used in any of the building, it being entirely of brick and mortar masonry. The light

of the room corresponds with the breadth, and is strikingly noble and handsome.

Since its erection (about A. D. 1784) to the present year, no repair whatever has been given to it. How praiseworthy, and in what an amiable light it places the virtues of his Excellency the present Nawab, Vizier of Oude, to have repaired and beautified this magnificent pile of buildings, erected by his liberal uncle the late Asoph-ul-Dowlah, who dispensed to every European, of whatever description, that visited his court at Lucknow, his gifts of princely magnificence!

In the centre room of the Imambarah lie interred the remains of Asoph-ul-Dowlah and his begum; mullahs (priests) to read the Koran, perfumes day and night, burning in silver vessels, and the sepulchre is always lighted with tapers at night. Canopies of state are over both, but there is no raised tomb, as was universally the custom formerly in Hindostan.

On the left of the Imambarah, on a raised terrace, and fronting the east, is a fine mosque, with two minarets (or spires), highly adorned with devices of flowers and leaves in stucco-work.

In front of the Imambarah is a broad raised terrace, in the centre of which is a large square basin of water with fountains. A flight of stone steps on each side leads down to a flower-garden, abounding in orange, lemon and other trees, in the middle of which is a noble gateway with three entrances, descending a considerable depth; an extensive court with arcaded buildings surrounding it, and in the centre a corresponding gateway, built for ornament, and called a Jawab see Walle. Turning to the left, you go to the celebrated and magnificent gateway, called the Roomee Durwa-zu, or (the Gate of Rome); through this runs the road to the palace, called the Dowlat Khannah, and the river Goomty.

MADRAS.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the H. C. Ship General Harris, dated Canton, 17th December, 1815, received by the Jessey.

"I am happy in being able to give you such a good account of our proceedings since we left you. In the first place we had a beautiful run across to Penang, only seven days; we staid there near four weeks and filled the good ship as much as we could do with propriety. We got 1,400 bales of Bombay Cotton which paid pretty well at 13 taels—Pepper has been high, we sold for 13 dollars a pecul, which yielded a good profit. The other articles did not answer so well—Tin 19½ dollars, Betel Nut, Rattan 3½. The Bridgewater and other ships arrived a fortnight after us, but they did not get such prices. The

markets have fallen since, and are now at a stand. We are lucky in having a large part of our cargo in Pepper, and upon the whole we shall make a tolerable good trip thus far. The exchange here is six shillings the dollar, and having a large sum to remit will close the accounts much to our satisfaction. The Bombay ships sold the Company's revenue Cotton at 13-7 to 13-9—but they were obliged to take a larger quantity of Teas than usual, it fell afterwards. The Madras Cotton sold very bad I believe, but did not hear what the Company got. Trade is perfectly brisk with the American and Country ships—the Indians are taking nothing for the European market but Teas—Pearls have sold very low this year, and the dealers must have lost a great deal by them."

CYLON.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have taken place—2d Ceylon regt. Second Lieutenant Boylen, to be first Lieutenant without purchase, vice Davis, deceased; date 10th Jan. 1866. C. Barber, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Boylen, promoted; 10th Jan. 1866.

The Lieut. General takes this opportunity of paying a tribute of justice to the memory of Lieut. S. P. Davis, by a public acknowledgment of his zealous services, and of the sincere concern he feels at the loss of so meritorious an officer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10, 1866.—Thos. Eden, Esq. to be Vice Treasurer and Accountant General, vice Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq. proceeding on leave to England.

In announcing this appointment, the Governor takes occasion to return thanks to Mr. Cadell, for the eminent zeal, accuracy, and application with which he has for several years discharged the laborious and important duties of Paymaster Gen. and for his continuing, on grounds purely of a public nature, to retain that office in preference to the succession of the Treasury, which was put to his choice, Mr. Cadell of course, by this arrangement, will not be prejudiced in the precedence attaching to his rank in the service.

C. E. Laxard, Esq. to be Provincial Judge of Colombo, vice Mr. Eden.

H. A. Marshall, Esq. to be Comptroller Gen. of Customs and Commissioner of Stamp, vice Mr. Laxard.

Henry Pennell, Esq. to be Assistant Collector, Customs Master and Fiscal, of the District of Trincomalee.

R. M. Sneyd, Esq. to be Assistant Collector and Deputy Fiscal of the District of Matura.

Jacob Bath, Esq. to be Superintendent of Vaccination for the District of Colombo.

Henry Marshall, Esq. to be Superintendent of Vaccination for the District of Trincomalee—date 1st Jan. 1866.

DEATHS.

In Camp, at Elundel, Oct. 16, Thos. Drew, Esq. Colonel in the service of the Nabob of Ellutipoor.

At Galle, Nov. 21, J. J. D. D'Essandau, Esq. aged 35 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

MAURITIUS.

A crude and ill formed plot to overturn the British government, is said to have been entered into in the Isle of France by a number of discontented creoles. The following from the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th ult. are given as the particulars of this "senseless and fool-hardy at-

tempt."—For some time anonymous printed bills had been posted up, calling upon the inhabitants of the districts of Grand Port to assemble on the night of the third of September on the plain Magniac, where they would find four hundred well-armed and gallant fellows ready to storm the neighbouring English post. Information was carried to Major-Gen. Butler at Mahébourg on the morning of the third, of the following night being fixed for the attack on the fort, the capture of which would be a signal for general insurrection. Immediately upon receiving this intelligence, General Butler marched at the head of the troops under his command, and had got within a short distance of Magniac Plain, when he observed a large body of creoles collected. They were however so badly organized, and so little prepared to meet the prompt measures adopted by General Butler, that on the first sound of the trumpet, they separated and dispersed in great precipitation. The ringleaders of the conspiracy, among whom the names of Ferrar, Roehery, Bayon and many others are specified, were subsequently seized and placed in confinement. Such was the end of a foolish attempt, of which it is scarcely possible to conceive any reasonable object.

Proclamation. In the name of His Majesty George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Having understood that some of the inhabitants of this colony have not yet complied with the Proclamation requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, in order to sanction their residence upon the island: and that for several months back, this necessary form has been entirely overlooked by persons occasionally arriving at the island of Mauritius, who cannot be entitled to establish themselves, as to enjoy the privileges granted to His Majesty's subjects, without conforming to this indispensable regulation;

His Excellency has commanded and orders,

1st. That within fifteen days at farthest, from the date of this Proclamation, every person now upon the island of Mauritius, who has not already taken the oath of allegiance, is required to do so at Port Louis before the Chief Commissary of the General Police, and elsewhere in the colony before the Civil Commissary.

2d. After the expiration of the fifteen days stipulated in the preceding article, every person who shall not have complied

therewith, and who may wish to reside upon the island, shall furnish as his security a domicile person, to be approved of by the Chief Commissary of the General Police, in default of which precaution, such measures will be taken as the safety and tranquillity of the colony may render necessary.

3d. All foreigners arriving upon business or otherwise to this island, shall upon their arrival conform to the regulations established by the police, and then present themselves to their respective consuls, under whose responsibility they shall be considered.

4th. This Proclamation shall be published and registered in the courts, and a copy shall be addressed to his honour the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

(Signed) By order A. BARRY.
Port Louis, 14th Sept. 1815.

PRICE CURRENT.

Port Louis, Nov. 10, 1815.

IMPORTS.

Rice, (fine moonge) 4 drs. to 4 drs. 10 cwt. per bag.
Sugar, (fine Benares) 7 drs. 50 cwt. to 8 drs. 50 cwt. per 100 lb.
Gram, 3 drs. to 3 drs. 50 cwt. per bag.
Soap (Bengal) 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. per lb.
Cordage and Lines (unsaleable)
Twine 3 threads, 25 cwt. to 30 cwt. per lb.
Wax candles, 80 cwt. to 90 cwt. per lb.
Wheat, 31-4 drs. to 4 drs. per bag.
Gunny bags, 7 drs. to 8 drs. per 100 in November.
Cocoa Nut Oil, 5 drs. per manud.
Piece goods, (if well assorted), may be quoted from 65 to 70 per cwt. org. price.
Hog's Lard, 18 cwt. to 20 cwt. per lb.
Canvas, (hemp) 9 drs. to 10 per bolt.
Do. (hemp and cotton) 10 drs. to 12 do.
Chairs, (neat and solid) 35 drs. to 40 drs. per dozen.
Salt provisions, 30 drs. per tierce.
Coil Rope, 7 drs. to 7 drs. 50 cwt. per 100 lb.
Indigo, 1 dr. 10 cwt. to 1 dr. 20 cwt. per lb.

EXPORTS.

Java Coffee, 12 drs. 50 cwt. to 13 drs. per 100 lb.
Do. Sugar, 7 drs. to 7 drs. 50 cwt. do.
Bourbon Coffee, 13 drs. to 13 drs. 50 cwt. do.
Colonial Sugar, 1st sort, 7 drs. to 7 drs. 50 cwt. do.
Do. do. 2d do. 6 drs. to 6 drs. 50 cwt. do.
Do. do. 3d do. 6 drs. to 6 drs. 50 cwt. do.
Pepper 6 drs. to 14 drs. 50 cwt.
Cloves 65 cwt. to 67 cwt. per lb.
Ebony 2 drs. to 2 drs. 30 cwt. per 100 lb.

APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 18, 1815.—M. Virieux, Esq. Attorney General in the Court of Vice Admiralty, appointed

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by Special Commission, for the trial of offences committed at sea.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

APPOINTMENT.

Port Cornwallis, Dec. 22, 1815.

Mr. Wm. Sartorius, to be Accountant General to the Hon. the Court of Judicature, from the 1st of the ensuing month.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 1. Lieutenant H. M. Baker, 2d batt. 20th Regt. Bengal Nat. Inf. to Mrs. Margaret Brown.

DEATH.

At Macao, Nov. 17. Thos. Chas. Pattle, Esq. Second Member of the Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Some time since an attempt was made by Governor Macquarie to explore the country lying west of the Blue Mountains, forming the boundary of the settlements in that quarter, and which led to several interesting discoveries. The passes were cleared, and the site of a town, to be named Bathurst, fixed upon, in the centre of a fertile and beautiful country, when circumstances forced his Excellency to discontinue his research, and return to Sydney. Unwilling, however, to quit a prospect the opening of which promised such favourable results, he instructed Mr. Evans to continue the journey, and explore as far to the west as his means of transporting provisions, the nature of the country, and such unforeseen obstacles as travellers are exposed to, would permit. That gentleman safely returned to Bathurst, after an absence of thirty-one days. His inquiries proved highly successful. The tract of country over which he travelled, consisted of a succession of rich and fertile vallies, separated by the interposition of hills, covered with a stringy bark, pine, and other useful timbers; and abounded in pools and streams of water. He also fell in with a large river, full of fish, and from its appearance, promising to be navigable at a short distance. It is known that the want of great streams in New Holland has been hitherto deemed to be an unconquerable obstacle to the future prosperity of the colony as a great commercial country; and it is to be earnestly hoped, that further investigation will confirm Mr. Evans's conjecture, and prove that an immense continent, in other respects, so highly favoured by nature, is not condemned to eternal poverty by the want of rivers, admitting internal navigation. Mr. Evans's tour extended one hundred and fifty-five miles to the southward of Bathurst; and it is worthy of observation, that at its termination a very rich level country opened to view, offering, as far as the sight extended, no barrier to the progress of the traveller to the west. He saw many natives, all in a very wild state. Kangaroos, and other animals, indigenous to the country, were observed in great numbers.

There is no part of Governor Macquarie's paternal administration of the colony, in our humble opinion, more deserving the approbation of his country, than these attempts to extend the boundaries of a settlement which, however poor and unprofitable in the present day, promises, at some future time, to rise into a great community, perpetuating in the east, as America has already done in the west, the name and the grandeur of its distant parent.

Several parts of the colony have been dreadfully infested by hordes of desperate banditti, named Bush-rangers. These wretches are chiefly convicts, who, having committed capital crimes, fled to the mountains, and entered into associations, having for their sole end to plunder the community, and murder obnoxious individuals. Their offences at length became so numerous, that they took the horrid resolution of killing every person whom they robbed, lest he should give intimation of their places of abode to the magistrates. Martial law having however been established, and several of the ringleaders apprehended and brought to summary execution, their system of rapine was latterly somewhat checked, and many of the gangs chased into the mountains by the police officers and soldiers sent against them.

The preceding accounts of the state of the British possessions in Australasia would be tolerably satisfactory, were they not checked by several circumstances of an opposite and gloomy description. Of these, the most ominous to the prosperity and safety of the colony, was the unpromising appearance of the crops then on the ground. A long succession of droughts had withered the young corn, and destroyed almost all hopes of even a moderate harvest. The same heats had operated to dry up the pastures; the black cattle, wild and domestic, were reduced to a miserable state of lameness, and the sheep were dropping off in immense numbers. Anticipation of the approaching dearth had considerably enhanced the price of provisions, and produced a degree of uneasiness and discomfort, which was greatly increased by the suspension of civil law, in consequence of serious disagreement amongst the judges of the civil courts. To account for this, it is necessary to state, that a new charter for the administration of justice in those territories had been lately received from the authorities in England, and carried into effect by the local government. We have now before us the official abstract of this document, from which we observe, that thenceforth civil causes were to be decided by three separate courts, named the Governor's Court,

the Lieut.-Governor's Court, and the Supreme Court. The first was to consist of the Judge Advocate, and two other persons nominated by the government, and to have the power of deciding without appeal upon all pleas of land, and personal pleas under the value of £50. The powers of the Lieut.-Governor's Court were to be precisely the same, with this sole difference, that in their application, they were limited to Van-Diemen's Land. The Supreme Court was to be composed of a Judge appointed by his Majesty, and two Magistrates nominated by the Governor. It was to have the power of finally deciding on all pleas under £50; to administer justice as a Court of Equity, according to the rules of the Court of Chancery in England; and to grant probates of wills and letters of administration. From the judgments of this court, in all cases where the thing in demand exceeded £300, an appeal was to lie to the Governor, whose decree was to be final in all cases not exceeding £3,000. In cases exceeding £3,000, the party aggrieved might appeal to his Majesty in Council. Such is a rough sketch of the main provisions of the new charter; and from their apparent simplicity and adequateness to their ends, we might have supposed that little difficulty would have been encountered in reducing them to practice. Nevertheless, we are assured by private advices worthy of credit, that owing partly to serious disagreement between the Judge and members of the Supreme Court, and partly to the long and severe indisposition of the Judge Advocate, neither of the tribunals composed by them had yet sat; that the colony had been in a great measure deprived of the benefits dispensed by the courts of civil jurisprudence ever since July 1814; and that the suspension of the law was carried to so great a length, as to deny the possibility of recovery in any civil cause whatever. It is unnecessary to point the serious evils arising from such a state of things, in a community, from the nature and the variety of its component parts, above all other requiring the prompt and unceasing dispensation of justice.

Tea and sugar are at very high prices, hyson being from £30 to £40 per chest, and sugar 1s. per lb.

The *Indefatigable*, a ship of about 550 tons, which sailed from England in October 1814 with male convicts for New South Wales, arrived at that colony in April 1815, after a good voyage. She left Port Jackson, in June 1815, for *Bar-tavia*; and, as that is a season of the year when there is great difficulty in doubling the South-west Cape of Van-Diemen's Land, the Master of her determined to navigate her through *Torres' Straits*, by far the most dangerous passage in the

world, on account of the numerous reefs and rocks scattered over it. The Indefatigable fell in with a small ship called the *Cochin*, bound to Amboyna, and a brig going to Bengal, which sailed from Port Jackson on the 13th July, and made the reefs of the external barrier, in 11° 50' S. latitude, opposite Hardy's Islands, on the 3d August; and having found a passage through them in that latitude, (about twenty miles South of the place where the *Paulina* Frigate was lost,) she sailed amongst them for two days, anchoring at night, and passed the most dangerous part of the Strait, without accident, by a passage that had not been attempted before. In doubling the northernmost island of the Duke of York's groupe, she struck in thirteen feet water, and remained fixed for ten hours, when, by the rise of the tides, she floated into deep water without injury. The masters of two vessels in company went on shore on Possession Island, in hopes of finding turtles, but had no sooner set foot on shore, and advanced toward some bushes, when a party of savages in ambush threw a volley of spears at them, and nearly cut them off: the captain of the *Cochin* received a spear through his hand, and his mate another through his shoulder, but no lives were lost. These savages, fearless of fire-arms, followed the party to the beach, and waded into the sea after them as far as they were able, throwing spears into the boat. The natives of these islands and the north coast of New Holland are by far the most dangerous people in the world, and uniformly endeavour to destroy every person that unwarily lands on their shore. They are numerous, and to give notice of strangers being near, light fires in all directions. The Indefatigable arrived at Batavia by the way of Alla's Straits, August 31st. She there received a freight of coffee, safran wood, pepper, and was ready to sail for England, the passengers, and every thing being on board, when on the 22d of October she took fire in the after gun-room, occasioned by a man drawing off arrack by candle light, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge.

This information may prove of great importance to the colony at Port Jackson. It is much to be feared that in the destruction of the vessel, all charts, &c. of the passage were consumed.

JAVA.

Batavia, March 25.—On Friday morning the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice of Batavia, the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber, the Magistrates of Batavia, and the

Members of the other Public Institutions, with several of the Dutch inhabitants, assembled at the house of Mr. Cranseu, Jacharra, in order to pay their respects to the Hon. Mr. Raffles, previous to his departure from this colony. Mr. Muntinghe, as President of the Supreme Court of Justice, addressed his Excellency as follows:—

“Hon. Sir,—On the eve of your departure from the Island of Java, the Members of the Court of Justice think themselves in duty bound, and it is most willingly that they acquit themselves of this duty, to express to your Excellency the deep sense of gratitude they entertain for the protection they have experienced in their judicial capacities, and for the manifold benefits which, publicly and privately, jointly and severally, they have derived from your person and administration. In return, they beg leave to express their most cordial wish for your future prosperity; they beg that it may please God Almighty to lead you, through a direct course, to permanent security and happiness—to a happiness for which an abundant source has already been secured to you, by the recollection of the purity of the motives which have guided you throughout the administration of this colony, and by the recollection of the zeal with which you have endeavoured to improve some of the dearest interests of your native country, and of the liberality with which you have applied the principles of unbounded humanity and benevolence to that portion of human kind which was chiefly intrusted to your care.

“We all pray that God Almighty will keep you in his holy guard.”

To which his Excellency returned the following reply:—

“Gentlemen,—I receive, with pride and satisfaction, your acknowledgments for the protection which it has been as much duty as my inclination to afford to you in your judicial capacity, during the period in which I have been permitted to administer the government of these colonies. This high testimony, coming, as it does, from so sacred an institution, unsolicited, and at a period when my political relation has entirely ceased, is inestimably valuable to me, because I can, in good conscience, offer to you in return my warmest acknowledgments and admiration for the pure, correct, and impartial course of justice which has been afforded to the inhabitants of this extensive metropolis, under your able, upright, and steady administration. From such men, and from so sacred a body, what must be the gratification with which I receive a public acknowledgment, that, in the extensive and intricate concerns of so wide and populous a government as that lately

intrusted to my charge, my general proceedings have met with approbation.

"Accept, gentlemen, my heartfelt and grateful thanks for the assurances you have made to me of your personal esteem and respect. And believe me, that in whatever station of my life my country may require my services, I shall always retain a lively remembrance, as well of the obligations I am under to you as public men, as of the happy hours I have passed in your society as private gentlemen. Be assured of my lasting esteem and respect."

Mr. Ysedyk then, as President of the European Orphan Chamber, approached his Excellency, and in the name of that Institution returned, in appropriate terms, his acknowledgements for the protection which his Excellency's Government had afforded to the interests of the orphans and the general objects of that Institution; to which Mr. Raffles made a suitable reply.

After the Members of the several Public Institutions had then paid their respects, Mr. Couperus, on the part of the Dutch inhabitants, expressed his regret that the extreme indisposition of his father, Mr. Cransen, then confined to his bed, precluded him from being present on this occasion, delivered the following address; to which Mr. Raffles returned the reply which follows:—

"To the Hon. T. S. Raffles, Esq. &c."

"Hon. Sir,—On the eve of your departure for your native land, we, for ourselves, and the principal Dutch gentlemen residing in the capital of the island which you have so happily governed for a period of nearly five years, venture to offer you, on this melancholy occasion, our united and sincere wishes for the speedy recovery of your health, and the enjoyment of every happiness amongst your friends in Europe.

"We cannot, Sir, refrain from observing, that during your administration of this important colony, which has been conducted on a grand and liberal scale, difficulties of a great and complicated nature had arisen, which required no common foresight and talents to subdue; these, however, we found in your comprehensive mind, and it is to these distinguished talents, which have been so exerted and displayed for the benefit of this important colony, joined to the mild and benevolent system laid down by our late benefactor, Lord Minto, that we are principally indebted for the happiness, security, and prosperity we at present enjoy.

"It is with perfect sincerity I do present you, in the name of my countrymen, the thanks for the good you have done them during your administration, for the

protection they have invariably experienced; and although we are led to understand that the period is not far distant when the flag of our nation will be once more displayed in this important settlement, yet we beg you to be assured, that we shall ever remember the period of your government, most earnestly wishing that a speedy return to perfect health will enable you to resume that high station in life, amongst your countrymen, to which your abilities and talents eminently qualify you."

"Mr. Couperus,—No man can lament more than I do the affliction which deprives us of the presence of Mr. Cransen; but I can assure you, that it requires no public acknowledgments on his part to convince me of his principles as a true Hollander, or of his attachment and esteem to my person. During the period I have administered these colonies, it has been my good fortune to be aided by his acknowledged talents, and to be strengthened by his steady and firm support; and in stating that the illustrious House of Orange has not a more upright pillar to uphold its new power and authority, I speak from an evidence which cannot be disputed.

"The assurances of esteem and respect which you have offered to me, on the part of your countrymen, cannot be otherwise than gratifying; and I sincerely hope that, whenever the period may arrive in which the Dutch flag may wave in this capital, the Dutch inhabitants will find reason to continue their concurrence in the advantages which have resulted to the interests of this extensive colony from the measures of the Provisional Administration.

"I thank you for your kind wishes for the restoration of my health, and request you will accept the assurances of my personal regard and consideration."

On Saturday noon, being the time appointed by his Excellency to receive the general address of the Military and other Officers of the British Government, of the Merchants and others, who assembled at the "Harmonic" on the 22d inst. a commission, consisting of Captain Tucker and several other gentlemen who had signed the address, waited on his Excellency at Jacahoa, when the address was read by Captain Tucker, as follows:—

"To the Hon. T. S. Raffles, Esq. &c."

"Hon. Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Batavia, request to approach you on your departure from this island, and to offer to you the warmest expressions of our respect and attachment.

"Placed, as we have been, during your administration of this extensive and valuable colony, we have had the oppor-

tunity of observing the eminent talents of your government, and the virtues of your private character; and we feel ourselves fully warranted in expressing our admiration and acknowledgment of the ability, justice, and impartiality by which you have been guided in the very intricate and peculiar circumstances attending this colony, ever since it came under the British Government.

"While we regret, most sincerely, the state of your health, which renders your departure from India necessary, we confidently hope that your recovery may be complete, and that your life may be long preserved for the exertion of those talents and virtues which have distinguished your career in Java.

"As a lasting memorial of our esteem, we request your acceptance of a service of plate, which we shall cause to be presented to you, as soon as possible, after your arrival in England.

"We have the honour to be, Hon. Sir, with the highest esteem, your most obedient humble servants.

"Batavia, March 22, 1816."

(Here follow the signatures.)

Mr. Raffles then returned the following reply:—

"Gentlemen, I shall not attempt to express to you the feelings by which I am agitated, on the occasion of this unexpected but highly gratifying mark of your attention and kindness. If there is one circumstance which renders this testimonial of public esteem more estimable to me than another, or which could possibly render it more gratifying to my feelings, it is that this expression of the public sentiment should have originated, as it has done, with that distinguished portion of the community, to whose deeds of valour, or to whose notions of honour, my humble tribute of praise would be as vain as unnecessary.

"If the general principles on which my administration has been conducted are found worthy of acknowledgement, the credit is not due to me, but to the enlightened views of the late ever-to-be-lamented Earl of Minto. I have never arrogated to myself a mightier claim to your consideration than might result from a consciousness of the uprightness of my intentions, and from a determination, in the application of those principles, to uphold to the utmost the character and the honour of my country. That I should, in the course of an administration, the public duties of which required my utmost undivided attention, have been still enabled, as a private individual, to retain so warm a place in your esteem and regard as is manifested in your declaration, and the personal attentions which I have received from all classes, and by which I have been almost

overpowered, since I quitted the helm, will ever be to me a source of the most gratifying reflection and consolation.

"I accept, with gratitude and with pride, the magnificent testimonial of which you have requested my acceptance; and, while I cherish the gift through life, it shall afterwards be handed down in my family, as a sacred record of my having attained the highest object of my ambition, *as a governor*, in the unsolicited and general voice of the community in support of the purity and honour of my public administration; and, as a *private individual*, in the assurance of the esteem and attachment which exist in your breast towards my person.

"In return, accept, gentlemen, my acknowledgment for the part you have taken, collectively and individually, in the support of an administration which has called for no common exertions to identify our national interests with the interests of those who have, for a time only, fallen under the British sceptre; and personally allow me to assure you, that, however proud I shall be of your flattering present, this additional and unusual mark of public respect was not necessary to enhance the high value I place on your esteem and good opinion;—nor is it possible for any thing to increase the respect and regard which I possess towards you all, and much less the affection which, from my heart, I bear towards most of you, as men whom I am proud to call my friends.—May every happiness attend you."

The following address, signed by the gentlemen who had composed his excellency's staff, and been employed in stations more particularly connected with his excellency's person, was forwarded after Mr. Raffles had quitted Batavia. The reply follows:—

"Dear Sir,—Among the various and distinguished proofs of regard and veneration which you have received from all classes and descriptions of people in this island, on your approaching departure, we hope you will accept from us a more silent, but not less cordial assurance, of the regret we feel at losing you—of the grateful and pleasing remembrance we shall ever entertain towards you—of the respect and affection, in short, which can cease only with our existence.

"We have now, dear sir, known you long; and though some of us have not had that happiness full of late years, we all equally feel that it is impossible to know you without acquiring that cordial and heartfelt attachment which binds us to you, as it were, through life, and renders us as interested in your happiness and prosperity, as we can be in our own.

"Whatever may be our future destiny

tion, and however it may be our chance to be scattered, when we return to our different fixed situations in life, we can never forget the time we have passed in Java. The public sentiment has expressed what is due there to the energies and value of your administration, which, the more it is examined, the more it will be admired. It belongs rather to us to express what we have witnessed and felt—to bear testimony to the spotless integrity and amiable qualities which shed a mild lustre over your private life. These we acknowledge with gratitude; and these are imprinted in our hearts, too strongly to be ever erased.

“You will not receive these expressions of our regard until you have left us; and when, perhaps, it will be long ere we meet again.

“Accept them, then, dear sir, as the genuine feelings of our hearts; and allow us to request your acceptance of a small token of our remembrance, in the shape of a piece of plate, which we have requested our mutual friends, Captains Travers and Garnham, to purchase and deliver to you in England. It bears no great value among the more splendid tokens which you have received of the public esteem,—but may serve to remind you of those who are, with the sincerest regard and attachment, dear sir, your faithful friends and servants—*C. Assey, Thomas McQuoid, R. C. Garnham, Thos. O. Travers, J. Dalgarves, C. Methren, T. Serestre, J. Eckford, Thomas Watson, H. G. Jourdan.*

“To the hon. T. S. Raffles, Esq. &c.
Batavia, March 24, 1816.”

“On board the *Ganges*, off *Angier*, March 26, 1816.—My dear and valued friends,—This last and unexpected proof of your attachment and esteem is too much for me; it is more than, in the shattered state of my existence, I can bear without any emotion, which renders it impossible for me to recouple my feelings with the ordinary course of consideration. You have struck chords which vibrate too powerfully,—which agitate me too much to admit of any attempt to express to you what my feelings are on the occasion of your address.

“You have been with me in the days of happiness and joy—in the hours that were beguiled away under the enchanting spell of one, of whom the recollection awakens feelings which I cannot suppress. You have supported and comforted me under the affliction of her loss; you have witnessed the severe hand of Providence, in depriving me of those whom I held most dear, snatched from us and the world ere we could look around us! You have seen and felt what the envious and disappointed have done to supplant me in the public opi-

nion, and to shake the credit of my public and the value of my private character;—and, now that I bend before a storm, which it is neither in my power to avert nor controul, you come forward to say, that, as children of one family, you will hold to me through life. What must be my emotious I leave to the feelings which dictated your address to decide; for, in truth, I cannot express my own. I accept your gift, and will hold it as a sacred *poosaka*, dear to me from many a bitter, and yet many a pleasing recollection. I dare not say more; but, in the same spirit, my dear and estimable friends, in which you have often seen me brave the adversities of this life, let me turn from the sad remembrance of my sorrows to the bright and cheering prospects that are now before you. Let me congratulate those of you whom I leave behind on the protecting and fostering care under which you are now placed:—a consideration and delicacy towards me personally, unexampled as it was unexpected, may have first induced the wish, but it is your own endowments, your own virtues, your own amiable dispositions alone, that you are chiefly indebted for that decision in your favour, which has induced my noble-minded and honourable successor to continue you about his person in the same relation as you stood towards mine.

“In very truth, I cannot answer your appeal to my heart—it has struck too deep; but the wound, though painful, is not without an agreeable sensation. You have opened a spring, that will for ever flow in the purest kindness and affection towards you.

“May the day be not distant, when, after a fair and honourable career of public life, we may meet again in that happy land, to which eventually all our views are turned. Then, when we reflect upon the duties we have performed for our country, and upon the many happy days we have passed at Java, may it be my pride to say, that, while at the head of the government, I directed my country's cause in the track of honour and integrity—I had the support and advice of men as able as honourable; that while, as the head of a great family, it was my fortunate lot to dispense liberty and rights among millions,—as the simple head of a domestic circle, it was my still greater good fortune to endear to me men whom it is honourable to call friends—men, whose honour and integrity are beyond reproach, whose hearts beat with the genuine warmth of human nature, and whose private virtues and personal qualifications are acknowledged by all.

“Let this mark of your attention—let your kind present, which I value beyond the wealth of Golconda, (for it

is the gift of pure friendship,) be as a seal to the band of union among us; and let us ever meet as sincere and attached friends.

“May every blessing attend you; and may you long continue to be distinguished as the brightest ornaments of the profession to which you belong.

(Signed) “T. S. Puffer.”

“To Charles Assey, and Thomas McQuoid, Esqrs.; Captains Garnham, Travers, and Dalgairnes; Sir Thomas Sevestre; Captain Watson, and Lieutenants Methven, Eckford, and Jourdan.”

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Dalgairnes to be Sub-Treasurer.
M. D. Macdonald, Collector of Customs, Batavia.

Lieut. Methven, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Lieut. Hanson, Resident at Cheribon.
Lieut. Williams, Assistant to the Resident, Samarang.

Captain Flinn, R. N. will resume the office of Superintendent of the Forest Department on its present establishment, and is appointed Resident of Rambang.

Mr. J. Davidson, Resident of Probolinggo and Bysuki.

Dr. D. Ainslie, Resident at Djepocarta.
Mr. John Scott, Master Attendant at Samarang.

Lieutenant Burney, Collector of Revenue, Samarang.
Lieut. Eckford, Collector of Revenue, Sourabaya.

Mr. Rauws, Assistant to the Resident, Sourabaya.

Mr. J. Crawford to be Resident of Samarang.
Mr. W. Ainslie to be Resident of Sourabaya.

Lieut. Thomas Otto Travers, Town Major and Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, having returned from England, will resume the duties of his office.

Lieut. T. O. Travers to the charge of the Amboysele corps.

Lieut. J. Dalgairnes to be an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor.

Lieut. Flewellyn Conroy, to be Major of Brigade at Weltevreden, vice Hanson, posted to a Civil Station.

Lieut. Colonel Butler is appointed to the command of the Eastern Division, from the date of Lieut. Col. Mac Gregor's embarkation.

Major Dalton to be Resident and Commandant of Macassar.

Lieut. Owen Philipps to be First Assistant, and Mr. McKinnon Second Assistant to the Resident.

Mr. A. Cassa, Bailieu of the Town, and Mr. A. L. P. De Serrier, Bailieu of the Suburbs of Batavia.

Mr. William Watt and Mr. Turr are appointed Magistrates, and Mr. Timmerman Thyssen will resume his duties as Magistrate from the 1st proximo.

Mr. Van Benseichin to be Member of the European Orphan Chamber, Batavia.

Mr. P. T. Couperus, to be Collector of the Slave Tax at Batavia.

Mr. Mossel, Vendor Master, Batavia.

Lieut. Brooke Watson to the charge of the Commissariat and Pay Departments, and Lieutenant George Bolton to be Fort Adjutant of Fort Rotterdam.

Lieutenant Brooke Watson is appointed to the charge of the Pay and Commissariat Departments at Macassar, and is permitted to draw a Staff allowance of Sonat rupees, four hundred per month, for these offices.

Lieut.-Colonel Forbes is appointed to officiate as President of the Committee of Military Accounts, during the absence of the Commander of the Forces.

Captain Knight, 4th Volunteer Battalion, is directed to proceed to rejoin his Regiment in Bengal, by the first opportunity.

CHINA.

The late arrivals brought the following Price Current of goods at Canton:—

IMPORTS.

	Dollars.	
Benjamin, 1st sort ..	50	per pecul
Betel-nut, Batavia and Malacca	3½	do.
Do. Cochia China ..	do.	do.
Bird's nests very fine, transparent	30	per catty
Do. 2d sort, commonly called the first ..	20	do.
Do. 3d sort	10	do.
Bees' wax	25	do.
Do. 2d	15	do.
Black-wood, Mauritius	3½	do.
Camphor-barroes, all real head, thin white ..	20	per catty
Do. 2d sort, head as usually sent	13	do.
Cow Bezoar, round light yellow pieces	15	do.
Cloves 1st sort, and free from worms	80	per pecul
Cochineal, very fine ..	1000	do.
Cotton, Surat, good, and free from seed ..	12 tale, 5 mace	do.
Do. Bengal, fine ..	13 do.	do.
Do. if very good Madras, very fine do.	14 do.	do.
Copper, Japan	22	do.
Elephant's teeth 3 to a pecul	80	do.
Do. 19 to do. ..	55	do.
Do. 20 to do. ..	48	do.
Do. to do. ..		
½ foot long	50	do.
Flints	1	do.
Fishmaws, very best ..	70	do.
Ginseng, Canada, fine ..	80	do.
Myrrh, best sort	16	do.
Myrrh, ordinary	6	do.
Nutmegs, free from worms	150	do.
Olibanum, garbled, and in chests	10	do.
Do. ungarbled	3½	do.
Pepper, Batavia and Ben-coolen	12	do.
Putchuck (15 per cent. to be deducted in the weight free from dust, and no black pieces)		
15 tale	do.	
Quicksilver	80	do.
Rattans	3½	do.
Rose-maloes, fine ..	65	per catty
Red-wood	3	per pecul
Shark's fins, best and largest	24	do.
Do. 2d sort	6	do.
Smalts, 1st sort	do.	do.
Sandal-wood, 1st sort, 13 pieces to a pecul ..	16	do.
Do. 2d sort, commonly called the first ..	13	do.
Do. 3d sort	10	do.

	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Sago	3	per pecul	Nankeens, broad	105 per 100 pieces
Tin	18	do.	Do, narrow	52 do.
Tortoise-shell, thick and good	300	do.	Rhubarb, first sort	75 per pecul
Do. ordinary	200	do.	Silk, raw, Nankin	410 do.
Clove-oil	15	per catty	Do. do. Canton 1st sort	
Cutch	8	do.		255 tale do.
Gogul	3½	do.	Do. do. do. 2d do. 245	tale do.
Mother of pearl shell, Bombay	3	ds.	Do. do. do. 3d do. 222	tale do.
Opium, Patna	1420	per chest.	Sugar, soft	6 do.
Do. Benares	1130	do.	Sugar-candy, Canton 8	do.
Do. Malva	809	per pecul	Do. Chinchew	15 do.
Do. Turkey	do.	do.	Tutenague, not legally exportable, 14½	at 15 do.
Prussian Blue	180	per pecul	Turnerick	7 do.
Stick lac	6	do.	Quicksilver, China	110 do.
Salt Petre	15	do.	Beads, Larlee	27 do.
Steel (Swedish)	5	per ton	Do. Duggee	23 do.
EXPORTS.				
Alum Amoy	3	per pecul	China Cabala	18 do.
China-root	4	do.	Canton cloth	8 per piece
Camphor	36	do.	Damask	22 do.
Cassia-buds	60	do.	Gauze	5 do.
Cassia-lignea	20	do. mats	Handkerchiefs	7 do.
Galingall	3½	do.	Lastring	13 do.
Gamboge	80	do.	Moussa Yur	16 do.
Gold of 100 touch, tale silver, per 1 tale weight	22½	per tale	Pelongs	5 do.
Hartall, or yellow arsenic	13	per pecul	Pouch, Nankin	8 do.
Musk	55	per catty	Do. Canton	6 do.
			Vermillion	55 do.
			Satin, Nankin	35 do.
			Do. Canton	17 do.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LATELY came on, before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, the trial of Neil Douglas, accused of falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, by falsely pretending to have a great intimacy and influence with the Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; with Robert William Hay, Esq. his Private Secretary; and with James Cobb, Esq. Secretary to the East India Company; and did give out and persuade a number of persons, that, by influence with these gentlemen, the pannel could procure them places under government, or in the India Company's service; and, for doing so, the pannel got money from these persons under false pretences. The indictment stated four different acts of fraud in obtaining money in this manner.

After the indictment was read, the pannel pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Maitland, junior, counsel for the prisoner, admitted that the libel was relevant. He stated, that the pannel's mother and the late Viscount Melville were full cousins, being descended from two daughters of Sir John Gordon, of Gordonstoun, one of whom was the late Lord Melville's mother; and that the

present pannel and Robert, now Lord Melville, were second cousins. He also stated, that the pannel was, at times, in a deranged state.

A jury was then chosen, and the trial proceeded.

The first witness called was Sir William Rae, who identified two declarations emitted by the pannel, and also several documents, which were founded on in the indictment. Said the pannel, while before him, did not seem, in the smallest degree, to be in a state of insanity.

Robert William Hay, Esq. private secretary to Lord Viscount Melville, said, he did not know the pannel; but had had a correspondence with him, about three years ago, relative to an application by him for a place under government;—that an answer was given him, but no hopes held out of success; and that he had never received any money from him on any account. Being shown a letter from Henry Swanston, dated Glasgow, 17th of December, 1815, said he had received that letter, which was then read by the clerk of the court. It contained a complaint from Swanston for not procuring him the situation of a messenger of the Admiral-

ty—for which he had given the pannel 10l., which he said had been sent to the witness. Said he never received any money from the pannel on any account. Mr. Hay identified several letters; some of which were addressed to himself, and others to Lord Melville. All the pannel's applications were rejected, both for himself and others. A letter was next read from the pannel to Lord Melville, soliciting a commission for a Mr. Thomas Robertson. Thinks that, in his applications, the pannel looked to a situation in India: he never wrote him to say, that he had got a situation in the Admiralty.

James Cobb, Esq. secretary to the East India Company, said, he never had a letter from the pannel,—but had one from a person of the name of Thomson, to which he returned an answer; which stated, that he knew of no appointment for his son, as the writer believed; and that he never received the 50l. mentioned, as no money either was or could be received. Said he never received any application from Douglas, nor is there such an office as a writer's clerk in India; and he never received either money or a bill from either Thomson or Douglas. Believes there is a Mr. Caddicott, a clerk in the India House.

James Thomson, jun. at Billhead, near Patrick, said, that he knew the pannel, and had some communications with him relative to procuring a place for his son, as a writer's clerk in India. That he had heard he had procured such a situation for some person; but who it was, he could not say. That Douglas read a part of a letter, which, he said, he had received from Lord Melville, which appeared complimentary. That he applied to Douglas for his son; and he said he would do something for him,—as he understood he (the witness) was an old acquaintance of his father's. Witness's son was sent for from Paisley; and the pannel read to him a proposed letter, which was to be sent to Mr. Cobb, applying for his son; and also another letter to the Directors, thanking them for his own appointment. Has heard that the pannel was to marry Lord Melville's daughter. That he gave the pannel a guinea to pay for postage, which was never returned to him. That, in consequence of a note from Douglas, they met at witness's house; and he read a printed letter, appointing him as a writer's clerk, and it was signed by Mr. Cobb; and there was also a written letter on the same piece of paper, which the pannel tore off, and took it with him. That, some time afterwards, the pannel called upon him, and said he had paid 10l. for stamps for his son's commission, which Mr. Cobb had wrote him he had received;—that he afterwards paid Dou-

glas the 10l. in the Swan tavern, in Glasgow. It was afterwards intimated to the witness, by the pannel, that it was necessary to give Mr. Cobb a present; and he thought 50l. would do,—which the witness agreed to with great satisfaction. That he bought a bill for 50l. from a banker's in Glasgow; when Douglas wrote a letter to Mr. Cobb, in presence of the witness, and Mr. Gibson, his son-in-law,—in which the 50l. bill was enclosed. That it was first sealed with a wafer, which the pannel said was rather disrespectful to Mr. Cobb, not to seal it with wax; and, in consequence, they went into a public-house, when it was sealed with wax. The letter was in the hands of the witness at the time; but the pannel snatched it from him, and said he would put it into the post-office.—That they both went to the post-office, when the pannel put in a letter into the office; but, laying a suspicion it was not properly done, they went back to the office, but got no satisfactory answer, as the mail was just going off. That he afterwards wrote to Mr. Cobb, and received an answer, which he identified, and also the bill. Being asked, if he thought there was any thing like insanity about the pannel?—said, he thought he was rather flimsy and unstable in his manner, and had heard there was something of the kind in the family; but, at the time of this transaction, thought the pannel capable of doing business. That he had a sister, who had been confined for madness in the Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow, and saw her this day in the witness's room. Thinks her name is Jean Douglas.

James Thomson, son of the preceding witness, corroborated his father's testimony. He added, that he wrote a letter to Mr. Cobb, thanking him for his goodness for obtaining his appointment. He expected Mr. Douglas, and several other young men, were to go from Glasgow to India along with him.

Mr. James Turnbull, one of the partners of the house of James and Robert Watson, bankers, in Glasgow, identified the 50l. bill, which was returned from London, paid.

Mr. William Gardiner, survivor of the *Swan*, Glasgow, said, that, in the beginning of October, he met the pannel and his son at their house at Gallowgate, Glasgow. That Douglas said he was short of cash, as he wished to go to Greenock, and offered the 50l. bill; when the witness observed, it was a foolish thing to discount such a bill, drawn at so short a date, on the same day it was drawn. That Douglas was pressing for cash, and he went out and got the money for the bill from Mr. King, of the Falkirk bank. That he gave the

pannel only 20l., as a Mr. Munro said he would spend it all in his Greenock journey. The pannel came back some days after, and received the other 30l. He has heard, that the pannel's sister was in the Glasgow Asylum; and has heard he was rather flighty, but he has not known him long.

Mr. James King, jun. agent for the Falkirk Banking Company, said, that he discounted the 50l. bill now shewn him, and gave all the money, but the premium, to Mr. John Garlinier.

The declarations of the pannel were then read.

The counsel for the pannel then produced a certificate of marriage, and a deposition from Mr. Douglas to her husband, and the Rev. Mr. Neil Douglas, the pannel's father, to prove, that Mrs. Douglas and the late Lord Melville were cousins; and there were also letters from Lady Aniston, acknowledging Mrs. Douglas as her niece. These were not read.

Miss Jane Douglas, sister to the pannel, said, that last year the pannel was in bad health, and that she came to Edinburgh to see him, and found him in Leith. That he was in a poor state of mind, and she thought him deranged. That her father wrote to Mr. J. Laidlaw, writer to the signet, about her brother, who advised the witness to send him to Glasgow, which was done; and the witness and Mr. J. Douglas, teacher, went with him. That, after his arrival in Glasgow, he was confined for some time, and was never suffered to go out by himself. He was sometimes in a very high state of mind; and at other times quite low spirited. That he often talked of his high prospects, from his connexion with Lord Melville; and has heard of one Swanston applying to him, to procure him a place. It was in April, 1815. he came to Glasgow, and he was ill about four months.

Mr. James Laidlaw, writer to the signet, said, he knows the pannel; and his father, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, was married to Miss Isabella Miller, only daughter of Mr. Miller, of Stair, in Fife. Mr. Laidlaw then produced a letter, which he sent to his uncle, Mr. Miller, describing the pannel's situation, which he considered as that of a deranged person, and proposed that he should be confined.—The letter was read, in part, to the court and jury; it was dated March 20, 1815, and, at that time, he thought the pannel behaved very ill; and, from what passed in conversation with him, about places in the Admiralty and in India, he thought him in a deranged state.

John Douglas, teacher, Edinburgh, said, that he knows the pannel, and had seen him in February, 1815, in the Crown

hotel, where he relieved him from a small debt. He afterwards saw him in Leith, and, at that time, he appeared not to be in a solid state of mind; which he inferred from his conversation, which was rather incoherent. That he accompanied the pannel and his sister to Glasgow; when there was a talk, among his friends, of confining him in the Lunatic Asylum. The witness thought that, if he was not insane, he would not run the risk of disobliging his relations, by his foolish conduct.

The evidence was summed up, for the crown, by the Solicitor-General, and Mr. James Moncreiff, advocate for the pannel.

The Lord Justice Clerk concluded the whole by a very impartial charge to the jury; who retired for a very short time, and returned a verdict, unanimously finding the pannel *guilty*.

Their lordships, after severally delivering their opinions, sentenced the pannel to twelve months imprisonment in Glasgow gaol.

Nash and others v. Kay.—The plaintiffs in this cause, which was lately tried in the Court of King's Bench, are agents to officers of East India shipping, supplying their private investments out, and receiving their consignments home; the defendant is captain of the *Marchioness of Ely*, in the Company's trade. The action was for goods sold and delivered to the amount of 372l. 3s. 2d.; to which the defendant pleaded, that he was only liable to pay jointly with a Mr. John Beaumont, the purser of the ship, who had made the adventure, for which these goods were bought, in partnership with him.

The Attorney-General called Mr. Johnson, a clerk to the plaintiffs, who proved that the merchandise, the foundation of the action, had been supplied on the order of Mr. Beaumont, who acted as the agent for Capt. Kay, who being called upon on the subject, had admitted his liability to pay for them. Although the invoice had been delivered to Beaumont, the goods were packed up and directed in the sole name of the defendant.

Mr. Topping was about to cross-examine the witness as to the general nature of dealings in transactions of this kind, whether it was not usual for the captains and pursers of ships to become partners in adventures; and whether Capt. Kay had not done so, on a previous occasion, with a Mr. Hill; when he was stopped by Lord Ellenborough, who refused to admit evidence not connected with the transaction in question.

Mr. Topping then offered to produce a person of the name of Howden, with whom the plaintiffs had transacted business on behalf of the defendant and Beau-

mont, to show that a partnership had actually existed, and that he had in his hands joint property to answer joint demands. Among other pieces of evidence, in support of this case, a promissory note was handed in, supposed to have been given on the partnership account by De laumont; but when it was read, it proved that it was drawn "on account of Captain Brooke Kay."—Verdict for the plaintiffs, 37*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Martin v. Emmott.—The defendant is the owner of the brig *Herone*, which was chartered by the plaintiff on a voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope, from thence to Batavia, and from Batavia to London. The action was to recover damages on the alleged breach of this charter-party by the captain, named Munro. No less than seven breaches of different covenants in the instrument, were assigned; and among them, that the vessel was not sea-worthy; that the captain did not receive the goods tendered to him to be put on board at the Cape of Good Hope; that he did not make a true delivery of the goods entrusted to him; that he was guilty of unreason, and injurious delays; that the cargo had been unskillfully stowed; that he took on board goods of his own, for the purpose of selling them in the markets for which the plaintiff's cargo was intended; and that he threw overboard, without sufficient cause, merchandise belonging to the plaintiff. Issue was joined only upon the last breach, the defendant replying, that it was necessary to throw the merchandise overboard, for the preservation of the ship and of the lives of the crew.

The Attorney-General shortly stated, that he should be able, most satisfactorily, to prove all these different breaches; and, after putting in the charter-party, dated December 29, 1809, he produced the depositions of two witnesses, at present beyond the jurisdiction of the court: one of these witnesses was the son of the plaintiff, who had given a detail of various circumstances of misconduct on the part of Captain Munro.

In this stage of the cause, Mr. Gurney, who was on the other side, proposed that the whole matter in difference should be referred to the arbitration of one of the jury. According to his instructions, he had a complete answer to the case of the plaintiff; but as many hours would probably be occupied, before any decision could be had, he did not wish to trouble the court.

The proposal was immediately embraced by the other side, and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, 5000*l.* damages subject to arbitration.

The ship *Philippa*, Capt. Nicholls, bound to the East Indies, touched at Fort

Praya, at the isle of St. Jago, on the 18th of May, with a view of obtaining a supply of water and refreshments. They found, lying in the harbour, the ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Capt. Ralph, put in there in distress, having struck on the rocks that run out to the north-east point of Bonavista; and the Captain of the *Philippa*, being solicited, by her commander, to take part of the *Mulgrave Castle's* cargo on board, to the Cape, he agreed to the proposition for a certain sum, in order that the damaged ship might proceed to Rio Janeiro for repairs. The Commander of the *Philippa*, in agreeing to the accommodation proposed, highly incensed against him, the Portuguese Governor, Don Antonio de Continno de Lancastie. Although the British paid him every respect due to his authority, he persecuted them to the utmost of his power, and for no other reason than because the *Philippa* was likely to be the means of wresting out of his hands a valuable British property, which he had calculated on getting into his possession. The Commander of the *Philippa*, and Capt. Ralph were treated by the Governor, on their first landing, with marked disrespect. They were immediately summoned before him, and after being obliged to hear the most violent language used in expressing his detestation of the English nation in general, he placed both the officers under arrest, and then ordered a survey of the *Mulgrave Castle*, with the full intention of detaining her, as incapable of prosecuting her voyage. The Governor beat to arms as soon as the surveying officer landed, fired two shots at the British ships, and it was with much difficulty he was prevailed on to alter his determination of sinking them, by an officer under him. The two officers of the *Philippa* were next confined in the common goal, without a hearing, and had for a companion a criminal for murder! The *Philippa* was put in possession of fifty soldiers; and Captain Harrington, who was a passenger in the *Philippa*, was forced on shore, who, with the commander, from that period, were considered to be prisoners on parole. After this violence, the Governor weighing, it was supposed, the consequence of his conduct, thought proper to be more moderate in his proceedings, and there was a probability of his permitting the vessels to proceed on their destinations about the latter end of May. Meanwhile, the officers and passengers entered a protest against the violence of his proceedings, of which the following is a copy:—

To his Excellency Don Antonio de Continno de Lancastie.

Sir,—Having received your Excellency's permission for the British ships, *Philippa* and *Mulgrave Castle*, to proceed on

their voyage, we, whose names are undersigned, feel it to be a duty that we owe to the owners of those ships, and the valuable property on board of them, to the underwriters, both on ships and property, and to the government whose subjects we are, to protest, and we do hereby most solemnly protest against all the violent measures which your Excellency has thought proper to adopt towards us, during our stay at Praya, a port which was sought by the commander of the Mulgrave Castle, when that vessel was in distress, and when he naturally expected to receive every degree of protection, support and assistance his situation required. How far his expectations have been fulfilled by the circumstances detailed in Captain Har-

ington's 2d letter to your Excellency, under date May 26, or how far the relations of peace and amity between two friendly powers have been preserved by your Excellency towards us generally, it is not our purpose here to inquire; but we shall draw up a full and correct statement of the whole of those violent measures which are the subject of this protest, and lay the same, as soon as possible, before his Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Strangford, the British Ambassador at the Court of Brazil, to be by him submitted to the Prince Regent of Portugal, and to the British government. We have the honour to be, &c.

Signed by the Officers and Passengers.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PEACE WITH NIPAL.

Intelligence from Calcutta, as late as the 20th of March, is arrived. Peace with the Goorkahs had caused great rejoicing there: the more so, as much uncertainty at one time prevailed as to the result of the war. Great credit is represented to be due to the prompt measures and persevering gallantry of General Ochterlony. A few days longer delay, and it would have been impossible to have done anything decisive. Already had the army begun to be very sickly; and so necessary was it deemed to withdraw the troops after the peace, that it has been already effected with the rapidity of a flight. The Goorkah power, as a nation, is completely destroyed, chiefly by having been driven from its valuable acquisitions to the westward. All accounts concur in the fact, that they have proved themselves the most respectable of all our Indian enemies; and it cannot fail to excite surprise to learn, that, at Muckwanpore, the British found Shrapnell shells, and their howitzers fitted with tangent scales: their guns were found of the first order, finished and mounted on carriages scarcely to be distinguished from those of the British mountain-train. Many of their troops, a British officer states, are well-equipped and clothed—some as light infantry, with browned muskets and double sights; and, to complete the whole, their fifers treated the English with "The Soldier's Wife," "The Lass of Richmond Hill," and half a dozen of old English tunes.—See above, articles *Military Intelligence* and *India State Paper*.

MADAGASCAR.

The following is published as the extract of a letter, under date the 4th of March, from an officer on the staff of

the armies, at a recent settlement, established in the end of the last year, by order of Governor English, in the north-west part of the island of Madagascar:—

"The pilot-boat returned from Madagascar last night, with the melancholy news of all our establishment, at the new settlement on that island having been murdered by the natives; and poor old Burch is amongst the sufferers. What I have heard of the particulars are as follows:—It seems one of the chiefs was displeased at not having a present made him, and demanded a piece of blue cloth, which Mr. B. refused him; the consequence was, words used, and Mr. B. struck the chief; upon which a Mr. Butler, one of the Europeans, was shot upon the spot. However, it was settled for that night by some of the other chiefs interfering; and, the next morning, the English were sent for to attend a committee of chiefs, that the business might be amicably settled; immediately upon their entering the place in which they were assembled, unarmed, they shot Mr. Glenman. The others, of course, ran for it; however, they all fell, excepting the gardener, who escaped into the water, and the boat picked him up; but the poor fellow died four days before the arrival of the vessel here.

ST. HELENA.

Sir George Cockburn was employed precisely one year in conveying Buonaparte to St. Helena, and permanently establishing a system of regulations for his safe custody there during the term of his future life. It was on Thursday, August 3, last year, that Sir George sailed from St. Helen's, in the Northumberland. The Zephyr and Icarus were to leave the

St. Helena station upon the arrival out of the Falmouth and Griffou. Buonaparte had lately been seldom visited by our officers. The *state etiquette*, which which is kept up at his residence, (the observance of which must precede all interviews,) not only prevents obtrusive visitors, but shuts out all who have no taste for such burdensome forms. Having, it would appear, no hope of effecting any alteration in his present condition, he is, from the necessity of the case, habituating himself to conform to the life of a state prisoner. Mr. Warden, the surgeon of the Northumberland, took a parting leave of him,—when he took the buckles from his knees, and presented them to him: to another officer he gave a lock of his hair!

The Hecate sloop of war, Captain Matthews, is arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. She left St. Helena eleven days after the Northumberland, Sir George Cockburn; the intelligence she brings is, that Buonaparte continued to confine himself to his habitation, and the bounds for exercise, which did not subject him to the personal attendance of any but his own companions. He appeared to have a much stronger aversion to the visits, or interpositions, of the foreign commissioners, (who arrived from England with Sir Pultney Malcolm,) than to those of any British officer, to whose inspection only he had before been subjected.

Sir Hudson Lowe has, it is said, issued orders that the officer on guard is personally to see that his *prisoner* is in safety, by paying him a visit, at the expiration of every six hours, by night as well as by day.

Sir James Mackintosh and Sir John Malcolm have been admitted to the degree of M. A. at Oxford University.

The East India Company have subscribed the sum of £1,000. to the Association for the Relief of the Manufacturing and Labouring Poor.

Mr. Charles James Stephenson, brother of the late Mr. Stephenson, the Company's Solicitor at Bombay, is permitted to practice as an Attorney at the Recorder's Court, at that Presidency.

CAPTAIN HUDDART.

On the 27th August, the mortal remains of Captain Joseph Huddart, formerly of the East India Company's service, were deposited in a vault under the church of St. Martin in the Fields. He closed a life of unwearied utility, after a lingering illness of many months, in Christian faith and hope, in the 75th year of his age. To him the science of navigation owes many valuable discoveries

and improvements, the result of much personal fatigue and expensive experiment. The world in general is likewise indebted to him for many of the best maps and charts extant; and his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, ranked him in the class, if not upon a level with the first professors of those sciences. Of his skill in mechanism, he has left a monument in the machinery for the manufacture of cordage, unrivalled in this or any other country, if we except the steam engine, the work of his friend and contemporary, Mr. Watt, of Birmingham. In his figure, Capt. Huddart was tall and erect, his features were regular, and his countenance strongly indicative of those powers of mind for patient investigation and rational conclusion, which he so eminently possessed, blended with an expression of placid benevolence, equally characteristic of that amiable simplicity of manners, which so strongly endeared him to those, who, like the writer, were incapable of appreciating his more scientific qualifications. Captain Huddart was an elder brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, a Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. &c. He was born at Maryport, in Cumberland.

LASCARS.

Extract from the Calcutta Gazette of March the 7th 1816.

Calcutta Town Hall, Thursday Feb. 29, 1816.—At a meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, under writers, and others concerned.—Present, J. Fullarton, A. Robertson, G. Crutemlen, E. Brightman, J. Palmer, J. Barretto, jun., R. Robertson, J. Sarkies, T. Desouza, M. Smith, D. Clarke, J. W. Fulton, J. Gilmore, R. Campbell, J. Calder, G. B. Bagram, J. Mendes, A. Colvin, J. Sherine, A. Wilson, James Scott, C. Blaney, A. Hogue, George Mercer, H. Mathew, Esqrs. and Shaik Golaam Hossein.

Mr. Palmer addressed the meeting, stating the objects of its convention. Read copy of the report made to government by the committee convened by letter from W. B. Bayley, Esq. Secretary to government, under date the 20th of February; also the plan alluded to in that report for the establishment of a Marine Registry office.

Proposed by Captain Gilmore, and unanimously resolved, that the plan as now produced, be adopted and acted upon immediately, and that it be left to the committee hereafter named to improve and perfect the same.

Resolved,—That the select committee of the Insurance Offices now sitting, be appointed a perpetual committee for the

revision, correction, improvement, and extension of the above plan of regulations.

Resolved,—That a quorum of three of the Committee be sufficient to regulate and conduct the current business of the Marine registry office; but that no alteration be made in the plan without a communication by circulation, or otherwise, with all the members, and the concurrence of a majority.

Resolved unanimously,—That Mr. R. Bevis Lloyd be appointed superintendent of the Marine Registry Office; Captain R. Cooke, his deputy; Mr. James Williamson, surgeon; J. W. W. Robertson, 1st assistant and accountant; Mr. Rowland, 2d assistant and interpreter; and that the remaining part of the establishment be appointed by the superintendent, and that the establishment take place from the first of March, 1816.

Resolved unanimously,—That the salaries and allowances, as per annexed table, be disbursed by the superintendent for the establishment, and that the superintendent do call immediately on each Insurance office for the sum of five hundred rupees in order to commence the business of the establishment, which shall be accounted for hereafter to the several offices, when adjusting their quota of contribution.

Extract from the India Gazette of March 11, 1816.—We publish from the *Hurkaru* of Saturday last, the following regulations, which are stated to have been adopted for the establishment of a Marine Registry Office at Calcutta:

Art. 1. That an office to be called the "Seaman's Regulating Office" be opened on the _____ for the purpose of registering the name, age, qualification, and other particulars, agreeably to the annexed table, of every Serang, Tindal, Lascar, and other description of native seamen, now sailing, or proposing hereafter to sail out of the port of Calcutta, and granting certificates to each individual so registering himself, and also a copy from the register of the entry concerning him signed by the office-keeper.

Art. 2. That every gunner, carpenter, seacunny, &c. be required, in like manner, to obtain a similar certificate, and that the crews of all vessels, belonging to the port, now at sea, be required to register themselves without delay, on returning to port. All pilots to be furnished with printed copies of these regulations, for the purpose of handing to the commanders of inward-bound vessels, on their taking charge, and the commanders themselves be required to explain the same to their ships' companies.

Art. 3. Commanders making applications for ship's companies to the regula-

ting the vessel, her destination, and such other particulars as may be requisite for the office-keeper's guidance, such crews will be provided and be shipped days after the date of the application, in the proportions stated in a table.

Art. 4. Ten days previous to the shipment, the commander, or the chief officer, in the presence of the office-keeper, shall pay at the rate stated in a table, the advance to the ships' company according to the voyage, they are about to proceed on, and the blanks of a printed list of the ships' company (similar to those used in English vessels) be then filled up, and attested by the office-keeper, such list being first signed by the commanders, their officers, gunner and serang.

Art. 5. Commanders not preferring to ship their men from the regulating office, will be at liberty to ship them by any other means they think proper, provided always that they ship no other as seamen, than the certified regularly registered seamen of the port, always, however paying their ship's companies and authenticating the list of their crews, as provided in the preceding article.

Art. 6. That no pilots take charge of any outward-bound vessel, not producing a list of her crew, so authenticated, or that has on board any seamen, who do not produce the certificate of registry, agreeably to the last articles.

Art. 7. The crews of all vessels, sailing from the port of Calcutta, after the

shall, on their return to port, be paid off and discharged at the regulating office, in the presence of the office keepers, and the list of the ship's companies so discharged, or a copy of it, signed by the commander, his chief officer, gunner, and serang, be deposited at the office and kept there. The commander having first filled up the column left blank for that purpose, (opposite to each man's name,) with such short notice of his character, and behaviour during the voyage, as to him and his officers he may appear to merit.

Art. 8. In order that the office may become as extensively useful as possible to the seamen, the office-keeper will receive any sums they may wish to deposit from their advance, or otherwise, for the use of their families during their absence, and pay the same agreeably to instruction.

*Marine Register Office, established
1st March, 1816.*

Richard Beavis Lloyd, Esq. Superintendent—Capt. John Cooke, Deputy—Mr. William Robertson, First Assistant and Accountant—Mr. Rowland, Second Assistant and Interpreter—and James Williamson, Esq. Surgeon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1816.

Cotton.—The export houses continue to be the only purchasers of Cotton; the sales of last week would have been more considerable had not the Bengals at market been held at a very high currency.

Sugar.—The Lords of the Treasury are to reduce the duty on raw Sugars imported; it will no doubt be 27s. after 5th proximo; the attention both of the purchasers and importers of Muscovades has since been turned to this subject, and a great proportion of the latter have in consequence withdrawn their Sugars from present sale; the prices, however, have declined, on account of the heavy market last week.—A public sale of East-India Sugar took place last week, which attracted considerable attention; it has been customary to sell all goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope through the East-India Company; the late Act of Parliament respecting the free trading, does not bind the importer to dispose of his property in this manner. 4,059 bags Sugar were last week sold in Mincing lane, on the East-India Company's terms, payable before delivery, prompt day 16th November, deposit 20l. per lot, warehouse rent 1s. per ton per week; the prices may be considered 2s. a 3s. under the last sale at the India House.

Coffee.—The sale of East-India Coffee last week attracted attention, being the first which did not go through the usual routine of being disposed of at the India House; it consisted of 2,133 bags, pale Cheribon and Sumatra mixed 60s. 6d. a 64s. 6d.; light yellow, 65s. 6d. a 66s. 6d.; Java 63s. a 69s. 6d.

Spices.—The demand for Pepper continues, and the late advance fully maintained.—Pimento also in extensive request; several considerable parcels, brought forward last week by public sale, realised our quotations; the damaged in demand at 7d.—Cassia Lignea has been in considerable request; Bids last week realised our highest quotation.—In Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and other Spices, there is little variation, and the demand rather languid.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth, 31st July, 1816.—Arrived the Bucephalus frigate, from St. Helena, sailed on the 19th June.

1st August, 1816.—Arrived the Northumberland, M. W. from St. Helena, sailed 10th June. The Lord Castlereagh and Sherbourne from Bengal, sailed from St. Helena same day.

The Minstrel, Hayward, Mary Anne Edwards, had arrived at Bengal.

The Providence, Barkworth, and Sovereign, outward-bound, arrived at St. Helena 10th June.

Deal, 2d August.—Arrived the Cornwallis, Huntley, from the Cape, sailed 29th May.

August 7th.—Arrived the Sherbourne, (Kinlock and Co.) Bowman, from Bengal, sailed 28th of March, and St. Helena 19th June.

The David Scott, had sailed from St. Helena. The Lord Castlereagh, Kymer, was expected to sail two days afterwards.

The Iphegenia frigate arrived at Bengal 27th March. The Malabar, Ormigs, was to sail as a packet, and separated 7th April, from Bengal.

The True Briton and Baring, free traders, sailed from Bengal 12th March. The Exmouth was to sail from ditto, 29th March, for England.

Passengers per Sherbourne.—Adam Kinlock, Esq. W. R. Bradshaw, Esq. Thomas Dorn, Esq.

Bengal.—Arrived, from Madras and England, February 24th, H. M. S. Thais; 25th, Indian

Oak, Fearon, from do.; Feb. 29th, Lady Nugent, Robert-on, from England.

Sailed per Ambigua.—Feb. 6th, James Sibbald, Forbes; 8th, Goddard; Napier, Batavia; 19th, Kent, 1 land, do. 25th, Union, Ireland, do.

Portsmouth, 31st July, 1816.—Arrived the Lord Castlereagh, Kymer, from Bengal, sailed from the Cape 31 March, and St. Helena 23d June.

Passengers.—John Richardson, Esq. Civil Service, Mr. Richardson, and Lady Dr. Macnab, and Mrs. Macnab and family. Capt. Wm. Youngblood, late Commander of the Union, Mr. F. A. Cunningham, late 21 Officer of the Lady Castlereagh. Mrs. Ramey and family. Capt. Ward of H. M. 24th Regt. Mr. R. M. Thomas, Attorney, Mrs. Flinn, and family. Children, Miss McQueen, 2 Miss Lucas, 2 Chester's, 2 Stakespear's, Master &c. 3 Miss Eicher's, do. Barctia's, Louisa Wilson, M. Johnson.

The Saltana country ship, laden with saltpetre and ready for sea, was burnt in Bengal river, 25th Feb. crew saved.

The Northampton, Tween, from China, was spoke well about 22d May, off the Cape.

The David Scott and Carmarthen, from Bombay for England, sailed from St. Helena, about 12th June.

Off Lymington, 13th August.

Arrived the David Scott, Heming, Carmarthen, Ross, from Bombay; sailed 17th Feb. and left the Malabar coast 10th March, the Cape 23d of May, and St. Helena 12th June, (passed Gravesend 16th August).

A letter has been received from the Enrope, at sea, dated 27th March last. All well, in lat. 1. 11. S. and long. 80. 30. expecting to reach Madras in ten days. They had fell in with the Surry on the 10th of February, but lost her again on the 9th of March in thick weather.

Passengers per Carmarthen.—Mrs. Brackenbury, Mrs. Jane, Lt. John Brackenbury, 17th Lt. Dray, Mrs. Matilda Bart, Miss Logan, Miss Young, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Frazer, Lieut. Flazzer, of H. M. 20th Regt. Lieut. St. Angways, do. Ensign Phipps, do. Ensign Riddle, 47th Regt. Lieut. Kendall, 9th, N. I. and Lieut. J. Keith, 4th do. Lieut. Nash, do. Lieut. Graham, do. Lieut. Jervis, 3d do. Children, 2 Brackenbury's, 1 Williams, 1 Wyron, 2 Baird's, 1 Young, 2 Frazer's, 2 Prothero's, 1 Smith, 1 Baker.

Per David Scott.—Major Hanna, of H. M. 56th Regt. died on his passage. Capt. Fernough, 24th Madras Inf. Lieut. Brown, H. M. 80th Regt. Lieut. H. C. Marmoe. Lieut. Young, H. M. 47th Regt. Mr. Grant, Comp. Civil Service, remained at the Cape. Lieut. Brett, Mad. Artl. do. Mr. Brown, Assist. Surg. 80th Regt. do. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Sykes and three children. Mrs. Martin. Mrs. Colman.

Portsmouth, 16th August.—Arrived the Hecate sloop of war from Ceylon, sailed the 29th March from the Cape, and St. Helena 30th June. The Metcalfe from Ambigua arrived at St. Helena about three hours before the Hecate sailed.

The Northampton was all well 17th June, lat. 11. 35. N. long. 24. 00.

The Larkins, outward-bound, was off the Cape about the 18th June.

Bengal, March 15th, 1816.—Arrived from England, Resource, Henderson; Lady Bulow, Benson, Isle of France.

Cape of Good Hope, June 1st, 1816.

Baring, Lamb, arrived from Bengal, and sailed for England 3d June.

Admiral Gambier, Dubie, from Batavia, sailed for England.

St. Helena, June 5th.—Coldstream, Coxwell, sailed for China 29th December.

The Northampton, Evans, for England, from China, 30th do.

Lady Castlereagh, Simpson, for China. Cambridge, Freeman, for ditto.

SAILINGS.

Portsmouth, August 21.—Benson, Betham, free trader, for Calcutta.

August 9th.—Lord Cathcart, Talbot, do. do.

4th.—Jane, Maugham, do. for Batavia, Pallas, merchantman, for the Isle of France.

August 15th.—Devaynes, Brooks, do. Bengal.

16th.—Catherine Griffiths, Hamilton, do. Bengal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

The lady of Col. Austin, Governor of the two Algarves, in Portugal.

The lady of H. Millington, Esq. of the Inner Temple, of a daughter.

In Chancery lane, the lady of W. E. Taunton, Esq. of a daughter.

Lady Frances Buchanan Riddell, of a daughter.

At Hallow-park, the lady of S. Wall, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of E. Smith, Esq. of Richmond, of a daughter.

Lady French, at Moyne, Ireland, of a daughter.

At Freshaw-house, Hampshire, Lady Mary Long, of a son.

At Gipple, near Grantham, the lady of Sir John Thorold, of a son.

Marchioness of Anglesea, of a son.

In Fife line, Countess of Hopetoun, of a son.

At Lyttleton, Staines, Lady Caroline Wood, of a son.

In Sloane-street, the lady of S. Hurf, Esq. of the Grenadier Guards, of a son.

In Upper Harley street, the lady of D. Stuart, Esq. of a son.

The lady of Sir Wm. Polk, of a son.

At Cork, Lady Forbes, of a daughter.

At the Bains, near Bedford, the lady of the Hon. —, Pel, of a daughter.

In Bootham, Yorkshire, the lady of Major Gen. Bosville, of a daughter.

In Bedford row, the lady of T. Budd, Esq. of a daughter.

At Fawsley-house, Northamptonshire, Lady Knightley, of a daughter.

At Lowesby-hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Fred. Fowke, of a son.

In Gower-street, the lady of J. Harding, Esq. of a son.

The Marchioness of Downshire, of a son.

In Great Russell-street, the lady of James Loch, Esq. of a son.

In Fitzroy-square, the lady of C. Forbes, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

In Alexander place, the lady of J. D. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.

At Acton-Bunell, the lady of Sir J. Smythe, of a daughter.

At Bognor, Lady Francis Legg, of a son.

At Upton, the lady of J. H. Pelly, Esq. of a son.

In Holles street, Cavendish square, the Lady of Col. Gause, 3d Guards, of a son.

In New Burlington-street, the Lady of M. Tupper, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

S. Taylor, Esq. of Dublin, to Jane, daughter of W. T. Green, Esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester square.

At Lambeth-palace, the Rev. Levett Thornton, son of the late T. Thornton, Esq. of Hingham, N. H., to —, daughter of —, Esq. of A. Grant.

A. M. J. —, Esq. of Betshanger, to —, daughter of —, Esq. of Cuthbert ham-hall, Durham.

Mr. W. Jennings, of Crosby-row, Walsworth, to Miss Frances Hunt, of Cressingham, Essex.

The Rev. S. —, M. A. H. —, to Anne, daughter of the late E. B. —, Esq. of —, of Ardington, Berks.

Wm. Jos. Lockwood, Esq. of Dev's Hall, Essex, to Rachael, daughter of —, Esq. of Mark Wood, of Gattton, Surrey, M.P.

H. Pownhall, Esq. to Miss A. Waterhouse, both of Rossington.

E. Dainton, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Holm, Esq. of Sa. Kiff, street.

At Bath, J. K. —, jun. Esq. to Emma, daughter of G. —, Esq. of Bath.

C. Bloxham, Esq. of Amesbury, Wilts, to Mary Hope, daughter of James Ouchterlony, Esq. of Jamaica, near Acton Hill, Hants.

At St. George's, in Bath, here, Esq. of W. Bingham, Lincolnshire, to Louisa, daughter of F. Pigou, Esq.

At Rowley Regis, E. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq. of Whitchurch, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Hunt, Esq.

E. Blaquiere, Esq. of the R.N., to Miss White, of Acton-hill.

J. Hakcomb, Esq. of Marlborough, to Miss Barbour, of Charterhouse.

B. Browne, Esq. of Oakingham, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Boak, Esq. of Leadenhill-street.

Mr. Davies, of Mile End-road, to Miss M. Maria Woodfine, of Hornburch, Essex.

At Bath, the Rev. J. Boudier, Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick, to Marianne, daughter of the late Geo. Rooke, Esq.

In Ireland, Lieut. Patterson, 50th regt. to Ellen, daughter of Mr. Thos. Erwine.

J. P. Wesce, Esq. of Bremen, to Isabella Madeline, daughter of the late Col. R. Sutherland, of Maitra, E. L.

Mr. Geo. J. Eaton, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Mr. B. of Charlton, Kent.

Rev. J. H. Eric, son of Archdeacon Eyre, to Henrietta, daughter of A. Hardolph, Esq. of Grove, Northampton.

The Rev. F. Dodsworth, D. D. at Thornton Hall, Yorkshire, to Frances Anne Pulleyn, daughter of the late P. Mosley, Esq.

C. Stanley, jun. Esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Letitia, daughter of E. Edmondson, Esq. of St. George's in the East.

H. Mylius, Esq. of New Broad-street, to Sophia Letitia, daughter of J. Menet, Esq. of Gould-square.

The Earl of Kemmare, to Augusta, daughter of Sir Ross Wilmot, of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

Captain Doherty, 13th Light dragoon, to Mary Eliza, daughter of the late T. Henchman, Esq. of N. W. Birmingham street.

Capt. S. P. Newell, 4th foot, to Letitia, widow of the late Col. James, of Igham court-lodge, Kent.

Capt. E. Cormick, 20th dragons, to Emilia Harriet, daughter of W. G. D. Tyssen, Esq. of Folly house, Kent.

R. T. Gardin, Esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Moore Kershon, of Great Fen, Devonshire.

Capt. H. Bowyer Lane, R. Art. to the daughter of the late C. Lucy, Esq.

Mr. R. Woodward, of Gateshead, to Mrs. Chickson, relict of the late —, Newcastle, both of the tender age of seventy.

At Clapham, T. F. Barham, Esq. son of T. F. B. Esq. of Penzance, to Sarah, daughter of the late T. Garratt, Esq. of London.

At St. George's, F. C. Pemberton, Esq. of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, to Frances, daughter of Pen. K. Esq. of Westlodge-lodge.

C. Augustus Cooke, Esq. of Bellevue-house, Walthamstow, to Miss Isachael Mayers, of Lambeth, Surrey.

T. Styan, jun. Esq. of Clapham, to Elizabeth, daughter of H. Smith, Esq. of Pentonville.

The Rev. Thos. Darke, A. M. of Exeter College, Oxford, to Miss Dennis, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Mr. R. M. Imeson, to Anne, daughter of Mr. W. Smith, of Writam's buildings, Old-street-road.

At Clapham, Capt. Bradshaw, R. N. to Eliza, daughter of J. Blagrove, Esq. of Jamaica.

Rev. J. Fisher, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Goodson.

At St. George's, Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, son of the Lieut. Gen. to Emma, daughter of the late Major G. N. Colbrooke Nesbitt.

Miss George's, Rear Admiral Sir H. Hotham, to the hon. Frances Juliana, daughter of Lord Roma.

According to the rites of the Catholic and Protestant churches, the Count Jules de Polignac, to Miss Campbell, sister to and coheir with the hon. Mrs. Archibald Macdonald.

Earl Ponlet, to Lady Smith Burgess: the bride is in her 41st year; the bridegroom is about the same age; he will receive with her 70,000l. ready money, but her ladyship's property is much more considerable, as her former husband, the late Sir John Smith Burgess, left her the great bulk of his fortune.

At Marylebone, Major Angley, 21st Regt. to Pauline, daughter of the Marquis de Choiseul.

At St. James's, Westminster, the hon. John Percival, eldest son of Lord Arden, to Lady Elizabeth Anne Brundell, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

At Florence, C. Alexander, Esq. of Ballamyle, to the eldest daughter of Col. and Lady M. Keatinge.

In Dublin, Wm. Ponsonby, Esq. to Elizabeth Selina, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Down.

DEATHS.

The Rev. Rd. Armcroft, vicar of Kensington

At Hoxton, the Rev. J. Basset, rector of the parishes of Illogan and Cambove, aged 55 yrs.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Mr. H. W. Hobbs, son, of St. George's in the east, Middlesex.

At Bath, Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Dorchester.

Near Aberdeen, Gen. the Hon. Wm. Gordon, of Fyne, colonel of the 21st foot.

In Prince's-street, Westminster, Edw. Astle, Esq. of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

At the Cove of Cork, Sir Fenton Aylmer, of Donnden Castle, County Kildare.

Mrs. W. George, of Chatham, aged 35 years.

In Newcastle-street, Strand, Mr. Jones, carpenter and builder.

Mr. W. Armstrong, of Holborn, stationer, aged 52 years.

In Gloucester-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas, Rd. Thompson, Esq. of the Customs.

Thos. Boulton, Esq. of the Kent-road.

At Nice, in Italy, R. C. Muscull, Esq. of Peasmarsh-place, Sussex.

Rev. Jas. Morgans, of Oakfield, Berkshire, aged 76 years.

At Bath, Isaac Spooner, Esq. aged 81 years.

At Thornton-house, Greenwich, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Sir Sam. Whitcombe, Knight.

At Chelsea, the wife of Mr. Broughton, of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading.

R. R. Graham, Esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of Chelsea, aged 82 years.

At Stowe, Devonshire, P. O'Reilly, post captain, royal navy, aged 30 years.

In Leicester-square, Mrs. Pyce, the oldest inhabitant of that place, aged 78 years.

At Hamme-smith, Mr. G. Scott, aged 27 years.

Jane, the daughter of Mr. Blake, of Essex-street, aged 15 years.

At Hopetoun house, James Hope Johnstone, Earl of Hopetoun.

The Rev. Wm. Bowra, vicar of Clavering, aged 60 years.

At Kentish Town, Mr. Thomas, of Charing Cross, aged 25 years.

At Malvern, W. Frankland, Esq. son of the late Admiral Frankland, of Thirkley, Yorkshire, aged 55 years.

At Malta, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Gen. Thos. Murray.

In Somerset-street, the son of H. Fellows, Esq. aged 15 years.

In Chesham-street, Mrs. Catherine Walpole, daughter of the late Hon. T. Walpole, and first cousin to the Earl of Orford, aged 29 years.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

AUGUST.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ship's Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing, Cape of Good Hope.

Concord 170 from Gravesend July 21

Theodosia 240 — Aug. 1

Adolphus 140 — do 5

Batavia.

Jane 450 — Aug. 10

Trincomalee.

Maisters 370 — Aug. 3

Madras and Bengal.

General Graham 450 — Aug. 31

Calcutta.

Lady Flora 750 — July 27

Bengal.

Zenobia 548 from Gravesend July 24

Devaynes 650 — Aug. 17

Bombay.

Wellington 365 — Aug. 10

AT LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta.

Robarts 680 — Aug. 10

SEPTEMBER.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Cape of Good Hope.

Theodosia 250 — Aug. 31

Adolphus 150 — do

Agnes 155 — Sept. 10

Alacmy 270 — Sept. 30

Trincomalee.

Maisters 370 — Sept. 1

Bombay.

Wellington 365 — do

Bengal.

Hope 558 — Aug. 30

Lord Forbes 510 — do

Isle of France.

Swallow 360 from Deal, Aug. 27

AT LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta.

Robarts 680 — do

Bombay.

Argo 420 — do

FROM LONDON TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir Wm. Bunsley.

TIMES APPOINTED FOR THE FOLLOWING SHIPS TAKEN UP FOR THE SEASON 1816.

Days.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	Consignments.	To be aloft.	Passage to Gravesend.	To stay there.	To be in the Downs.
4	Bombay	1230	J. Forbes, Esq.	A. Hamilton		1816	1816		1816
5	General Harris	1200	J. Sims, Esq.	G. Weststead					
4	Charles Grant	1200	W. Moffat, Esq.	John Loch					
	Marine			Larkins (ed)	Bombay & China.	21 Oct.	5 Nov.	40 days	22 Dec
				S. Dalrymple					
				Mortlock					
				m. Hay					
				Nairne	Bengal and China.				
3	Atlas	1200	J. Stanforth, Esq.	C. O. Mayne					1817
2	Herefordshire	1200	John Card, Esq.	C. Le Blanc	Madras, Pr of Wales's Isl. and China.	4 Dec.	18 Dec.	40 Do.	5 Feb.
2	Bridge-water	1200	James Sims, Esq.	P. Hughes					
	Worcester	1200	W. Moffat, Esq.	John Loch					
					China.	1817	1817	30 Do.	9 April
						15 Feb.	1817		

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 10	to 0 4 4	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5 0 0	to 5 15 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 5 0	to 3 10 0	Senna.....lb.	0 1 6	to 0 2 6
Cheribon.....cwt.	3 0 0	to 3 4 0	Turnerick, Bengal.....cwt.	1 10 0	to 1 15 0
Bourbon.....cwt.	3 6 0	to 3 16 0	China.....cwt.	2 10 0	to 2 15 0
Mocha.....cwt.	4 13 0	to 5 0 0	Zedoary.....cwt.		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 1 1	to 0 1 4	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	6 0 0	to 6 10 0
Extra fine.....cwt.	0 1 5	to 0 1 6	Blue.....cwt.	8 15 0	to 9 0 0
Bengal.....cwt.	0 1 0	to 0 1 2	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 9 9	to 0 10 0
Bourbon.....cwt.	0 2 0	to 0 2 8	Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0 8 6	to 0 9 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0 7 6	to 0 8 6
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	to 8 0 0	Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 7 0	to 0 7 9
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	5 10 0	to 6 0 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 6 0	to 0 6 9
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	4 0 0	to 5 0 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 5 6	to 0 6 0
Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	5 10 0	to 6 0 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 5 3	to 0 5 6
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	11 0 0	to 13 0 0	Fine Copper.....cwt.	0 5 6	to 0 5 9
Cardemom, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 6	to 0 5 0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 4 9	to 0 5 3
Ceylon.....cwt.			Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 3 1	to 0 3 9
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17 0 0	to 18 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 17 0	to 1 2 0
Lignea.....cwt.	10 0 0	to 13 10 0	Safflower.....cwt.	4 0 0	to 9 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 3	to 0 4 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 10 0	to 1 15 0
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	to 2 5 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 16 0	to 2 16 0
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	3 1 0	to 5 10 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 10 1	to 0 11 10
Columbo Root.....cwt.	2 15 0	to 3 0 0	Novi.....cwt.	0 13 1	to 1 2 8
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.			Ditto White.....cwt.		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.			China.....cwt.	1 0 1	to 1 2 4
Arabic.....cwt.	3 10 0	to 5 0 0	Organzine.....cwt.	1 10 7	to 1 17 0
Assafetida.....cwt.	6 0 0	to 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 10 0	to 0 10 7
Benjamin.....cwt.	6 10 0	to 50 0 0	Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 0	to 0 3 7
Anim.....cwt.	5 10 0	to 10 0 0	Mace.....cwt.	0 9 0	to 0 10 2
Galbanum.....cwt.			Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 6 1	to 0 6 1
Gambogium.....cwt.	16 0 0	to 18 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	3 6 0	to 3 15 0
Myrrh.....cwt.	9 0 0	to 11 0 0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 8	to 0 0 8
Olbanum.....cwt.	4 10 0	to 6 0 0	White.....cwt.	0 1 3	to 0 1 3
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0 1 3	to 0 1 9	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	2 0 0	to 2 4 0
Dye.....cwt.	0 3 6	to 0 5 6	White.....cwt.	2 10 0	to 3 0 0
Shell, Black.....cwt.	3 0 0	to 3 10 0	Brown.....cwt.	1 12 0	to 1 17 0
Shivered.....cwt.			Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 4	to 0 2 6
Suck.....cwt.	3 10 0	to 8 0 0	Congou.....cwt.	0 2 7	to 0 3 5
Musk, China.....oz.	0 13 0	to 1 1 0	Souchong.....cwt.	0 4 0	to 0 4 6
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 12 0	to 2 0 0	Campoi.....cwt.	0 2 9	to 0 4 0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 2 6	to 0 3 0	Twankay.....cwt.	0 2 9	to 0 3 2
Cinnamon.....cwt.	1 0 0	to 1 1 0	Pekoe.....cwt.	0 4 10	to 0 5 2
Cloves.....cwt.			Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 2 11	to 0 4 4
Mace.....cwt.			Hyson.....cwt.	0 4 7	to 0 5 7
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 3 6	to 0 3 6	Gunpowder.....cwt.	0 5 0	to 0 5 9
Opium.....lb.			Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	0 19 0	to 1 6 0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 6 0	to 0 10 0	Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	8 0 0	to 10 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 3 September—Prompt 29 November.

Tea Bohea, 350,000 lbs.—Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,500,000—Twankay, 800,000—Hyson Skin, 150,000—Hyson, 200,000—Total, including Private Trade, 6,000,000 lbs.

On Tuesday, 10 September—Prompt 6 December.

Company's.—Bengal Muslins, 5,219 pieces—Callicoes, 146,260—Prohibited Goods, 43,890—Coast Callicoes, 105,793—Muslins, 597—Prohibited, 7,000.

On Thursday, 19 September—Prompt 20 December.

Company's.—Mocha Coffee, 176 bales.

Privilege and Private Trade.—Coffee, 8,344 bales and bags—Sugar, 2,853 bags.

On Wednesday, 16 October—Prompt 17 January.

Privilege and Private Trade.—Indigo, 8,418 chests,

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargoes of the Lord Castlereagh, David Scott, and Carmarthen, from Bengal, Bombay, &c.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Raw Silk—Pepper—Mocha Coffee—Cotton—Opium—Lac Dye—Madeira Wine—Worsted Caps.

Piece Goods, viz.—Muslins, 4,047 pieces—Callicoes, 93,190—Prohibited, 33,888.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Bengal Raw Silk—

Pepper—Wine—Senna—Camphire—Cassia—Tortoiseshell—Cornelians—Cardemom—Benjamin—White Ginger—Aloes—Gum Arabic—Kynputa Oil—Castor Oil—Galls—Crystall—Coculus Indicus—Rattans—Indigo—Gum Copal—Terra Japonica—Cassia Lignea—Star Aniseed—Myrrh—Olbanum—Elephant's Teeth—Ebony Wood—Rose Wood—China Fans—Buffalo Horns—Shawls—Silk Romals—Handkerchiefs—Pearls.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1816.

1816.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Consols.	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Long	Annuit.	Irish	Imperial	3 p. Cent.	Ditto	Annuit.	Omnium for	India	South Sea	New Ditto.	5 per Cent	Bonds.	Exchgr per Dy.	Consols	for Account	Lottery	1816.
July 26	219½	64 63½	63 63½	79 180	94 194½	16 16½	16 16½	94 194½	—	94 194½	—	—	—	—	—	—	179½	—	—	6.7p	3.4p	64 64½	—	—	July 26
27	—	63 64	63 63½	79 180	94 194½	16 16½	16 16½	94 194½	—	94 194½	—	—	—	—	—	—	180½	—	—	7p	3.5p	64 64½	—	—	27
29	—	64 64½	63 63½	80½	94 194½	16 16½	16 16½	94 194½	—	94 194½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	8.9p	4p	64 64½	23 19 0	—	29
30	210½	64 64½	63 63½	80½	94 194½	16 16½	16 16½	94 194½	—	94 194½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67½	—	8.9p	3.6p	64 64½	—	—	30
31	—	64 63½	63 63½	80 79½	94 194½	16 16½	16 16½	94 194½	—	94 194½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	4.5p	64 63½	23 19 0	—	31
Aug. 1	219 218½	63 63½	63 63½	79 179½	94 93½	16 16½	16 16½	94 93½	—	94 93½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	4p	63 63½	23 19 0	—	Aug. 1
2	218½	63 63½	63 62½	79 178½	93 192½	16 16½	16 16½	93 192½	—	93 192½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	4.5p	63 63½	—	—	2
3	—	63 64	63 63½	79 179½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1p	6.7p	63 63½	—	—	3
5	—	63 63½	63 63½	79 179½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	183½	—	—	9.1p	4.6p	63 63½	23 19 0	—	5
6	219½	63 63½	63 63½	79 179½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	9.10p	4p	63 63½	—	—	6
7	—	63 63½	63 63½	79 179½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.10p	4.5p	63 63½	—	—	7
8	219 218½	63 63½	63 62½	79 179½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	4.6p	63 62½	—	—	8
9	219 217	63 62½	63 61½	78 178½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	3.5p	63 62½	—	—	9
10	—	63 62½	63 62½	78 178½	93 193½	16 16½	16 16½	93 193½	—	93 193½	—	—	—	—	—	—	181½	—	—	8p	2.3p	62 62½	—	—	10
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 19 0	—	12
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Amidst the various novelties of nature and of art, to which our late conquests in Nepal will introduce us, I know of none which will command more attention than that singular race of people denominated Troglydtes, or dwellers in caves. From the earliest period to the present time, they have been found almost peculiar to eastern mountainous countries; and many parts of Greece bear still considerable memorials of their existence. It does not appear that these singular people are at all affected by the circumstance of their country emerging from barbarism to civilization, or that their rude natures have ever been softened or impressed by the gentler acquirements of polished life. They are described as the same rude tenants of a cave when Athens was in the height of its luxury, Sparta of its simplicity. They are found even now in the interior of Asia Minor, near cities famed for opulence and dissipation; and I myself have beheld them in the mountains of Upper Thibet, adjoining considerable villages, and but little removed from great and flourishing capitals. Thus I infer that

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the ancient Gymnosophist, or modern hermit, is not the creature of poverty or necessity; that he is a distinct genus, as far as genus applies to dissimilarity of living, manners, customs, laws, peculiar regulations, and notions of morality to those of general adoption. That he is not actuated by fraud or superstition, as is the faquir of India, whom he resembles neither in customs nor in language. And that no change, however attempted by power or insinuated by wealth, could induce a departure from their rugged habits and stern simplicity. It is not undeserving remark, that few of these inhabitants of caves are to be found in those parts of India belonging to the Company, and these few solely in northern latitudes. The uniform level of the greater part of Bengal would sufficiently account for this singular fact, was it not that even in the range of Rajmahal hills, in the very centre of the province, the mountaineers, previous to their civilization, were found dwelling together in huts, and not dispersed in caves, as are the Troglydtes of Upper Thibet. A little to the N. E. of Kalunga, in the valley of Detra, memorable

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as the spot where Gen. Gillespie fell, a friend and myself encountered a party of three of these Troglodytes. They were in a state of nature, equally as to intellect and attire, and no contrast could be more interesting or distinct than this opposition of savage and civilization: I use 'savage' in the original sense, for their demeanour was mild and conciliating. We had previously visited several of their caves, and had found them clean, but dark, generally very low and narrow. They usually ran some small distance in the rock, but were not proportionally wide; and the aperture which served alike as the door and window was not sufficiently large to afford light to every part. Their general food seemed to be rice, which they grew on the declivities near their dwellings. I remarked it was unboiled, and of a much larger grain to that I had been accustomed to see in Bengal. Their language was the "Puharee Zuban," or that common to the hills: little or no affinity is to be traced in it to the Hindoostanee. And this they spoke very rapidly, with a harsh guttural pronunciation. We saw no women, and of course made no inquiries; such questions in the East being peculiarly offensive to every description of people. Access and egress to their dwellings, which are often at a considerable height from the ground, are secured by ladders of ropes. In customs they differ essentially from the faquir, beggar, or dervise of India, inasmuch as the latter performs penances, gives absolution, is surrounded with ideal sanctity, wanders from east to west, and can work miracles adapted to the various capacities of his disciples. The former, "nati consumere fruges," vegetates on the spot where fate has placed him, and the extent of his knowledge and desires is restricted to the cave in which he first drew breath, to kinsmen si-

tuates as himself, and to necessities which satisfy the wants of nature. The mountains which border on Tartary are inhabited by this description of people. In less than three miles, on our route from Hurdwar to the N. E. of Kalunga, we counted five caves, nearly the whole of which we entered. In size they differed more or less from each other, the only distinction. If not wholly, the greater part of each cave had been formed by art. Nature at first may have assisted, but art was every where discernible, and not one of the least interesting objects of inquiry is, how men, apparently in the remotest stage of civilization, presumed ignorant, and when we visited them incontestably devoid of instruments, could work or hollow in the solid rock apartments of six and seven feet in extent. The knowledge of their present inhabitants concerning them is limited indeed. All that can be gathered with certainty is that "they" had no share in the construction; and every further inquiry is absorbed in the persuasion, that "the great God who made the mountains" scooped the caves.* Whether these people are the Aborigines of the countries in which they are found, that on the majority becoming civilized those who preferred their savage state were rendered outcasts from the rest, or whether they are the descendants of criminals rejected from civil society, and have adopted their present mode of life through necessity? Why each family continues independent of each other, and do not assort together in huts, as is common even with savages; how the race is continued, whether by marriage among themselves, or by the crimes and vices of adjoining countries, I leave others to decide. I trust among our countrymen in Nepal, there

* A translation verbatim of the reply of one of these people.

are those who will view this subject with the eye of science. We are in a deplorable state of ignorance as to almost every subject connected with the northern parts of India, and should Baron Hum-

boldt fulfil his intention of travelling in those parts, his writings will not only interest, but inform the whole of Europe.

I am, Sir, &c.

ASIATICUS.

THE LIFE OF FIRDOUSEE,

AUTHOR OF THE SHAH NAMU.

*From the Preface to Mr. Atkinson's Translation of Soohrab.**

YUZDJIRD, the last king of the Sassanian race, took considerable pains in collecting all the chronicles, histories and traditions connected with Persia and the sovereigns of that country, from the time of Kuyomoors to the accession of the Khoosroos, which by his direction were digested and brought into one view, and formed the book known by the name Siyar ool Moolook, or the Bastan-namu. When the followers of Moohunnud overturned the Persian monarchy, this work was found in the plundered library of Yuzdjird. The preface above alluded to minutely traces its progress through different hands in Arabia, Ethiopia, and Hindostan. The chronicle was afterwards continued to the time of Yuzdjird. In the tenth century, one of the kings of the Samanian dynasty directed Dukeekce to versify that extensive work, but the poet only lived to finish a thousand distichs, having been assassinated by his own slave. Nothing further was done till the reign of Sooltan Mahmood Subooktugeen, in the beginning of the eleventh century. That illustrious conqueror, with the intention of augmenting the glories of his reign, projected a history of the kings of Persia, and ordered the literary characters of his court conjointly to prepare one from all accessible records. While they were engaged upon this laborious undertaking, a romantic accident, which it is unnecessary to describe, furnished the Sooltan with a copy of the Bastan-namu, the existence of which was till then unknown to him. From this work Mahmood selected seven stories or romances, which

he delivered to seven poets to be composed in verse, that he might be able to ascertain the merits of each competitor. The poet Unsoree, to whom the story of Roostum and Soohrab was given, gained the palm, and he was accordingly engaged to arrange the whole in verse.

Firdousee was at this time at Toos, his native city, where he cultivated his poetical talents with assiduity and success. He had heard of the attempt of Dukeekce to versify the history of the kings of Persia, and of the determination of the reigning king, Mahmood, to patronize an undertaking which promised to add lustre to the age in which he lived. Having fortunately succeeded in procuring a copy of the Bastan-namu, he pursued his studies with unremitting zeal, and soon produced that part of the poem in which the battles of Zohak and Fureedoon are described. The performance was universally read and admired, and it was not long before his fame reached the ears of the Sooltan, who immediately invited him to his court.

When Firdousee arrived at Ghuzneen, the success of Unsoree, in giving a poetical dress to the romance of Roostum and Soohrab, was the subject of general observation and praise.* Animated by

* A singular anecdote is also related in the same preface. When our author reached the capital, he happened to pass near a garden where Unsoree, Usjudee and Furrookhee were seated. The poets observed him approach, and at once agreed that if the stranger chanced to have any taste for poetry, which they intended to put to the test, he should be admitted to their friendship. Firdousee joined them, and hearing their proposal, promised to exert his powers. Unsoree commenced with an extemporaneous verse:—
The light of the moon to thy splendor is weak,

Usjudee rejoined:
The rose is eclipsed by the bloom of thy cheek

* For a review of Soohrab, a portion of the Shah Namu, see above, page 49.

this proof of literary taste, he commenced upon the story of the battles of Istiudiyar and Roostum, and having completed it, he embraced the earliest opportunity of getting that poem presented to the Sooltan, who had already seen abundant evidence of the transcendent talents of the author. Mahmood regarded the production with admiration and delight. He, without hesitating a moment, appointed him to complete the Shah-namu, and ordered his chief minister * to pay him a thousand miskals for every thousand distichs, and at the same time honoured him with the surname of Firdousee, because that he had diffused over his court the delights of Paradise.† Unsource liberally acknowledged the superiority of Firdousee's genius, and relinquished the undertaking without apparent regret.

The minister, in compliance with the injunctions of Mahmood, offered to pay the sums as the work went on; but Firdousee preferred waiting till he had completed his engagement, and receiving the whole at once, as he had long indulged the hope of being able to do something of importance for the benefit of his native city.

It appears that Firdousee was of an independent spirit, and not of that pliant disposition which was necessary to satisfy the expectations and demands of the proud Wuzcer, who, offended at his unbending manners, did every thing in his power to ruin his interest with the king. Several passages in his poems were extracted and invidiously commented upon, as containing sentiments contrary to the principles of the true faith! It was alleged that they proved him to be an impious philosopher, a schismatic, and a follower of Ulee. But in spite of all that artifice and malignity could frame, the

poet rose in the esteem of the public. Admiration followed him in the progress of the work, and presents were showered upon him from every quarter. The poems were at length completed. The composition of sixty thousand couplets* appears to have cost him the labour of thirty years. The Sooltan was fully sensible of the value and excellence of that splendid monument of genius and talents, and proud of being the patronizer of a work which promised to perpetuate his name, he ordered an elephant-load of gold to be given to the author. But the malignity of the minister was unappeased, and he was still bent upon the degradation and ruin of the poet. Instead of the elephant-load of gold, he sent to him 60,000 silver dirhums!‡ Firdousee was in the public bath at the time, and when he found that the bags contained only silver, he was so enraged at the insult offered him, that on the spot he gave 20,000 to the keeper of the bath, 20,000 to the seller of refreshments, and 20,000 to the slave who brought them. "The Sooltan shall know, he said, that I did not bestow the labour of thirty years on a work to be rewarded with dirhums!" When this circumstance came to the knowledge of the king, he was exceedingly exasperated at the disgraceful conduct of the minister, who had, however, artifice and ingenuity enough to exculpate himself, and to cast all the blame upon the poet. Firdousee was charged with disrespectful and insulting behaviour to his sovereign, and Mahmood, thus stimulated to resentment, and not questioning the veracity of the minister, passed an order that the next morning he should be trampled to death under the feet of an elephant. The unfortunate poet, panic struck, and in the greatest consternation, heard of the will of the Sooltan. He immediately hurried

Then Furukhee.

Thy eye lashes dart through the folds of the joshun,*

And Firdousee :

Like the javelin of Gu in the battle with Rostum.

The poets were astonished at the readiness of the stranger, and ashamed at being totally ignorant of the story of Gu and Possum, which Firdousee related as described in the Bastan-namu. They immediately treated him with the greatest kindness and respect.

* Uhm id Mymundee.

† Firdous signifies Paradise.

* In a dissertation called Yaminee it is said that the ancient poet Rodukee, who flourished half a century before Firdousee, had written one million and three hundred verses !!

‡ This conduct is more than paralleled by the Cardinal Farnese. Annibal Caracci devoted eight years of study and labour in painting the series of pictures in the Farnese Gallery at Rome, which do honor to his name and country, and when he expected to be rewarded with the munificence which they merited, he received little more than £200, and to add to the indignity, the amount is said to have been sent to him in copper money.

* Joshun, armour.

to the presence, and falling at the feet of the king, begged for mercy, at the same time pronouncing an elegant eulogium on the glories of his reign and the innate generosity of his heart. The king touched by his agitation, and respecting the brilliancy of his talents, at length condescended to revoke the order.

But the wound was deep, and not to be endured without a murmur. He went home and wrote a satire against Mahmood, with all the bitterness of reproach which insulted merit could devise, and instantly fled from the court. He passed some time at Mazinduran and afterwards took refuge at Bagdad, where he was in high favor with the Caliph El Kadir Billah, in whose palace he added a thousand couplets to the *Shah-namu* and for which he received a robe of honour, and 60,000 *deenars*. He also wrote a poem called *Joseph* during his stay in that city.

Mahmood at length became acquainted with the falsehood and treachery of the Wuzzer, whose cruel persecution of the unoffending poet had involved the character and reputation of his court in disgrace. His indignation was extreme, and the minister was banished for ever from his presence; anxious to make all the reparation in his power for the injustice he had been guilty of, he immediately dispatched to Bagdad a present of 60,000 *deenars* and a robe of state, with many apologies for what had happened. But Firdousee did not live to be gratified by this consoling acknowledgment. He had returned to his friends at Toos, where he died before the present from the king arrived. His family, however, scrupulously devoted it to the benevolent purposes which the poet had originally intended, viz. the erection of public buildings, and the general improvement of his native city.

This brief biographical notice is the sum of all that is known of the great Firdousee. The poet seems to have lived to a considerable age. When he wrote the satire against Mahmood, according to his own account, he was more than seventy.

When charity demands a bounteous
dole,

Close is thy hand, contracted as thy
soul;

Now seventy years have marked my
long career,

Nay more, but age has no protection
here!

Probably ten years elapsed during his sojourn at Mazinduran and Bagdad, after he quitted the court of Ghuzneen, so that he must have been at least eighty when he died. It appears from several parts of the satire that a period of thirty years were employed in the composition of the *Shahnamu* from which it must be inferred that he had been engaged upon that work long before the accession of Mahmood to the throne, for that monarch survived Firdousee ten years, and the period of his reign was only thirty-one. Although there be nothing in the preceding memoir to indicate that the poet had commenced versifying the *Shah-namu* nine years before the reign of Mahmood, the circumstances can hardly be questioned. All oriental biography is so vague, metaphorical and unetermined, that there is always great difficulty in arriving at the simplest fact, yet it is not at all probable that the round number of thirty years was falsely assumed by the poet. Notwithstanding the turn which is given by the preface just mentioned to the cause of Firdousee's disappointment, in referring it to the rancour of the minister, the conduct of Mahmood was in the highest degree ungrateful and insulting. He well knew that the minister sent dirhams instead of the elephant load of gold and still he suffered himself to be flattered and cajoled into petty resentment against the man who had, in the opening verses of the poem, immortalized his name. The present of 60,000 *deenars* which he afterwards sent to Bagdad seems at any rate to shew that he felt some stings of conscience and that he wished to recover from the disgrace which attached to him, as a patron of literature, from so dishonorable a transaction.

The *Shahnamu* is the finest production of the kind which oriental nations can boast. The general character of Persian verse is well known to be excess of ornament and inflation of style, but the language of Firdousee combines a great portion of the energy and grace of western poetry. His descriptions are generally powerful, though sometimes diffuse and tedious. His verse is exquisitely smooth and flowing, and

never interrupted by harsh forms of construction. He is the sweetest and most sublime poet of Persia. In epic grandeur he is above all, and in the softer passions he is far superior to Jamneer or Hafiz. He is besides the easiest to be understood.

The author of the *Shahnamu* has usually been called the Homer of the East, but certainly not from any consideration of placing the Greek and Persian together in the same scale of excellence. Sir William Jones, in his Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations, does "not pretend to assert that the poet of Persia is equal to that of Greece; but there is certainly," he observes, "a very great resemblance between the works of those extraordinary men; both drew their images from nature herself, without catching them only from reflexion, and painting in the manner of the modern poets, the likenesses of a likeness; and both possessed in an eminent degree, the rich and creative invention which is the very soul of poetry." There is another resemblance, which is, however, unconnected with their comparative merits; the heroic poems of Firdousee are held exactly in the same estimation in the east, with reference to the works of other poets, as those of Homer are in the west. Like Homer, too, he describes a rude age, when personal strength and ferocious courage were chiefly valued, and when the tumultuous passions of the mind had not been softened and harmonized by civilization, or brought under the controul of reason and reflexion. Firdousee is also as much the father of Persian poetry as Homer is of the Greek; but it would be sacrilege to draw a critical comparison between the *Shahnamu* and the *Iliad*.

It has been observed by Dr. Hurd, in his Letters on Chivalry and Romance, that "there is a remarkable correspondence between the manners of the old heroic times, as painted by their great romance Homer, and those which are represented to us in modern books of knight-errantry." The correspondence is, however, infinitely more striking between the manners described by Firdousee, and those of the age of European chivalry. It is well known that the Moors carried into Spain the fictions and

romances of Arabia and Persia. Most of our best tales are derived from the same source, but it was not until the twelfth century that romances of chivalry began to amuse and delight the Western world. Although the *Roman de la Rose* was the first considerable work of the kind in verse, the poem which gave life and character to all succeeding tales of chivalry was the *Orlando Innamorato* of Boyardo, afterwards improved and paraphrased by Berni. To this production we are indebted for the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. The *Shahnamu* was finished early in the eleventh century, gathered from the tales and legends, for ages traditionally known throughout the East, and there are Camillas and Bradamantes in it as valiant and beautiful as in Virgil or Ariosto. In the following poem, the reader will be struck with many resemblances to the classical compositions of the West.

The story of Soohrab is a fair specimen of Firdousee's powers as a poet. It is perhaps one of the most beautiful and interesting in the *Shahnamu*. Had the poet been able to depict the nicer varieties of emotion and passion, the more refined workings of the mind under the influence of disappointment, love, and despair, the poem would have been still more deserving of praise. But, as Jonson, observes of Milton, "he knew human nature only in the gross, and had never studied the shades of character, nor the combinations of concurring, or the perplexity of contending passions," yet is there much to admire. Sir William Jones had planned a tragedy of Soohrab, and intended to have arranged it with a Chorus of the Magi, or Fire-worshippers, but it was found unfinished at the time of his death.*

Respecting the work now offered to the public, it may be necessary to say a few words. The rules of poetical translation

* It is very extraordinary how this great Orientalist could have mistaken the story so far as the following view of it, at the end of his history of Nadir Shah, demonstrates. "Rustem, voyageant sous un nom emprunté, avoit trouvé le moyen de séduire une jeune princesse, à qui la honte fit ensuite exposer le fruit de cet amour infortuné. Schareb, c'est le nom de cet enfant, abandonné, ne connoissant point ses parens, entre au service d'Afrasiab, est avancé par le roi aux premières charges de l'armée, et enfin envoyé pour combattre Rustem, qui ne le reconnoit pour son fils qu'après l'avoir mortellement blessé."

Traduit sur la Poésie Orientale.

are now pretty generally understood, and even in European languages, which are not essentially dissimilar in idiom and imagery, considerable latitude of expression is always allowed. Those who best know the peculiarities of the Persian will acknowledge how requisite it is to adopt a still greater freedom of interpretation in conveying eastern notions into English verse. I have consequently paid more attention to sentiments than words. The translation is much shorter than the original, having avoided all the repetitions and redundancies which I could not preserve with any degree of success. The Persian reader may be of opinion, that a closer adherence to the descriptions and amplifications of the original would have given a better view of the merits of the author, but I was not desirous of hazarding the experiment. The progress of the tale would have been interrupted, and unnecessarily protracted to double the extent. One unsuccessful attempt is a sufficient beacon. Some years ago, Mr. Champion published a volume containing a translation in English verse of the first parts of the *Shahnamu*. I have never been able to procure a copy of that work, and can only judge of its merits from the copious extracts which are inserted in Waring's *Tour to Sheeraz* (London edition). They are much too diffuse, and possess little of the spirit of Firdousee. Specimens of the Persian poet have also been translated into French by Wallenburg. Hammer, the conductor of the periodical work published in Germany called *Mines of the East*, has recently given to the world, a translation of one of the tales, *Khoosroo and Shereen*, with the original annexed, adjusted from the only two manuscript copies which he could obtain. In proposing to publish an entire translation, with the text, which he calculates will occupy ten years! Hammer laments the scarcity of valuable MSS., and indeed it seems quite impossible that, in Europe, he can ever have the opportunity and advantages required in an Editor of such an extensive work. The text which he publishes may consequently be taken from one that has no greater claim to correctness than those commonly circulated in the east. The translation he has given appears to be quite literal, and is written in the same measure as the

Persian, * to which language the German is said to have a great affinity, and may in consequence bear repetition and diffusion. The English language, on the contrary, is too concise, vigorous, and comprehensive to admit of the prolixity of detail and flowery amplification of the Persian, and I am of opinion, that a literal translation of Firdousee would never be read with pleasure or satisfaction.

Some apology may be demanded for the length of the notes. I was anxious to illustrate the poem by analagous passages from our own poets, as well as to shew that the chaster productions of the east are more meritorious, and more closely resemble those of the west, than has been commonly imagined.

The original text now first printed, is taken from a manuscript corrected under the superintendence of the learned Mr. Lumsden, Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages in the College of Fort William, and kindly lent to me by that gentleman with the laudable view of promoting the diffusion of oriental literature. It was carefully collated from twenty-seven manuscript copies, by a body of natives of acknowledged acquirements, whom he had selected for the purpose of preparing a complete edition of the *Shahnamu*, which it was calculated would be comprised in eight folio volumes. The first volume appeared in 1811, but the publication of the second, which will contain the story of Soohrah, has been suspended. When we consider, that at present all the manuscripts of the *Shahnamu* extant are so exceedingly incorrect, and many of them with interpolation and omissions to the extent of from ten to twenty thousand verses, the importance of the work, liberally undertaken to rescue the great poet of Persia for ever from the ignorance and vanity of transcribers, may be supposed to ensure its completion. I trust that nothing may occur to operate against the final accomplishment of this desirable object. It will be as highly creditable to the industry and erudition of the editor, as it is peculiarly worthy of the patronage and munificence of the Hon. Court of Directors, under whose fostering care and protection the languages and literature of Asia have been studied with such distinguished success.

* The same as Anstey's Bath Guide.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN THE EAST-INDIES.

THE early Persian navigators considered all the countries of Hind and Sind, taken together, as divided into three parts. The first, Guzerat, bounded to the west by Gazna, Multan and Mackhan; the second, that which we call *Malabar*, is situated to the east, or rather to the southward of Guzerat, and is named by the Arabs *Bel-d-ul-ful-ful*, or the country of pepper; the third, and most eastern, is called *Maabar*, which in Arabic means the passage; by some persons it is supposed to mean the Gulf of Bengal, from Cape Comorin to Achien Head, on the coast of Sumatra. The first of these, Guzerat, is probably derived from the Persian or Arabic word *guzer*, an island, or rather a peninsular, being situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; the early Persian navigators were most likely to give it this name. The word *Malabar* is not known but by adaption to the names of the western peninsula of India; this, however, seems also to be derived from the same persons, who, after having made the Malabar coast, proceeded further eastward, where they fell in with the Malays at Sumatra, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Bengal, and have therefore given one name to all those countries, denominating them *Maliu-bar*, or the countries of the Malays. In the Persian language *bar* signifies country, as *Zengebar*, the country of the Zengies; so *Mali-bar* is probably the country of the Malays. Edrissi remarks, that the inhabitants of Comer, by which perhaps is meant Cape Comorin, are Malays, and that they practice piracy in brigantines of sixty cubits long, which carry one hundred and fifty men each; but this description of their life bears a much stronger resemblance to the Malays, than to the natives either of the Malabar or the Coromandel Coast, or those of the adjacent islands. The Malays still continue to practise piracy in their well known prows, which the natives of the latter countries have never done. This is a strong presumptive proof that the early Persian navigation confounded the natives of the eastern, and perhaps the western side of the peninsula of India, with the inhabitants of

Malacca or Sumatra, and called them altogether Malai, with the adjunct of *bar*, to describe all the countries from the present Malabar coast to China. It may perhaps be objected, that the distance of Sumatra from the peninsula is too great to admit of such a mistake; but the geography of these countries appears, from another very striking circumstance, to have been rather hastily settled by the Persians, whose information of the eastern seas must have been very erroneous. They place a very considerable island to the eastward of Cape Comorin, in the way to China, called *Sila*; to which must be added the Hindoo word *dive*, an island, which makes *Siladive*, or the island of Sila. This it will be allowed might easily have been corrupted to *Silandive*, the true name of the island of Ceylon. Very little doubt, I think, can be entertained of this etymology.

But Abd-ul-Mawall, according to Harelbot, places *Sila* near China: fortunately, however, there is no island of a similar name in the China Seas, and therefore, in this case, we will venture to suppose that Abd-ul-Mawal, hearing that *Sila*, or *Silan* (now Ceylon), was to the eastward of Cape Comorin, has, on hearsay testimony only, ventured to carry it still farther east towards China; for cinnamon, which is the produce of this island only, and not cultivated in China or elsewhere, is called by the Persians *Dai Cheen*, and by the Arabs *Dai Sena*, China-pepper, which is a strong proof that both these nations formerly considered Ceylon, where only it is produced, as situated in, or at least very near, China; and if they could fall into such an egregious error in the one instance, it is almost certain they were equally mistaken in the other. The word *Maabar*, a passage, which describes the Persian, or rather Arabian division of India, is probably still preserved in the word *Manar*: the letters *b* and *n* are easily mistaken in writing the Persian or Arabic languages, particularly if the diacritical mark be omitted. The Gulf or Bay of Manar is situated between the east side of the peninsula of India and Ceylon.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIRATES OF THE GULF OF PERSIA,

IN THE YEAR 1809.

Under the Command of Capt. Wainwright, and Lieut.-Col. Smith.

[NOTICE has heretofore been taken, in the *Asiatic Journal*, of the piracies of the Wahabee Arabs, called Joasmees, in the Gulf of Persia, and of the meritorious efforts of the Bombay government for their suppression. The following article affords a detailed account of the naval and military operations performed against them in the year 1809, by the expedition under the command of Captain Wainwright, R. N., and Lieut.-Colonel Smith, of the 63th regiment, and sets in a proper light the services of those valuable officers.—*Edit.*]

At the present moment, when the chastisement of the piratical states which have long annoyed the commerce of Europe is on foot, history is naturally searched for similar enterprizes; but the latest one of that nature, though probably the most complete in its execution and effects, has yet passed without much notice, owing, most likely, to two causes—the first, that it occurred in a distant climate, and when the momentous situation of this country, and of Europe in general, occupied the public mind much nearer home; and the second, that the modesty which is so often the companion of bravery and skill, led the officers employed to give so concise a detail, that no idea could be formed from their public dispatches, either of the forces and character of the enemy, or of the means employed to overcome them.

On the coast of Arabia, a little within the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, are situated a number of towns and villages, inhabited by a particular tribe of Wahabee Arabs, named Joasmees. These, for centuries, have been nests of pirates, which have infested the entrance of that Gulf, and led on from one act of piracy to another: it will be seen by Malcolm's History of Persia, that they have not confined their exploits to the ocean, but at length invaded the Persian coast and adjacent islands, on which they established many strong holds.* Like the Algerines,

* The author is here under a degree of mistake. The Gulf of Persia has been for centuries disturbed by Arabian pirates; but we have the very authority cited in the text (that of Sir John Malcolm) for dating the origin of the Wahabees no further back than "near a century ago." See

enaboldened by the impunity with which their crimes were allowed to pass, they at last reached that pitch which infallibly called for vengeance.

In the years 1807 and 1808, the Joasmees attacked and captured two of the East India Company's armed cruisers, and murdered nearly the whole of their crews; the government of India soon after determined to fit out an expedition against them, consisting of two of his Majesty's frigates, six armed cruisers, (one of which a bomb vessel), and about eight hundred troops; the whole under the command of Captain Wainwright, R. N. and Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the 63th regiment.

While this expedition was preparing at Bombay, overtures were made to the Joasmees, demanding some pledge of their pacific conduct in future. These, it appears, were not only rejected with disdain, but a British country ship, of sixteen guns and nearly one hundred men, was attacked and captured in the mouth of the Gulf, and only four or five of her crew survived the event. This circumstance, combined with some intelligence of the increasing strength of the Joasmees, induced the government of Bombay to make an addition of five hundred more troops to the expedition, and this fortunately enabled our gallant commanders to accomplish what, with a smaller force,

History of Persia, and Asiatic Journal, vol. i. p. 328, where Sir John's account of the Wahabees is cited.—In the work lately published in Paris and London, under the fictitious title of "Travels of Ali Bey," the birth of their founder, Abd'ul Wahab, or Wehhab, is even fixed so low as 1720. (See the succeeding article, "Remarks on the Wehhabis, &c.") These corrections are important both to history and philosophy. The Wahabees have alike their virtues and their faults; and it is right, both that we should not lay any thing unjustly to their charge, and that we should exonerate them from every unfounded accusation. Now, the existence of Arabian pirates, called Joasmees, in the Gulf of Persia, for centuries past, is testimony that the practice is not to be ascribed to the doctrines of Abd'ul Wahab, but that these latter have rendered the Arabs of those regions no worse than they found them.—*Edit.*

would have been unattainable. It may be proper to observe, that the capital of these piratical ports bears a very great resemblance, in relative situation to the Persian Gulf, to that which Algiers does to the Mediterranean, but the extreme ignorance in India of the nature of the place itself, its strength, &c. was such, that the whole hope of the expedition appeared to lay in bombardment and cannonading, which, it was supposed, would drive the inhabitants out of the town, when the British might land and destroy their vessels, which they expected to find hauled up in the harbour.

In the end of September, 1809, the expedition sailed from Bombay, and although the weather was moderate, the very first night following the only bomb vessel attached to the expedition sunk, with most of her crew, and the only officer of artillery with the forces was drowned among the number.

On the 13th November, after a most tedious passage, the expedition arrived before Ras el Khima, the piratical capital.* As it approached the town, a small squa-

* It will be seen, by reference to the succeeding article, (Remarks, &c.) that Ras el Khima, the capital of the pirates, is not the capital of the Wahabees. Of Ras el Khima, the pirate coast, and the expedition under narration, the following account is given by Mr. Milbourn, in his excellent work, entitled "Oriental Commerce," &c. :-

"The entrance into the Gulf of Persia is between Cape Muscendom in Arabia, on the southern side, in latitude $26^{\circ} 12'$ north, and longitude $56^{\circ} 40'$ east, and Cape Jacques, in Persia, in latitude $25^{\circ} 40'$ north, and longitude $57^{\circ} 55'$ east, on the northern side.

"On the Arabian side of the Gulf, the coast, upwards of four hundred miles from Cape Muscendom to the Bahreen Islands, is denominated the pirate coast, and was but little known to Europeans till the year 1809, when the mischief done by the pirates was so considerable, and the cruelties they committed so great, that an expedition was fitted out at Bombay to act against them. The fleet stopped at Muscat, in expectation of the Imam rendering some assistance; but he was much averse to the armament, on the presumption that the force would not be sufficient for the purpose. He stated that none but small vessels could reach the town of Ras el Khima, and that not less than ten thousand men could assail it by land, because the pirates would be assisted by the Bedouin Arabs, to the number of twenty thousand.

"The capital of the pirate coast is in latitude about $25^{\circ} 42'$ north, and longitude $55^{\circ} 30'$ east. The town stands on a sandy peninsula, defended by the isthmus by a well-flanked battery, with square towers, the sea-line defended by batteries of one gun each, at regular intervals, between the

dron, of our ship and four dhows,† were on the point of proceeding on a cruise. On the sight of the British squadron they immediately made for their harbour, but it being low water the ship was unable to get in, but ran aground under a small fort about a mile south of the town, where, being attacked by the smaller vessels and gun-boats, her crew were driven out of her, and she was taken possession of, but the heavy fire of musketry which was opened from the shore, obliged the captors to abandon her, after setting her on fire.

The warm defence made from the shore, and the well-directed fire kept up to prevent the ship from being got off, began to shew us that we had to deal with an enemy on whom we had not set sufficient value; added to which, it being now discovered that the frigates could not get within three miles of the town, and the Company's cruisers hardly within point blank shot, owing to the shallowness of the water, and having lost our only bomb vessel, the prospect was far from cheering.

The only means left for cannonading or bombarding with any effect, were thus confined to gun-boats and howitzer boats, and such an attack was accordingly made on the 14th, supported by the smaller Company's cruisers; but what must have been the sensations of the naval and military commanders, when, after firing for hours hundreds of shot and shells, not the smallest impression appeared to be made on the inhabitants, who, from the

point and the wall, comprising a space of about one mile and a quarter. Many date-trees are within the walls, and huts, built of their leaves and bamboo supports, form a suburb to the town, of flat-roofed houses. There are several castles, one of which is the residence of their chiefs, and another a protection for naval stores, &c.

"The town was taken by assault on the 15th November 1809, the enemy driven into the interior, all their guns spiked, about seventy vessels, principally dhows, burnt, their magazines blown up, and every injury done to the works. This was effected with the loss of only one officer killed, and four men wounded. Considerable plunder was taken in the town: one soldier is said to have had fourteen hundred gold mohurs."

† Vessels with only one mast, but frequently upwards of three hundred and fifty tons each, and in height at the stern equal to that of a frigate; their number of guns is generally small, as they almost wholly depend on boarding, for which purpose they have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men.

numerous batteries and entrenchments thrown up in the front of the town, kept up a cool and well directed fire, which did considerable mischief.

The town of Ras el Khima stands upon a narrow low peninsula, about three-fourths of a mile in length, and the breadth of the isthmus does not exceed one-fourth of a mile. Across the latter was a high wall flanked by four towers, and along the sea front were the batteries and entrenchments before alluded to, evidently thrown up under the direction of some European.

The harbour is formed by this peninsula and the mainland opposite, and is about half a mile broad; nearly the whole of the piratical vessels were hauled up along the inside of the town. The number of armed men in the place was about five thousand, but it was supposed that a much greater number might be drawn to their assistance in the course of two or three days, from the adjacent ports.

Toward the point of the harbour, the houses are so extremely close, that landing there appeared impracticable; on the other hand, the wall towards the land-side appeared to oppose great obstacles to landing at the south end of the town, and, surrounded by an extensive population, it was impossible for 1,300 men to have had time to use battering cannon, even could a landing have been easily effected, outside of the town.

The commanders were not to be dismayed, however, by appearances, but ordered the boats to be ready to receive the troops for landing at two in the morning of the 15th. The main body of these, consisting of his Majesty's 65th regiment, and flank companies of the 47th, with detachments of mariues and native troops, rendezvoused alongside of one of the cruisers stationed off the south end of the town, while some gun-boats, and boats with a few troops, pulled in towards the point of the harbour.

The latter, as the first dawn of day appeared, commenced a most furious fire on the north end of the town, and which impressed the enemy with the idea that they were trying to force their way into the harbour. Their whole attention was consequently drawn to that point, and a heavy fire of musketry was opened by

them, which was the signal for the main body to advance towards the other end of the town, pushing directly for the land wall.

The enemy too late perceived the rapid advance of this body, and the fire opened on it from their towers and buildings not appearing to check its progress, they boldly came down to the beach to dispute the landing, sword in hand. The Danish troops had been ordered, on landing, to form under the rise of the beach, which would secure them in some degree from the enemy's fire; but before this could be done, and when little more than one company had landed, a desperate attack was threatened on their left. The good conduct and steadiness of the gun-boats which had been appointed to flank the landing, was here most conspicuous, for, steadily reserving their fire to the last moment, the enemy, when nearly in contact with our troops, received a most severe check, which gained time for the formation of the advanced guard of the British, who in their turn made a desperate and successful charge, and the first rays of the sun which darted over the lofty mountains of Arabia glanced on the proud British union floating on the towers of Ras el Khima, proclaiming that the hour of retribution, though long delayed, was now at hand.

The British forces burned with ardour to advance into the heart of the town; but their commanders, who had already shewn they were not to be dismayed by sinister appearances, were now to show that they were not to be too much elated with the most sanguine prospects of success.

Instead of immediately following up the blow, and hastily entering into a town defended by a well-armed population, they prudently took possession of the land-wall and its towers, and of a few of the buildings in their vicinity; in the mean time landing and bringing up their field-pieces, ammunition, scaling ladders, &c. The circumstance of most of the houses being flat roofed, and furnished with numerous loop holes for musketry, made this measure more advisable.

When prepared to advance into the town, an attack was commenced on some of the most commanding buildings, by

effecting lodgements in the adjacent ones, supported by the fire of field-pieces, and the cross fire of gun-boats, but, formidable as this nature of attack appeared, the obstinate defence held out, showed that our progress by this mode would be most tedious. In Ras el Khima, as in most eastern towns the huts of the poor are intermingled with the houses of the rich, presenting a most motley appearance, the former being constructed with *kajan*, (the small branches of the date-tree closely interwoven) and the latter of large whitish bricks, which at a little distance have the appearance of good stone. Most of the larger houses thus became separate fortifications, but this very circumstance was most ingeniously turned to their own destruction; for by setting fire to the huts, and the wind blowing along the town from the point at which the landing was effected, the houses became enveloped with flames, and the Joasmees were gradually literally smoked out of their positions.

The most obstinate and gallant defences were made, however, by some of these buildings. In one instance, a large building was defended, even after the British had scaled the roof, and had dropped several hand grenades into it, through holes worked with their bayonets, and at last its defenders rushed out, and made a gallant though vain attempt to cut their way through the troops that surrounded it.

It was two in the afternoon before the British troops had worked their way even to the centre of the town, where was situated the palace of the Shaik or Governor. It was expected that a desperate effort would have been made here by the enemy to rally, but finding the compact order of the British not to be shaken, and the fire of their artillery most destructive, they were soon dislodged from it. The height of this building, and of its tower, gave such a command over its neighbourhood, that the enemy found any further steady resistance vain; but still defended the north end of the town, while the inhabitants effected their escape across the harbour in boats, which it was not the wish of the commanders to prevent.

By four o'clock the seamen of the squadron had set fire to forty-eight large dhows, from two hundred to three hundred and fifty tons each, and many smaller vessels; the guns of many of these

were loaded, and many of them and of the houses had depots of gunpowder, the explosions of which, the general conflagration in the town and harbour, added to the scene of desolation and misery attendant on a town taken by assault, presented a most awful picture. The town was found to contain riches beyond any idea that could have been formed of it, and to judge from appearances, so complete had been the confidence of the enemy in themselves, that nothing seemed to have been removed into the interior, many warehouses being found filled with valuable goods, which were set fire to and consumed. In doing this, a degree of attention appears to have been paid to the moral character of the British nation, such as is rarely to be met with. With the greatest ease property to an immense amount might have been, in twenty-four hours, embarked in the enemy's vessels, instead of burning both; and such was suggested at the time; but it was understood that the commanders acted on the principle that the British forces had come to inflict vengeance, and not to be robbers in their turn. Nothing was allowed to be taken off to the ships excepting a little treasure and a few jewels which had been found in the different buildings stormed by our troops, and which the different assailants were justly considered entitled to.

The whole loss of the British, in killed and wounded not exceeding fifteen, while that of the Joasmees was at least three hundred.

The piratical ports of Linga Luft and Shinoas were afterward attacked, and nine large dhows destroyed. In the castle of Luft, property to the amount of sixty thousand pounds which had been captured from the Imam of Muscat, an ally of the East India Company, was retaken, and was given up to him by the British Commanders. An attempt was made to carry this castle by storm, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and the British troops were obliged to retreat to the beach, from which it was only about one hundred yards distant; the heavy and destructive fire of musketry which was opened from the Castle, prevented them from regaining their boats, and they were compelled to seek shelter under the slope of the beach. To recover this blow appeared to

be of the utmost importance, that by the chain of success attending this expedition being unbroken, the British name might inspire a greater degree of awe and respect; but a most serious obstacle presented itself, which was, that along the whole front of the Castle the beach was occupied by the British, and gun-boats could not act with effect unless they fired directly over them, and then not more than two or three yards clear of them. This was, however, resorted to, and after five hours battering by gun-boats, the Castle surrendered, only one accident

having occurred to the British, and that from their own fire.

The ports of Mogoo, Rums, and Humeah Jezira, were also summoned to burn or deliver up their vessels of war, on pain of the town's being destroyed; the terms being complied with, seven more large dhaws were burnt or sunk, the least of them one hundred and fifty tons burthen.

Thus, by prompt and decisive measures, was the whole piratical force in the Persian Gulf destroyed, and the interests of the British trade in that quarter apparently secured for many years to come.

REMARKS ON THE WEHHABIS.*

(From the "*Travels of Ali Bey.*")

THE history of the Wehhabites may one day be of the greatest interest, on account of the influence it is possible for them to have in the balance of the states that surround them, if they relax from the austerity of their principles, and adopt a more liberal system; but if they persist in maintaining the rigour prescribed by their reformer, it will be almost impossible for them to make the nations who have some principles of civilization adopt their doctrine, and to extend their dominion beyond the limits of the desert that surrounds them. Their history would in that case be insignificant to the rest of the world. I shall present here the information I obtained concerning these reformers exactly as I learned it from themselves, and from the other inhabitants of the country; and shall only add to it the observations I made upon the spot, after the events of which I was an eye-witness.

The Scheik Mohamed Ibn Abdoulwehhab was born in the environs of Medina. I never could learn the name of the place, or the exact period of his birth, which I have placed about the year 1720. He pursued his studies at Medina, where he staid several years. Endued with an uncommon mind, he soon learned the minute practices of devotion introduced by the doctors, as also certain superstitious

principles, which led him more or less astray from the simplicity of the worship and the morality of the prophet. These additions, being nothing more than an unnecessary and arbitrary burden to religion, had need of no reform, as they impaired the purity of the revealed text. In consequence of this, he took the resolution to reduce the worship to its pristine simplicity, by purging it from these particular doctrines, and to confine it to the literal text of the Koran. Medina and Mecca being interested in maintaining the ancient rites and customs, as also the popular prejudices which enriched them, were not the proper places to introduce the innovations proposed by the reformer; he therefore embraced the idea of directing his steps towards the east, with a view to insinuate himself among the tribes of the Bedouin Arabs, who, being indifferent about the worship, and too little enlightened to support or defend its particular rites, were not on the other hand interested in the support of any one in particular, and consequently left him more facilities to promulgate his system among them, and to induce them to embrace it, without incurring any danger.

In reality, Abdoulwehhab made a proselyte of Ibn Saaoud, Prince or Grand Scheik of the Arabs, established at Draaïya, a town seventeen days' journey east of Medina, in the desert. The period of the reform of Abdoulwehhab may be reckoned from that date (1747).

I have already before remarked, that

* The French orthography of the proper names, which prevails throughout the wretched English translation of the "*Travels of Ali Bey*," (see above, page 266) is not disturbed in any part of this extract.—*Edit.*

the reform was confined absolutely to the text of the Koran, and that it rejected all the additions of the imams and law doctors; in consequence of which, the reformer annulled the difference of the four orthodox rites called Schaffi, Maleki, Hanbeli, and Haueffi. Notwithstanding which, I have known several Wehhabites, who still followed one or other of these rites, and did not think them annulled.

Every good Mussulman believes, that after the death and burial of the prophet, his soul reunited itself to his body, and ascended to paradise, mounted upon the mare of the angel Gabriel, named El Borak, the head and neck of which were of a fine form.

This event, indeed, is not an article of the faith; but the Mussulman would be looked upon as in pious, and treated as such. Abdoulwehhab proclaimed that this event was absolutely false, and that the mortal remains of the prophet remained in the sepulchre the same as those of other men.

Among the Mussulmen it is customary to inter those who have obtained the reputation of being virtuous, or saints, in a private sepulchre, more or less ornamented, after their death, and to build a chapel over it, where their protection is invoked for the supplicant; and God is supposed to befriended their intercession.

If the reputation of any particular saint become fashionable, the devotion increases, the chapel is enlarged, and soon becomes a temple, with administrators, servants, &c. chosen generally from among the individuals of his family, by which means the relations of the saint acquire a situation more or less opulent; but, by an unaccountable whimsicality, it often happens that the people accord the honours of a saint to a fool or an idiot, who is looked upon as the favourite of God, because he has refused him good sense. It is not uncommon also, to see them honour the tomb of a sultan, or of a cheat, whom the people have proclaimed a saint without knowing why.*

* This is a striking example of the power of popular opinion; a useless lesson, as well as many others, to those who have not conquered the prejudices of men; but it may console the virtuous man, who sees his reputation attacked, and who, by a combination of irresistible circumstances, has not even the weak source of complaining.—*Note of the French Editor.*

Already had the well-informed Mussulmen began to despise these superstitions secretly, though they seemed to respect them in the eyes of the people. But Abdoulwehhab declared boldly, that this species of worship rendered to the saints, was a very grievous sin in the eyes of the divinity, because it was giving him companions. In consequence of this, his sectaries have destroyed the sepulchres, chapels, and the temples, elevated to their honour.

In virtue of this principle, Abdoulwehhab forbids devotion to the person of the prophet as a great sin. This does not prevent him from acknowledging his mission, but he pretends that he was no more than another man before God made use of him to communicate his divine word to men, and that when his mission was at an end, he became an ordinary mortal. It is on this account that the reformer has forbidden his sectaries to visit the tomb of the prophet at Medina. When they even speak of him, instead of making use of the form employed by other Mussulmen, namely, "our Lord Mouhamed," or "our Lord the Prophet of God," they only say Mouhhamed.

The Christians have in general a confused or false idea of the Wehhabites, and imagine that these sectaries are not Mussulmen, a denomination which they apply exclusively to the Turks, † and confound frequently the names of Mussulman and Osmanli, which signifies the successor of Osman, is the epithet adopted by the Turks in memory of the Sultan of that name, who was the principal cause of their grandeur, and this name has nothing in common with that of Mussulman, which means the man of Islam, that is the Devout man of God; so that the Turks might become Christians without ceasing to be Osmanlis. The Wehhabites call themselves Mussulmen by excellence; and when they speak of Islam, they understand only by that word the persons of their sect, which they look

† It is remarkable that the author of the History of the Wehhabites, that was printed at Paris in 1810, falls into this error, and even many others which may easily be discovered upon comparing it with this work, in which the difference that ought to exist between the observations taken upon the spot, and those taken at four thousand leagues distance, that is to say, at Aleppo, the residence of the author of the History, plainly appears.—*Note of the French Editor.*

upon as the only orthodox. They esteem the Turks, and the other Mussulmen, as Schismatics (Mouschrikinn), that is to say, men who give companions to God ; but they do not treat them as idolaters or infidels (coffar). In a word, the Islam is the religion of the Koran ; that is, the duty to one God. Such is the religion of the Wehhabites, who are in consequence true Mussulmeu, such as were (according to the Koran) Jesus Christ, Abraham, Noah, Adam, and all the prophets, until the time of Moulhammed, whom they look upon as the last true prophet or missionary of God, and not as a simple leaved man, as the Christians say of him, speaking of the Wehhabites ; * since, in reality, if Moulhammed had not been sent of God, the Koran would not be the divine word, and consequently the Wehhabites would act against principle. The Wehhabites have not diminished the profession of faith, "*La ilaha ila Alla ; Mouhamed arasoul Alla,*" "There is no other God than God, Moulhammed is the prophet of God." The public criers of the Wehhabites make this profession of faith to be heard in all its extent from the tops of the minarets of Mecca, which they have not destroyed, as well as in the temple, which is already under their dominion ; and why should they not do it, since the Koran repeats this profession an hundred times, as indispensable to the welfare of Mussulmen ? The Wehhabites have, it is true, adopted also the following profession of faith.

La iloha ila Allah, ou ashadahou ;

There is no other God than God alone.

La sharikha lu hou.

There are no companions near him.

Lohal moulkou, loha alhumdo,

To him belongs dominion, to him belong praises,

ouha yahia, oua vamita ;

and life, and death ;

oua hou alla kollhi schai inn kadiroun ;

And he is Lord over all.

But, this particular profession of faith, which was also recommended by the prophet, does not prevent the first being proclaimed daily at all the caonical prayers.

Abdoulwehhab never offered himself as a prophet, as has been supposed. He

has only acted as a learned Scheik reformer, who was desirous of purifying the worship of all the additions which the imams, the interpreters, and the doctors, had made to it, and of reducing it to the primitive simplicity of the Koran ; but man is always man, that is to say, imperfect and inconstant. Abdoulwehhab proved this, by falling, in his turn, into minutiae which were not analogous either with the dogma or moral. I shall give a slight proof of this.

The Mussulmen shave their heads, according to an established custom, allowing one tuft to grow. Several however, do not do this ; but the greater part preserve it, without attaching in reality much importance to it ; perhaps through habit. Among them there are some who think, that at the day of judgment, the prophet will take them by this tuft, to carry them to paradise. This custom was not worth the notice of a law ; however Abdoulwehhab thought differently, and the tuft was forbidden.

The Mussulmen have, in general, whether from use or for amusement, a chaplet in their hands, the grains of which they count frequently, without saying any thing, and even whilst they are conversing with their friends, although they sometimes invoke the name of God, or repeat, in a low tone of voice, a short prayer after every grain. Abdoulwehhab proscribed the chaplets as a sign of superstition.

The reformer excluded the use of tobacco, and the employing the use of silk and precious metals in clothes and utensils, as among the number of the greatest sins ; but he did not hold the despoiling a man of another religion or rite to be a sin.

The Wehhabites have forbidden to the pilgrims, the stations of Djebel Nor, or the Mountain of Light, and those of Mecca, as superstitious ; yet they make that of Aamara, and go to Mina to throw the small stones against the devil's house. Such is man !

The reform of Abdoulwehhab, being admitted by Ibn Saaoud, was embraced by all the tribes subject to his command. This was a pretext for attacking the neighbouring tribes, who were successively reduced to the alternative of embracing the reform, or of perishing under the sword of the reformer. At the death

* This is also an error into which the author of the History of the Wehhabites has fallen.—French Editor.

† As the author of the History supposes.—*LL*.

of Iba Saaoud, his successor Abdelaaziz, continued to use those energetic means which could not fail in their effect. Upon the smallest resistance, he attacked with a decided superiority; and consequently, all the wealth and property of the vanquished passed immediately into the hands of the Wehhabites. If the enemy did not resist, but embraced the reform, and entered under the dominion of Abdelaaziz, the prince of the faithful, this still more increased the strength of his party.

Abdelaaziz, being already master of the interior part of Arabia, soon found himself in a state to extend his views over the adjacent country, and began by making an expedition to the neighbourhood of Bagdad in 1801, at the head of a body of troops mounted upon dromedaries. He advanced upon Imam Hossein, a town at a short distance from Bagdad, where was the tomb of this Imam, grandson of the prophet, in a magnificent temple, filled with the riches of Turkey and Persia. The inhabitants made but a feeble resistance; and the conqueror put to the sword all the men and male children of every age. Whilst they executed this horrible butchery, a Wehhabite doctor cried, from the top of a tower, "Kill, strangle all the infidels who give companions to God." Abdelaaziz seized upon the treasures of the temple, which he destroyed, and pillaged and burnt the city, which was converted into a desert.

Abdelaaziz, upon his return from this horrible expedition, fixed his eyes upon Mecca, persuaded that could he seize upon this holy city, the centre of Islamism, he should acquire a new title to the sovereignty of the Mussulman countries that surround it.

Fearing the vengeance of the Pacha of Bagdad, on account of his expedition against Imam Hossein, he was unwilling to absent himself from his territory; he therefore sent his son Saaoud with a strong army, to take possession of Mecca, which he did in 1802, after a slight opposition. The Sultan, Scherif Ghaleb, retired first to Medina, which he abandoned, and afterwards to Djedda, which he put in a state of defence against the Wehhabites.

Saaoud ordered all the mosques and chapels, consecrated to the memory of the prophet and his family, to be razed to the ground. He destroyed, also, the sepul-

chres of the saints and heroes, which were held in veneration. The palace of the Sultan Scherif shared the same fate, and there remains now nothing but a heap of ruins of all these edifices. The temple alone was respected and preserved entire.

Saaoud soon after set out to attack Djedda, and, at the same time, he sent a body of troops to attack Medina. These two expeditions, against fortified towns, failed completely; and he found himself obliged to retire to Draaiya, with the remains of his army, considerably diminished by the desertion of several tribes, the plague, and the killed in battle. He, however, left a small garrison at Mecca, to support, in the country, the idea of the sovereignty of his father over the holy city; but it could not oppose the return of the sultan Scherif Ghaleb.

A short time afterwards, Abdelaaziz was assassinated, in November 1803, by a man who engaged in his service, in order to be ready to dispatch him more easily, and who had the boldness to conceive his plan, and wait a long time for its maturity.

Saaoud, the son of Abdelaaziz, afterwards mounted the throne, and devoted much of his attention to extending and consolidating his dominion upon the shores of the Persian Gulf. He succeeded in putting the Imam of Muscat under his dependance, and making himself master of Medina, in 1804. The great caravan from Damascus in 1805, could not obtain a passage but by heavy sacrifices; and Saaoud signified to the Pacha of Damascus, Emir el Hagi, or the prince of the pilgrims, that the caravan should no longer come under this protection of the Turks, or bring the rich carpet that the Grand Seigneur sends every year, to cover the sepulchre of the prophet, a thing looked upon as a great sin by the Wehhabites. In short, he required, that the whole caravan should be composed absolutely of pilgrims alone, without troops, arms, flags, or any other trophies or armaments, and without music or women.

Notwithstanding this declaration of Saaoud, the caravan of Damascus wished to make the pilgrimage in the following year, 1806, without strictly conforming to the ordinances of the conqueror; but

it had hardly arrived at the gates of Medina, when it was obliged to retire in disorder, persecuted and annoyed by the Wehhabites, who occupied the city and the neighbourhood.

In short, the events which I related in the preceding chapter passed under my own eyes; and the result of them is, that Saaoud finds himself, at this moment, absolute master of all the Arabias, except Mokha, and some other walled towns in Yemcar, or Arabia Felix, and is extending his dominion in the intermediary desert, between Damascus, Bagdad, and Bassora.

There are few towns upon this vast surface of land, except upon the borders of the sea, notwithstanding which, there are several millions of people, who inhabit tents and barracks, that are under the dominion of Sultan Saaoud, obey his orders blindly, and pay him the tenth of their flocks and fruits. This tenth is the tribute imposed by the Koran, and Saaoud does not exact any other contribution, but all his subjects are obliged to take up arms when he calls on them, to nourish themselves at their own expence, and to furnish every requisite for their use, which is equally commanded by their religion; so that their sovereign has always large armies, which cost him nothing to support. One camel generally carries two men, with sufficient water and provisions for them and itself, when they go upon expeditions.

When the sultan of the Wehhabites has occasion for troops, he writes to the different tribes, and indicates to them the number of men they are to send to him. These men present themselves on the day appointed, with their provisions, arms, and ammunition; for the sultan never thinks of giving them anything: such is the force of their religious ideas.

The Wehhabites have the same arms which I have described the inhabitants of Mecca to use, and obtain their large gun-barrels from Europe or Turkey, which they mount very clumsily. They manufacture their own powder and balls, but with so little art, that the grains of the former are nearly the size of peas, and the latter consist of nothing else than stones covered with a thin coat of lead. They buy this last article and sulphur at Mecca, and the different maritime towns

of the peninsula of Arabia; but they obtain nitre and saltpetre in their own country.

The costume of the Wehhabites is similar to that of the other Arabs. I remarked that only the two sons of Saaoud wore long hair, as an emblem of royalty. I was often told that the sultan displays great luxury; but I observed him as naked as the rest, at the period of the pilgrimage.

Draaiya, the capital of the Wehhabites, is a considerable town, situated nearly one hundred and thirty leagues to the east of Medina, one hundred leagues to the south-south-west of Bassora, and one hundred and sixty leagues to the south-east of Jerusalem.

The Bahareinn Islands, where the pearl-fishery of the Persian Gulf is carried on, are under the dominion of Saaoud, and are situated fifty leagues to the east, one quarter north-east of Draaiya. The river Aftan, which runs at fourteen leagues distance, to the south-east of Draaiya, empties itself near the Baharenn isles.

According to the report of the Wehhabites, their capital is situated at the foot of very high mountains; their country abounds in grain, and every other article of life; and the houses are built of stone.

The Wehhabites have no military organization. All their tactics consist in forming themselves into squadrons, under the direction of a chief, and in following his movements, without order, and without forming ranks; but their discipline is truly Spartan, and their obedience extreme; for the least sign from their chief suffices to impose silence upon them, and to make them submit to the greatest fatigues.

Their civil organization is in no better a state than their military; they have no person in office, nor any superior or inferior courts. Each Scheik, or chief of a tribe, is responsible for the payment of the tenth, and the presentation of the men for war. Saaoud sends Kadis to the towns subject to his dominion, but he has no Kads or Governors, Pachas, Viziers, or other ministers. The reformer Abdoulwehhab did not invest himself with any honour or public character; he was only the chief of the sect, and did not require any personal distinction. After

his death his son, who succeeded him, preserved the same simplicity.

The person who appears to be the most powerful, and to possess the greatest influence after Saaoud, is Abounocta, Grand Scheik of Yemen, who has a great number of troops under his orders. It sometimes happened that I asked some of these if they belonged to Saaoud. "Not at all, we are Abounocta's soldiers," they replied, with an air of pride, which announced the satisfaction they felt at belonging to him. This circumstance led me to think, that should Abounocta outlive Saaoud, there will be a division among the Wehhabites, and that some will submit themselves to him, whilst the rest will espouse the government of the sultan's son, which may cause the power of these reformers to decay. Independent of the possibility of this circumstance, I found a great obstacle in the propagation of the reform, out of the deserts of Arabia, in the extreme rigidity of their principles, which are almost incompatible with the manners of nations that have some ideas of civilization, and which are accustomed to the comforts that consequently follow; so that if they do not relax from this severity, it would seem impossible that they should make proselytes in the countries surrounding the desert. Then, this great population, which produces and consumes almost nothing, will remain in its present state of nullity, in the middle of its deserts, without any further relations with other people than the plundering caravans or ships that fall into their hands, and the difficulties they may oppose to the pilgrimage of Mecca.

But time will teach this people that Arabia cannot exist without the commer-

cial relations of the caravans, and the pilgrimage. Necessity may make them relax from this intolerance towards other nations; and the commerce of strangers may gradually convince them of the vice of an austerity that is almost against nature. By degrees their zeal will cool. Superstitious customs, which are the support, the consolation, and the hope of the weak, ignorant, and unhappy, will resume their empire; and from that time the reform of Wehhabism will disappear before its influence is consolidated, after having shed the blood of so many millions of the victims of religious fanaticism. Such is the melancholy vicissitude of human things!

On the other hand, I believe that the Wehhabites, in the middle of their deserts, will always be invincible, not by their military strength, but by the nature of their country, which is uninhabitable by any other nation, and by the facility they have of hiding themselves in it, to withstand the attacks of their enemies. The latter may momentarily conquer * Mecca, Medina, and the maritime towns, but simple isolated garrisons, in the midst of frightful deserts, could not hold out long. When a powerful enemy presented himself, the Wehhabites would hide themselves, with a view to fall suddenly upon, and to destroy him, at the moment when his troops were divided in search of food. This makes me imagine that they never will be subjected, for a long time at least, by the force of arms, and this is also the cause which has preserved Arabia, in all times, from a foreign dominion.

* As the Pacha of Egypt, Mehemed Ali, did last year.—*French Editor*.—See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. i, page 190.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY

TO EXAMINE THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY AND TEMPLES AT
BRAMBANA, IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(Extracted from a Journal kept by Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie.)

(Concluded from page 231.)

I now retraced my steps, and turned off to another ruinous edifice, which, on inspection, appeared to be in better preservation than any of the rest. In fact,

I could here find nothing to induce me to suppose it was a temple.*

* See the description of it the following day.

Ten steps lead up to the door-way, which is in front. At the bottom of the door-posts were two good representations of elephants with square umbrellas; over the hinder part of the elephant, a man leans, with his face directly towards you, apparently asleep, but holding somewhat. By these steps we passed into the interior, which consists of one central and two side chambers, neatly faced with cut plain stones, and surmounted above by a plain cut alcove, or pyramidal roof of cut stone; on either side a door leads to each room, which is arched, but at top terminated by a flat stone. These rooms had no altars, images nor indications of religious worship being performed in them. It would seem as if rafters had been used or designed, from the vacancies left in the frieze or above the cornice, and some of the spaces within are occupied by niches answering, to the apertures of doors, windows, &c.

January 21.—In the morning Mr. Knops and myself visited some Javanese tombs or Kramats:—they are surrounded by an old wall and well shaded; these tombs, which are frequent, have nothing remarkable; they are marked by a wooden frame above ground, consisting of four pieces morticed into each other, and usually further distinguished by two small wooden posts, one at each end, without letters or inscriptions. Hence we were conducted to the fountain that forms the source of the Cali Binny river, lying north of the road about one quarter of a mile, and close to the residence of some person, for it is difficult here to distinguish a village, as they are all formed of bamboo huts, yards and inclosures—close to this we saw the water gushing out of a hollow basin formed in the steep face of a rising of sand-stone; it forms a limpid pool of such clearness that the least particle may be seen through it; an ornamented sculptured stone on each side, placed amongst several rude stones, seemed to indicate it had been formerly thought worthy of ornaments no longer preserved.

In the evening I went with the draftsman to take some sketches, and complete my observations on the objects we had seen yesterday on the south-west road, but as it grew late I hastened to that of Cali Sari, which is close to the Nigri,

near the road, and which had not yet been sufficiently examined.

On close inspection it appears to consist of one oblong square edifice, without wings or piazzas, and being in much better preservation than the rest, I was enabled to form a clearer idea of it, though it is much disfigured by the growth of the banyan, and the fire that has been applied to its base. It appears to have stood in a square area, inclosed by a wall, and certainly resembles a house more than a temple.

The draftsman with some difficulty had time to sketch off the general outline, but could not to my satisfaction, in the dark, take off the outline of two elegant figures on its south-end, holding tulips.

The base is ornamented with a pedestal, and the body is divided into compartments by one door and two windows, between these are ornamented pilasters, with niches between, containing sculptured figures, carved in the finest attitude, over the crown of which are two ornamented Yalies, with hideous stare—the same at the ends—and on the west side, for it fronts the east; the compartment answering to the door in the east, is adorned with a great urn, guarded by small figures (Gandarras), with the legs of eagles; one of them seems to kiss his thumb, which is placed to his lips in devotion; the attitude, sculptures, and high crowns of these figures, resemble those of Mavelloporam greatly, but no Braminical symbols are discernible; some figures seemed to bear on their hands something like a half cocoa-nut, and each evidently appeared to hold something expressive of awe and veneration; another holds a pot in his right hand, and a very elegant figure, adorned with exceedingly well-defined rows of pearls falling carelessly below his breast, bears a tulip in his hand. The attitudes of the whole are most elegant.

The evening fair; Peak of Merapi clear in the morning; at 5 P. M. hid in clouds, but still fair—in returning, though late, caused sketches to be taken of the outline of the Jain and other naked figures.

At 7 P. M. I returned to the Chinaman's, fatigued though pleased, but by no means satisfied; but it was necessary we should now prepare seriously for departure, as the Batters might no longer

be retained, and my Lascar was getting very ill of a dysentery.

We now sat down to our evening meal, and while my companion was investigating, through the medium of a Chinese translator, the tradition of Lorajongra, and the building of the nine hundred and ninety nine temples of Cali Sari, I sat down to own the receipt of an express from the Minister of Djocarta, which inclosed, with four *citos*, his own answer of the 14th to mine of the 11th, sent to Samarang, in place of Solo, and returned back by express on the 17th by Soracarta, past Clattan, and so to Djocarta, and now, on the rebound, reached us at last. In my answer I declined visiting Djocarta, as it was now too late.

The walls of this edifice at Cali Sari are seven feet thick; the centre apartment twenty-one feet by nineteen. The two stories, estimated by stones, thirty six feet, and the upper crown or attic about twelve—total forty-eight feet in height. The whole seems to have one of those ditches round it that I have described, and so close to the buildings that it could never have been designed for their security, but rather for their destruction.

Of these figures in general it may be observed, that the faces, shape, and air of the females are singularly handsome, delicate, and beautiful; in no manner resembling the physiognomy, habits or costume of any of the present inhabitants of Java—the whole is most beautiful; an inimitable softness in the lines of the countenance, and the half-bending inclination of the head, the mild, the modest countenance, inclining with a bashful timidity, while the body and limbs are advancing in movement, has a fine effect; the light drapery and trowsers may be traced over the limbs to the ankles; the girdles tied in knots, gracefully flowing considerably below the waist. The manner in which the trowsers are wrought so lightly that the shape of the limb is fully delineated, particularly exhibited the skill of the artists—the habits are certainly not Grecian—the female countenances particularly modest, and apparently with awe looking to some object of veneration, though the only one perceptible is the urn in the centre compartment. The head dress high, and none of the hair appears falling down. It is to be regretted that most of

these figures are fractured and damaged, but enough remains to show the original beauty of the whole. The ornaments are necklaces and armlets. The north side is more complete, and this temple or edifice is in the greatest preservation of the whole. The more we view these figures, the more we are puzzled to guess whence the sculptors could derive their knowledge of this art. It is to be much regretted that the banian-tree has insinuated itself into them all, and threatens in time to sap and destroy the whole. At times a simple piece, like a part of a cable, is seen appearing and disappearing, and finally we find it, after working up through the whole edifice, throwing a branch which runs over the whole edifice, and shading the crown, with its numerous leaves, from all view or inspection of its shape.

It was not without reluctance I left these interesting ruins; and while I was surveying them with mixed emotions of regret and pleasure, it was impossible to forbear ruminating on the origin of edifices so widely different in their style, from what we are taught to expect in these countries at a remote era, and so widely different from their present state. As it may perhaps assist some future inquirer, it may not be amiss here to notice some general remarks that occur on this subject:—

1. The walls of all these buildings have been built without any natural cement, mortar, bricks, or any of that rubbish that is usually employed to fill up the interior of walls.

2. The stones appear to have been previously cut and fitted to each other, perhaps in the quarry, connected by small projections, morticed into the adjacent stone. The stones are dark coloured, excepting the whitish stone observed in the southern temple.

3. As, in the western temple of Cali Sari, the whole of the outside walls, sculptured figures and pedestals, have been covered with a thin coat of fine plaster, the inside apartments also of the edifice at Chaudi Sari have been plastered in this manner.

4. The pointed arch, called the Gothic, is found at the temples of Chaudi Sari, Chaudi Sam, &c. and the south temple.

5. The resemblance of the great altars to those of Christian churches is striking.

6. The inexpressible delicate mild air, the symmetry, the grace, the proportion of the sculpture is remarkable; they certainly seem to have some resemblance to some figures at Mavellopporam and to some images at Ellora.

7. Recollecting the tradition of a colony from Guzerat, might not a king be found there? or might not a search in the ruins of Nervaalla, or some of the ruined cities in Guzerat or Dwarka, &c. be elucidating?

8. Recollecting the tradition of the Marashtra or Moodhi characters coming from Lanka; the resemblance stated of the Javanese, the Moodhi, and Devanagiri characters; might not some light be derived from a comparison of Guzerat, Marashtra and Javanese characters and sculptures?

9. The stile of architecture of the temple resembles also those of Bednore, and of Jakan Achari; it should be recollected that a colony from Dwarka is there also recognized; the great urn is also an accompaniment.

10. In these remarks I have not taken into the account the presence of several images evidently Jain; but it is to be remarked they are all sitting—none standing are met with, nor any gigantic images, as at Sravana Bellagolla, Cereni, &c. but Dr. Hunter assures me he has heard of a gigantic statue in the province of Cadhi.

11. On the other hand, though some images appear evidently Boudhist, and though tradition supports it, we yet find no evidence of the Boudh worship exclusively, nor that derivable from the gigantic figures recumbent in the temples of Ceylon, &c. That we find no historical figures or representations of groupes is equally applicable to the worship of Boudh and of Jain; evidently the religion observed here, whatever it was, was less burdened with fictitious symbols than either of them in the state they are hitherto known. *Query.* Are we yet sufficiently acquainted with their distinction, and those of Sinto in Japan—and may not Sinto have some resemblance to Jain?

12. It is particularly to be observed that no symbols of Vedantic mythology appear at Brambana, save the image of Gajaputty and of Embok Loro Jongrang or Bavani, perhaps the Janus and the Cybele.

13. No symbols of Sewan, no combats nor adventures of Kishen, no Linnam, no bull, nor wandering of Sewo, no Saniassees, no Chacra, no snake worship—no sculptures whatever connected with the present Hindu mythology, the above excepted, and perhaps the figures of monkeys, which seem to resemble some of the adventures of the Ramayan, where Hanamunt and his brother apes traverse the forests in quest of Sita; this undoubtedly did belong to the ancient temple.

14. On the whole it is evident that most of the temples here did not belong to the Vedantic mythology; the inside temples, or the *aditum*, also prove it, as they are not soiled by those disagreeable effects of oil and smoke that pollute the Bramin temples—no stinking lamp appears to have been burnt in them; nor have they even those small niches that usually decorate the inner doors, to receive the lamps on festival nights.

15. The Bramin religion, however, seems to have had its temples in other places; as at Oonarang, where we find three temples near the Crattan, and at Salatiga, Buyalali and Solo, where numerous images of stone and metal indicate its prevalence. It is remarkable that the images of Ganesha are not accompanied by the Rat, and the number of images of Ganesha and of Bavani under one representation is equally remarkable.

16. Of the evidence derived from architecture, sculpture, &c. we may notice that no figures of lions are ever seen, of elephants seldom, of tigers but once; the frequency of the Arabesque borders, and of roses; the frequent exhibition of the lotus or tulip well carved.

17. No evidence of snake-worship was observed among these ruins, such as we meet in India, frequently sculptured on stones placed around the foot of a great tree, yet the word Naga is preserved: see the tradition of Embok Loro Jongrang. The appearance of a snake, winding round the arms of some of the gigantic porters, was also remarkable.

January 22. We were to have proceeded at four A. M.; but we had slept so well after our fatigues, that it was six before we started, and our baggage had scarcely preceded us half an hour: we also remained somewhat longer to get a litter made up for a Madras Lascar that

attended me, who had been so violently attacked by a bloody flux, that it was impossible for him to ride; we got two of the Battors prevailed on to carry him in this awkward conveyance, or I should have been much at a loss to have got him off from the Sultan's inhospitable domain. The morning was heavy and calm. The Mirapi peak was extremely clear at seven, and from its summit two or three columns of smoke were distinctly visible; a bank of fog clung around the brow of the mountain, one third down, which, as the sun arose, gradually ascended, increasing its compass till about twelve, when it had entirely veiled the mountain.

The road, as far as Clattan, was tolerably dry, and we walked a good part of it, till interrupted by the channels cut across from one field to another. In these fields, all the varieties of paddy-cultivation, except sowing, might be seen in a short compass; tillage, planting, transplanting, reaping, or rather picking each sheaf, one by one; the whole of this was done by women, who also exclusively officiate in the booths, on each side of the roads, where tea, coffee, rice boiled in heaps, soups, vegetables, fruit, nuts, betel, the eternal tobacco, and the never-failing opium, are prepared ready for the nourishment, comfort, or intoxication of the weary traveller; men, women, and children riding pigmy horses; Battors carrying baskets on cross-bamboos, troops of cavalry in hoods, surmounted by long white French feathers; hoods which Mother Goose would not disdain to wear; diminutive Javan heroes, dressed in women's petticoats below the waist, and naked above, bearing tremendous pikes, swords, guns, crisses sticking out a yard behind; these were the objects

which constantly pressed on our notice, as we trudged along the tedious way.

About nine we arrived at Fort Clattan, where we hastily took some tea; had not our business hurried us on, we could not have been encouraged to remain, notwithstanding the hospitality of the three officers there, who, poor fellows, themselves were not very comfortably situated.

We reached Pakhus about 2 P. M. where our baggage had just arrived, but there being no time for preparing a warm dinner as intended, we partook of some cold meat, and the Chinaman's Lilliputian tea-cups, and departed at one quarter before three; the road from hence to Carta-soora was still deep, the soil being of a softer and more tenacious clay, and, though much dried up since we passed it on the 19th, was still deep in many places; but especially the green height, crossed in our way to the junction of the road at Carta-soora, which is a black mould, producing no corn, and the very worst part of the road I had ever crossed; so deep, tenacious and clammy. To the right, a tank, bordered by an embankment, and planted with trees, a feeble recollection of the tanks of the Carnatic, and a Bungalo on a small island, in place of the temples we there see in such insular situations. I hoped to have examined this prototype of a country ever dear to me, in viewing the ruins of Carta-soora, but was disappointed; for, though we got out of our conveyance, and were conducted through many a desolate brick-walled court, within the inclosure of the brick rampart of the ancient Dallam, I found so little prospect of reaching in time this favourite spot, that I returned disgusted, tired, and disappointed.

BEITAL PACHISI;

OR,

THE TWENTY-FIVE TALES OF A DEMON.

(Continued from Page 32.)

A FEMALE attendant now interfered, and taking the fan into her hands, put a stop to their polite contention; the evening was passed in the enjoyment of every pleasure, and the morning found the

Prince still in the palace. The Princess now prevailed upon him to remain with her, and he consented, being carefully concealed during the day, and at night appearing in the assembly of his mistress

and her faithful damsels. In this manner a month elapsed, when the Prince began to be weary of so idolent a life, and to pine for his family and his country, and above all for his companion and friend. The Princess observed him melancholy, and inquired the cause; he stated to her the anxiety he felt to behold his confidant again, and expatiated with delight upon the excellent qualities of Buddhi Sarira, and the ingenuity with which he had interpreted the signs of the Princess, and had contributed so essentially to the successful issue of their love. The Princess replied, "Since your mind is thus engrossed by your friend, it is impossible that you should be happy here; go to him, see him for a time, and then return to me: bear to him also some token of the regard which I must feel for every friend of my lord, and request his acceptance of some sweetmeats which my own hands shall prepare for him." The Prince readily assented, and his mistress having given in charge to him the sweetmeats which she had secretly mixed up with poison, conveyed him out of the palace. He was delighted when again in the society of the friend of his youth, and, relating all that had befallen him, presented Buddhi Sarira with the sweetmeats. The minister's son having reflected for a few minutes, exclaimed, "My friend, you offer me poison: happy am I, my Prince, that you have not tasted it; hear me but one word: no woman can bear the friend of her friend, and you did wrong to speak of me before the Princess!" The Prince would not credit him, and charged him with accusing his mistress unjustly; saying, "If man is not afraid of man, he surely stands in awe of the Almighty."

To put the question beyond a doubt, the minister's son threw one of the cakes to a dog, who had no sooner eaten it than he died in violent convulsions. When the Prince saw this, he was highly enraged at the perfidious barbarity of the Princess, and vowed he would never see her again: from this, however, he was dissuaded by his friend and monitor, who said, (29) "What has been, has been; it is useless to regret the past; let us now devise some plan for conveying the Princess to our own country, and a scheme

suggests itself to me upon which I think we may depend: do you return to Padmavati, and do as I desire you. Lull by every mark of affection all possible suspicion; when she sleeps, rise softly, possess yourself of her jewels, make, with this trident (30) a scar upon her left side, and effecting your escape as expeditiously as possible, come hither to me.

The Prince obeyed these directions, and having returned with the prize to his friend, found he had provided the garb of a Jogi for each of them, the minister's son being the Guru, (31) the Prince his disciple; and thus disguised they repaired to a burying-ground; here Buddhi Sarira directed his friend to take the jewels into the market, and offer them for sale, and if taken up, as was probable, to direct the persons seizing him to that spot. The Prince accordingly went into the city with the jewels, and offered them for sale to a goldsmith residing near the royal palace; the goldsmith no sooner saw the jewels, than he recognized the property of the Princess, and ordered the Prince to give an account of the manner in which they had fallen into his possession.

In consequence of the goldsmith's clamour, a mob was quickly collected, and the circumstance having reached the ear of the Cotwal, he ordered the Prince and goldsmith to be brought before him. To his interrogatories respecting the jewels, the Prince replied that his Guru had given them to him to sell; upon which the Cotwal sent for the pretended seer, and carrying him, with his disciple, in the presence of the king, laid the business before his Majesty.

The king having heard the Cotwal's statement, turned to Buddhi Sarira, and addressing him respectfully (32), inquired where he had obtained the jewels of his daughter. The minister's son replied, "Maharaja! on the fourteenth night of the dark half of the month, I repaired to

(30) The trident, a trident or three-pronged roasting fork, the weapon is peculiar to the god Siva.

(31) Guru is the spiritual preceptor or holy father of a Hindu, and is to be treated by his disciples with infinitely more respect than a mere ordinary parent; the tendency of Hindu political justice being, as completely to substitute artificial for natural duties as that of the doctrine of any modern philosophers.

(29) *Johoa so kooa* is the essence of Hindu philosophy, and is not a mere dogma, but the daily expression of practical resignation.

(32) Or, by the term *Nat'jee*, "O lord," or "O master."

the cemetery to complete the *Dâcini*-mantrites : (33) when the *Dâcini* appeared, I seized her jewels, and tearing off her vestment, I wounded her on the left side with a trident with which I was armed ; upon which she fled, and left me in possession of the jewels which you now behold."

It had happened about this time, that a favourite page of the king had unaccountably disappeared, and was generally believed to have been carried off and devoured by some of these female fiends. (34) This circumstance, and the adventure he had just now heard, made a considerable impression on the mind of the king, and stopping further proceedings, he withdrew into the private apartments, and desired the queen to examine his daughter's person, to see if any thing like the scar of a wound were visible. On her left side appeared the marks made by the Prince, and the suspicions of the king were confirmed ; he returned, silent and thoughtful, into the audience chamber, where reflecting that it was highly improper to reveal to any one (35) the se-

cret desires of the heart, family affairs, or private troubles, he directed the parties to be dismissed. Upon the pretended devotce being about to depart, the King took him aside, and said, "Man of holiness ! in the book of law, what punishment is assigned for the wickedness of woman ?" The Jogi replied, (36) "if a Brahman, a cow, a woman, a child, or a dependant offend thee, it is written thrust them forth from the land ;" and immediately withdrew.

The Raja having heard the law thus laid down had the princess put into a litter, and conveyed into the midst of a wilderness, where he abandoned her, as he supposed, to famine, or the beasts of prey ; her lover was at hand to save her : he and his friend having mounted their horses, observed the actions of the king, and repairing as soon as he disappeared, to the terrified Princess, carried her off to their native city, where the Prince and Princess were married, and lived many years in uninterrupted felicity. (37)

The Demon, having finished his story, said to Vicramadit "which of these four

(33) We have had occasion to notice, in the Introduction, the performance of rites for procuring the appearance of a certain class of demons, considered as females, who may be then induced to live with human beings on the most tender footing, and consequently to assist them on all occasions with their supernatural powers. It would appear, however, that they are of very different characters, and while some, as the *Nyctas*, are only mischievous when offended, so others, as the *Dâcins*, are of a disposition naturally fierce and malignant ; flesh, fish, and spirituous liquor constitute the offerings to those ladies, they are invoked by name ; and have particular *mantras*, or mystical forms of prayer, set apart for them. Six forms are enumerated, which appear analogous in nature and disposition. *Dâcin*, *Vâcin*, *Nâcin*, *Câcin*, *Sâcin*, and *Hâcin* : considered individually, each is a Sacti, or female energy of Siva. *Dâcini* is also called regarded as a form of Durga, in which capacity, she is also called *Châhna mastâ*, or the decapitated goddess, being represented by a headless trunk : a woman worshipping this goddess, according to the ritual, becomes, after death, a *Dâcini* herself. These beings, like all imps and goblins, appear only at night, after sunset ; no particular virtue being attached by the Hindus to the

"—witching hour of night,

"When church-yards yawn and graves give up their dead."

They vanish, agreeably to the ghostly custom, from time immemorial, as soon as they "scint the morning air."

(34) This incident is not noticed in the Hindi version, but occurs in the original.

(35) This dogma should always be recollected by those who have serious or social intercourse with the people of Asia.

(36) "Is that the law" we cannot go on with the quotation ! It undoubtedly is with respect to the Brahman, as appears from this text of Menu : "Never shall a king slay a Brahman, though convicted of all possible crimes ; let him banish the offender from his realm, but with all his property secure, and his body unhurt."—*Sri Wm. Jones's Translation.*—See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. i, p. 373.

In war the persons of women and children are considered by Hindu military law, as inviolate.

(37) The catastrophe of this story forms one of the additional tales of the Arabian Nights, translated and published by Dr. Scott ; it there appears as one of the narratives in the series long known in Europe by the name, "The Process of the Seven Sages," or modernized, "The Seven Wise Masters." The Indian origin of this collection has been a ways admitted ; and it is attributed to a Hindu philosopher named Sendebar, or Sandabar ; who, according to Arabic authority, lived 100 years before the Christian era. His name is also written Beibar or Babar, in some old MSS. and he appears as a king. A Greek version of work takes the name Syntipas : who or what he really was, is yet to be ascertained. The history of the "Seven Wise Masters," and its various transfigurations in the languages of the west, form a curious piece of literary adventure, and have been given at some length in the introduction to the tales which are published in Ellis's *Metrical Romances*. The above is not the only story of the set which is to be found insulated in Hindu narrative. One or two tales may be met with in the *Hitopadésa*. The little but amusing work of Dr. Scott has been reprinted in Calcutta, with the most unblushing effrontery, without any acknowledgement of the source whence it is derived, and with all the appearance of it being an original publication.

persons, the Cotwal, the Minister's son, the Princess, or the King, does your Majesty pronounce culpable?" Vicramadit replied, "The King assuredly; for the Cotwal only obeyed the King's orders, the Minister's son only sought the happiness of his master, the Princess was instigated by irresistible desire; but the King, without investigation or reflection, inflicted on the innocent the punishment of the

guilty." Vicramadit would have desisted further on this subject, but Beital was flown, and again suspended on the tree, and he was obliged to turn back to the cemetery, and regain the body, which, having once more secured, he again conveyed from the spot, and as he proceeded was entertained by the demon with the following story.

(To be continued.)

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF HINDOSTAN.

(Concluded from Page 244.)

THERE are many shades of difference in the characters of the Hindoos, inhabiting the different parts of this immense region. Travelling through India centrally, from Ceylon (for example,) up the Carnatic, the Deccan, and Bengal, to Cashmere, an extent of about twenty-five degrees of latitude, a very great variety of habits, languages, religious observances, &c. are perceptible, almost as great as a native of India would observe in the several nations, were he travelling in Europe. The character of the Maharattas, nurtured in war and depredation, differs from that of the more peaceable provinces of the south. Those who inhabit the northern territories, between the Nabuddah and the Attock, are almost a military tribe, the caste of Rajpoots and Rajwans, who are governed by petty princes, and divided into small independent states, in continual conflict with each other. These differ still more from the placid natives of Bengal and the southern provinces, and even from the tribes of the Maharatta nation, to whom the Rajpoots are a superior race.

In adverting to the incessant revolutions of these countries, it is a very remarkable fact, that in the whole scheme of polity, whether of the victors or of the vanquished, the idea of democracy has never entered into their contemplation, and is, to this day, without a name in the languages of Asia. The Seiks, when they rejected the Hindoo religion for that of Nanek Shah, exhibited the first and only instance, in the history of the East, of an approach, however imperfect, to republican principles.

In the principal settlements, and in
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some of the larger towns under the British, there are many natives who purchase articles of luxury, such as broad-cloth, watches, and other articles; but their superfluous wealth is generally expended in feasts, marriages, and in other modes more connected with the usages and manners of their own country. Some few imitate the European manners, and almost adopt their dress; but they invariably, both Mohammedans and Hindoos, lose the estimation of their own class, in proportion as they depart from its usages.

Among the poorest Hindoos, the expense attending marriage is never less than the savings of three, four, or five years; among the richer class, the marriage expense is only measured by the extent of their fortunes. The man is not left to his own discretion; thousands of Brahmins and mendicants attend, uninvited, the wedding of every rich person, and exact presents of money and clothes, besides the food they consume during the ceremony, which lasts several days; and half the bridegroom's fortune is frequently dissipated in this manner. The Hindoos also often squander vast sums on the obsequies of their relations; on the death of a nathee, particularly a man, it has been known to consume his whole property, although, in other respects, sordid and miserly. Among the other sources of expense to a Hindoo, are charitable distributions to a great extent, on the anniversary of the deaths of his ancestors.

India was little known to the Greeks, until Alexander's expedition, about three hundred and twenty-seven years before

Christ. The following particulars, selected from the ancient description of India, by Arrian and other authors, will show how nearly the ancient inhabitants resemble the present.

1. The slender make of their bodies.
2. Their living on vegetable food.
3. Distribution into sects and classes.
4. Marriages at seven years of age, and the prohibition of marriages between different castes.
5. The men wearing ear-rings and party-coloured shoes, also veils, covering the head and part of their shoulders.
6. Daubing their faces with colours.
7. Only the principal persons having umbrellas carried over them.
8. Two-handed swords, and bows drawn by the feet.
9. The manner of taking elephants, the same as at present.
10. Manufactures of cotton of extraordinary whiteness.
11. Monstrous ants, by which termites, or white ants, are meant.
12. Wooden houses on the banks of large rivers, to be occasionally moved, as the river changes its course.
13. The tata-tree, or tal, a kind of palm.
14. The banian-tree, and the Indian devotees sitting under them.

The Greeks have not left us any means of knowing, with accuracy, what vernacular languages they found in India on their arrival. The radical language of Hindostan is the Sanscrit, of which such is the antiquity, that neither history nor tradition have preserved any account of a people of whom it was the living tongue. From this source the most ancient derivatives are the Prakrit, the Bali, and the Zend; the Prakrit is the language which contains the greater part of the sacred books of the Jainas; the Bali is equally revered among the followers of Buddha; while the Zend, or sacred language of ancient Persia, has long enjoyed a similar rank among the Parsees, or worshippers of fire, and been the depository of the sacred books of Zoroaster. These three languages, the Prakrit, Bali, and Zend, have been regularly cultivated and fixed by composition.

There is reason to believe that ten polished dialects formerly prevailed in as many different civilized nations, who oc-

cupied the whole extent of Hindostan. The Sarawata, the Kanoge, the Gour, the Tirhoot, and the Olisser, were denominated the five Gaurs: the five Dravins are, the Dravira or Tamul, the Maharatta, the Carnata, the Telinga, and the Gnrjara.

After excluding the mountaineers, who are, probably, the aborigines of India, and whose languages have no affinity with Sanscrit, there yet remains in the mountains and islands contiguous to India, many tribes who seem to be degenerate Hindoos. Each province and district in India has its peculiar dialect, but they all seem to be varieties of some one among the ten principal idioms. The Hindoostani, or Hindi, seems to be the lineal descendant of the Kanogi.

The political governments of Hindostan are in a perpetual state of fluctuation. So far from having any established system, the effect of which is to afford protection to their weaker against their more powerful neighbours, the exact reverse is the case; the object of every native state separately, and of all collectively, being to destroy the weak. The great mass of the people entertain no attachment to any set of political principles, or to any form of government; and they have so long been accustomed to revolutions, and frequently changes of territory and masters, that they obey, with little repugnance, whoever is placed over them, expecting his sway, like that of his predecessor, to be transitory. They are solicitous only for the toleration of their religious doctrines, rites, and prejudices, of the ancient customs and manners, and for the security of their domestic concerns.

The natives, in general, do not look upon the crime of treason against the state in the light we do. In fidelity and attachment to a master or chief, whoever he may be, they are not surpassed by any people; but those who stand in the mere relation of subjects, without being in the service or pay of the supreme power, do not feel themselves bound by any very strong tie of allegiance. They have no idea of loyalty or disloyalty, except to the masters who support them.

The native princes of Hindostan have a great affection for their children during their infancy, but as soon as these arrive

at the age of emancipation, the perpetual intrigues of an Indian court render them, from being the consolation of their parents, the object of their mistrust. There are never wanting intriguers, who engage them in parties, and even in plots; from which it often happens, that a prince in his latter days lives without affection for his own sons, and gives a kind preference to his grand-children; and this recurs so frequently to observation, that one of the eastern poets has said, that "the parents have, during the life of their sons, such over-weening affection for their grand-children, because they see in them the enemies of their enemies."

In Hindostan there are no titles of nobility exactly similar to those of Europe, nor are they generally hereditary. According to Oriental ideas, honours or titles, conferred by the sovereign power, must be accompanied by a jaghire, and generally by a military command along with the title, which, in itself, is considered merely as an appellation attached to the acquisition of enolument or power, and it is quite impossible to impress the minds of the natives with the value of a mere name. On this subject their ideas are more simple and natural than ours. If an unfit person received a patent for the title of an ameer or rajah, he would not be able to retain it; for when a man has no title left of dignity but the name, in India it soon wears away. On the other hand, if a Hindoo should emerge from poverty and obscurity, and attain great wealth and celebrity, he would, if he wished it, without any formal investiture, be saluted rajah. He would be considered as having acquired a claim to the title, in the same manner as other persons acquire, by learning, the appellation of Moulavy and Pundit, which becomes, amongst the mass of the people inseparably attached to their names.

For these tenyears past, from the comparative tranquillity Hindostan has en-

joyed, a sort of breathing-time, and freedom from military devastation, which had been, for nearly a century, wholly unknown, and which, if of much longer duration, must gradually operate a change in the manners and habits of the people, the Durga Poojah is distinguished as the particular period when the armies of the native princes have always been accustomed to take the field; and it was seldom any of their troops assembled in the field until after the celebration of the Dussera, which happens on the first full moon after the autumnal equinox. The dewali, or next full moon, was commonly the time to set their troops in motion, and some notion of the destruction that marked their course may be formed from the description of what the natives term a wulsa.

On the approach of an hostile army, the unfortunate inhabitants of India bury under ground their vast cumbersome effects; and each individual, man, woman, and child, above six years of age, (the infant children being carried by their mothers,) with a load of grain proportioned to their strength, issue from their homes, and take the direction of a country, (if such can be found,) exempt from the miseries of war; sometimes of a strong fortress, but more generally of the most unfrequented hills and woods, where they prolong a miserable existence until the departure of the enemy; and should this be protracted beyond the time for which they have provided food, a great proportion of them necessarily die of hunger. The people of a district thus deserting their homes, are the wulsa of a district, for which there is no corresponding word in any European language, it being only possible to express it by circumlocution. It is a proud distinction, that the wulsa never migrates on the approach of a British army, when unaccompanied by Indian allies.*

* See Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer.

AN ACCOUNT OF FEATS OF STRENGTH, ACTIVITY, AND LEGERDEMAIN, IN HINDOSTAN.

BALANCING.

FIVE earthen-pots are placed above each other on a man's head. A young girl mounts upon the uppermost, and

the man then dances about with the pots and girl thus balanced.

A pole is raised to the height of about twenty-five feet, topped by a slender

spindle, capped by a small brass ball. A yard is tied across the pole. About three feet below the yard-arm hangs a bamboo, bent into the shape of a crescent. A woman ascends the pole by one of its corded stays, as easily as by a ladder, fixes the ball into a brass socket inserted within her girdle, and then extending herself along upon her belly, with legs and arms spread out, she turns round with a considerable degree of celerity. She then descends to the crescent, and depends from it, first, by one hand, then by the bend of one knee, and lastly by one foot only, her head downwards, and her arms and other foot spread abroad, swinging all the while, till she catches the bow with her other foot, and then so high again, as to recover her hold of the crescent (by bending up her body at the same time,) with both hands.

A man balances a pole about sixteen feet long, the bottom of which is fixed into a thick linen sash or girdle. Another man upon his back, and from thence runs up the pole, his hands aiding his feet, with the nimbleness of a squirrel. He then proceeds, first to extend himself upon his belly, and then upon his back, his arms and legs both times spread out. Next he flings himself out horizontally from the pole, which is all the time balanced upon the girdle, holding only by his arms. This attitude is called by the tumblers the flag. Thirdly, he stands upon his head on the top of the pole, holding the pole below its summit by his hands. Finally, he throws himself backwards, from the last position, down the pole, holding by his hands, then turns over again, holding by his feet, and thus over and over, till he lights upon the ground. He hangs also, from the bend of one knee, with his head downwards.

A man lies down, and crosses his feet. Two others extend themselves upon his legs and feet. He rolls himself backwards till his feet are raised, and again till his knees are stretched out, with the men still resting upon his legs and feet. Lastly, he throws the men, as he lies, over his head.

A woman stands upright, and astride, upon a man's shoulders. Another girl is placed, with her head downwards, upon the head of the same man, and her legs crossed between the arms of the woman ;

the man dances with both of them, in that attitude, for a minute or two.

Three girls stand upright upon a man's shoulders whilst he dances round the room ; one stands astride over his head, the other two with each a foot upon his shoulders, and their other feet upon his arms stretched out to support them.

A man places upon his head two pieces of wood, like double-headed shot, each a foot in length, one over the other ; upon the highest piece he places a brass dish ; upon the dish four wooden pillars, each about five inches in height, upon the pillars a small plank ; upon the plank stands a girl upright ; with all this apparatus in due balance, he dances three or four times round the room.

A wooden fork is produced, with a handle about five feet long ; a girl is laid upon her back between the fork, with her head and heels depending on either side of it ; the man raises and balances the fork, in one hand, then tosses the girl up into the air, flings down the fork, and catches the girl in his arms.

A man places the point of a lance upon his breast, upon his chin, and upon his forehead, and there balances it for some time.

A man spins a peg-top, then takes it up, and places it, spinning, at the end of a thin bamboo-lath, bent in form of a bow, which he balances all the while. The same man puts five or six wooden birds on a small wooden treec, upon his forehead, and then knocks the birds off the branches, one by one, by pellets shot from a small wooden tube from his mouth.

One of the men balanced three campbedsteads, piled upon each other, by a leg of one of them placed upon his chin. He then balanced a very heavy broadsword by the point upon his chin.

He next placed a straw on his nose, in the open air, balanced it first there, and then on a very little bit of stick in his mouth, removing it several times from one place to the other.

He lastly put a thin tile upon his nose, and tossing up a pebble, caught it upon the tile, which was shivered in pieces by the stroke.

One man stands upright, first upon another's shoulders, and then upon his head.

TUMBLING.

One man puts his feet over another's

shoulders, his head downwards, between his knees and his hand, upon his legs, the other throws him over, and thus becomes himself in the position of the first; thus they continue, throwing each other alternately over for five or six times.

All the Hindustanee tumblers cut summersets from the bare ground, with as much seeming facility, and apparent ease, as the vaulters on a theatre.

The same people, women as well as men, perform likewise all the usual feats of tumblers, such as walking upon their heads, turning over laterally like a wheel, and bending their bodies back, till their heads appear reversed between their feet, their chins resting upon the ground. Three women lie down upon the floor; they throw their arms backwards, take hold of their heels with their hands, and in that posture roll over and over several times.

A girl takes a sabre in her two hands, and then throws her hands thus joined round and round her head without cutting herself.

A man ascends upon a yard, crossed upon a hole, about twenty-five feet from the ground; the earth under him is a little loosened; he first depends from the yard-arm by his feet, and then drops upon the loosened earth without being hurt by the fall.

A boy sits down, and places his head between another's legs, who stands upright, taking hold of the legs of the first, they then roll over and over on the ground, a dozen times or more, like a ball, with their faces downwards.

They all cut summersets three or four times running, either backward, forwards, or sideways, upon the bare ground. The most active man of the set cuts a summerset twice in the air, from one bound, in a manner exceedingly surprising and uncommon.

The same person stands upon a board about eighteen inches square, and cuts a summerset backwards, his feet lighting upon the same board.

The board is then placed upon the summit of a hole raised about twenty-five feet high; the same man gets upon the board, and cuts a summerset upon it, in the same manner as when he was upon the ground; two sticks, however, are tied to the top of the pole for him to catch at, should his feet happen to miss the board.

Lastly, a thin plank, of about five feet long, is placed sloping in the ground, at an angle of about forty-five degrees; close to the planks is placed, first a very tall elephant; two of the men run at full speed up this spring-board, and vaulted a summerset clear over the elephant's back; five camels were then placed abreast, over which they vaulted in like manner. They also leap and turn, in a similar way, over the point of a sword, held by a tall man, as high as he can extend it.

A girl places a sword in her mouth, two in her hands, and five in the form of radii, with their edges upwards on the ground; after tumbling in sundry postures, she rests her head backwards upon a turban, as a centre, and thus moves her feet round the circumference of the five swords, without touching them.

With a sword in her mouth, and another in one hand, she lays hold of one of her feet with the remaining hand, then brings her foot round her back, and over her head, without touching the sabres.

She fixes a sword in the ground, with the point upwards, and covered with a small ridge of cloth; then bending backward she first takes off the cloth with her mouth, and afterwards with her eyelid.

Five scymetars are fixed upright in the ground, the girl is placed horizontally upon them, and then lies along for a considerable time; thick cloths are wound over the points of the swords to prevent their penetrating through her clothes.

Three of the men leap through the arms of ten pair of men whose extended arms form a long kind of hoop.

The old fellow at the head of these tumblers, though past his grand climacteric, deemed it expedient, after springing over an enormous elephant, and then over five camels abreast, to apologize for his inability, lamenting with a sigh, that there was a time, when, in the presence of Nahir Shah, he could vault indeed. But now alas! age and infirmity (having since broke a leg and an arm,) had nearly incapacitated him; which reminds me of an anecdote of Marshal Saxe, who, after a nonarian operation, made his excuse to the lady for inability, on account of sickness.

(To be concluded next month.)

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

THE HINDOOS.

THE following quotation is from Mr. Forbes's "Oriental Memoirs," lately published:—

"I sometimes frequented places where the natives had never seen an European, and were ignorant of every thing concerning us: there I beheld manners and customs simple as were those in the patriarchal age; there, in the very style of Rebecca and the damsels of Mesopotamia, the Hindoo villagers treated me with that artless hospitality so delightful in the poems of Homer and other ancient records.

"On a sultry day, near a Zimore village, having rode faster than my attendants, while waiting their arrival under a tamarind-tree, a young woman came to the well: I asked for a little water; but neither of us having a drinking-vessel, she hastily left me, as I imagined, to bring an earthen cup for that purpose, as I should have polluted a vessel of metal; but as Jacl, when Sisera asked for water, gave him milk, and 'brought forth butter in a lordly dish,' so did this village damsel, with more sincerity than Heber's wife, bring me a pot of milk, and a lump of butter on the delicate leaf of the bauana, the 'lordly dish' of the Hindoos.

"The former I gladly accepted; on my declining the latter, she immediately made it up into two balls, and gave one to each of the oxen that drew my hackery or bandy. Butter is a luxury to these animals, and enables them to bear additional fatigue.

"In the Zimore Pergunnah, the scene of this little primæval rencontre," says Mr. Forbes, "a country little known in the annals of Hindostan, I saw human nature almost in primitive simplicity, but far removed from the savage condition of the Indians of America, or the natives of the South Sea Islands." Zimore is watered by the Nerbudda, a river which empties itself into the Gulf of Cambay, about fifty miles north of Surat, N. lat. 21° 20'.

To evince the high sense of honour entertained by the Hindoos, Mr. Crawford relates the following anecdote:

"An Englishman, whilst on a hunting-

party, hastily struck a Peon* for improperly letting loose a greyhound. The Peon happened to be a Rajahpoot, which is the highest tribe of Hindoo soldiers. On receiving the blow, he started back with an appearance of horror and amazement, and drew his poignard. But again composing himself, and looking stedfastly at his master, he said, 'I am your servant, and have long eat your rice.' And, having pronounced this, he plunged the dagger into his own bosom." Mr. Crawford concludes with the following observation: "In these few words he, surely, pathetically expressed, 'the arm that has been nourished by you, shall not be employed to take away your life; but in sparing yours, I must give up my own, as I cannot survive my dishonour.'"

Instances of their courage have been related, which have not been surpassed in heroism by any nation. I will only insert the following: "Some Sepoys, in the English service, being condemned to death on account of a mutiny, it was ordered that they should be blown off from cannon in front of the army. Some of the offenders being grenadiers, on seeing others, who were not, led forth to suffer before them, they called out, 'As we generally show the way, on services of danger, why should we be denied that distinction now?' They walked towards the guns with firmness and composure, requested to be spared the indignity of being tied; and, placing their breasts to the muzzles of the cannon, were shot away. Though several had been condemned, the behaviour of these men operated so strongly on the feelings of the commanding officer, that the rest were pardoned."

THE DUMB MERCHANT.

"In days of yore, there was a wise merchant who had a vicious horse. One day, during the time the merchant was eating a meal, a person arrived on a mare,

* "A Peon is properly a foot soldier. Men of rank have always Peons in their service. They wear a sabre and poignard. They attend their masters when they go abroad, carry messages, and are, in general, extremely faithful. Those of the free Hindoo casts will not do any menial offices; but Europeans frequently take *Parias*, or *outcasts*, into their service, whom they consider as Peons."

and, having alighted, wanted to tie his mare near the merchant's horse. The merchant said to him, 'Don't tie her near my horse.' The man did not mind, but tied his mare close to the merchant's horse, and then sat himself down to eat with the merchant; who, thereupon, said, 'What kind of person art thou, thus to sit down at my table uninvited?' The man feigned himself deaf, and did not give any answer. The merchant imagined the man deaf or dumb, and being helpless, said nothing further. A moment after, the merchant's horse kicked the mare so violently, that her belly was ripped open, and she died. The owner began to dispute with the merchant, saying, 'your horse has killed my mare; certainly I will make you pay me

her value.' In short, he went and lodged his complaint before the cazi, who cited the merchant, and he obeyed the summons, but pretended to be dumb, and did not give any answer to all the cazi's interrogatories. The cazi observed, 'that merchant is dumb, and consequently not to blame.' The plaintiff asked the judge, 'how do you know he is dumb? At the time I wanted to tie my mare near his horse, he said to me, "Don't tie her there!" Now he feigns himself dumb.' The cazi remarked, 'If he warned you against the accident, what then is his fault? Go from hence! you are a scoundrel and a blockhead; you have made your own tongue convict you.'—(*From the Tooti Nameh, or Tales of a Parrot.*)

P O E T R Y.

LINES

*Written in a Choultry, situate in a very desert Tract, by Captain T. A. Anderson, H. M. 19th Foot.**

WITHIN this Choultry's ample space,
The way-worn traveller's resting-place,
Whose massy columns countless glow,
Reflected in the tank below,
Whose endless porticos and halls,
Whose pillar'd domes, and echoing walls,
Its proud magnificence attest,
The child of poverty may rest!—
Here wealth gives no exclusive claim,
No deference to a noble name;
To all the race of man as free
As heaven's cerulean canopy.
Long may the pious fabric stand
Amid this boundless waste of sand;
Like some blest island's friendly cove,
To those who on the ocean rove!

The veriest wretch, while shelter'd here,
Shrinks from no fellow-mortal's sneer,
Whose broken spirit ill could brook
A purse-proud landlord's scornful look;
But, safe from noon's destructive force,
May pause upon his toilsome course,

With food and rest his frame renew,
His homeward journey to pursue;
And, at the welcome close of light,
When fire-flies take their evening flight,
And hover round each fragrant flow'r,
When burning skies have lost their pow'r,
When with fresh hopes, and thankful heart,

He girds his loins in act to part,
Warm from his soul how many a pray'r
Will bless the generous founder's care!
Whom fancy pictures to the eye,
As passing faint and wearily
Along this drear and barren scene,
Wherenoontide rays smite fierce and keen,
And arid winds incessant sweep
The billows of this sandy deep,
No stunted palms, nor date-tree seen,
To yield a momentary screen,
No hut his languid limbs to rest,
Tho' sore by toil and thirst oppress!
In such a scene of dread and woe,
Well might he make a solemn vow,
That if some Mercy-loving Pow'r
Should guard him in that evil hour,
To him a stately fane should rise,
A refuge from these wrathful skies,
A monument of gratitude
Amid this fiery solitude!
Perhaps the prayer was not in vain,
And hence this fabric decks the plain.

* The author of this poem does no more than justice to those noble institutions of Asiatic beneficence, the *Choultries* of the Eastern, and *Serays* of the Western countries.—*Edit.*

And if, as old traditions say,
The spirit, parted from its clay,
Shall still with former feelings throng
Round scenes and objects lov'd so long,
How must it gratify his shade,
To hear the homage hourly paid,
To hear the fainting traveller cry,
With throbbing breast, and tear-dimm'd
eye,

“ A thousand blessings on the hand
“ That first these sacred turrets plann'd,
“ And plac'd this kind asylum here,
“ The lone way-faring man to cheer !”

England ! my country ! tho' thou art
Entwin'd around my very heart,
Canst thou the solemn truth deny,
A truth impress'd on every eye,
That while one stranger houseless lies
Beneath thine ever-varying skies,
Thou art in charity outdone
By Asia's rude, untutor'd son !

Batticaloa, Oct. 1815.

SONG,

*Sung at the Celebration of the Feast of
St. Andrew, at Calcutta, November 30,
1815.*

“ Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
“ An' never brought to mind ;
“ Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
“ Au' days o' lang syne.
“ For auld langsyne, &c.”

Though far we've left the land we loo,
The land o' cakes behind ;
Our hearts are there this day I trow
'Maug scenes o' lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

What cheers us 'mid the sultry toils
O' India's scorch'in clime ?
Its nae the rupees' witchin smiles,
Its thoughts o' lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

Then fill your glass, my trusty fiers,
An' pledge your troths to mine ;
We'll ne'er forget the days an' years
O' auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

Sae here's ilk lad that's leal an' true,
An' here's your lass au' mine,
The honest hearts ayent the Cape,
The friends' o' lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

An' aft as comes St. Andrew's day,
We'll meet, an' we'll be kind,
And tak anither williwaught
To days o' lang syne.
For auld lang syne, &c.

A PANEGYRIC ON VUCUN.*

(From the Chinese.—By Sir W. Jones)

Behold, where yon blue riv'let glides
Along the laughing dale,
Light reeds bedeck its verdant sides,
And frolic in the gale ;

So shines our Prince ! in bright array,
The Virtues round him wait ;
And sweetly smil'd th' auspicious day
That raised him o'er our state !

As pliant hands, in shapes refined,
Rich ivory carve, and smoothe ;
His laws thus mould each ductile mind,
And every passion soothe.

As gems are taught by patient art
In sparkling ranks to beam ;
With manners thus he forms the heart,
And spreads a general gleam.

What soft, yet awful dignity !
What meek, yet manly grace !
What sweetness dances in his eye,
And blossoms in his face !

So shines our Prince ! a sky-born crowd
Of Virtues round him blaze ;
Ne'er shall Oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his deathless praise !

THE BRIDE.

(From the same.—By the same.)

Gay child of spring, the garden's queen,
You peach-tree charms the roving sight ;
In fragrant leaves how richly green !
In blossoms how divinely bright !

So softly smiles the blooming bride,
By Love and conscious Virtue led,
O'er her new mansion to preside,
And placid joys around her spread.

* Vucun, Prince of Guay, in the province of Honang, in China, died in the thirteenth year of the Emperor Pingyang. Sir W. Jones computes that the author may have been contemporary with Hesiod, and must have written this ode before the Iliad was carried by Lycurgus into Greece.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Tracts, Historical and Statistical, on India; with Journals of several Tours through various parts of the Peninsula. also an Account of Sumatra, in a Series of Letters. By Benjamin Heyne, M.D. F.L.S. Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and the Learned Societies of Bombay, Berlin, &c. and Surgeon and Naturalist on the Establishment of Fort St. George. Illustrated by Maps and other Plates. In one volume 4to. London, printed for Black and Co. and Baldwin and Co. 2l. 2s.

IF Pliny were excepted from the catalogue of ancient writers, how small would be the praise to which they are entitled for their discoveries, in every branch of knowledge connected with natural history! Geography, it must be admitted, was minutely attended to by the Grecian and Roman states; but even this was encouraged, rather from its immediate tendency to increase the power of those particular countries, than from any decided inclination on the part of the agents to promote the interests of science and the happiness of mankind.

The eagerness of the moderns, in matters of this description, forms a striking contrast to the indifference of their forefathers. Our own countrymen, in particular, are remarkable for their attention to every circumstance relating to the productions of distant regions. No sooner does Great Britain acquire a more intimate connection than formerly with any district, however remote, than its peculiar properties are discussed in conversation, information is communicated in the public journals, and the diary of some tourist is quickly printed, and eagerly perused.

This general disposition presents to the eye of the moralist a most animating picture; for it must be regarded as an evidence, not only of an increasing thirst for knowledge, but also of a diminution of

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that national pride and selfish prejudice, which would comprize under the term *barbarian* almost every country in the world; and which constituted, perhaps, the most disgusting feature in the polished nations of antiquity. It is to the mild beneficence of Christianity that this improvement is chiefly to be attributed.

India presents a field of inquiry as interesting as it is extensive. The peculiar manners and superstitions of its natives have lately become as much the subjects of learned investigation, as the remarkable fertility of the soil is known to have always prompted the spirit of commercial enterprize. The records of its history have been collected; its monuments of antiquity explored; and the remains of its ancient learning discovered in their cloistered cells. So great, indeed, has been the progress that has been made in these researches, during the scanty period that has been allowed to the exertions of our countrymen, that it would scarcely be deemed enthusiastic to exclaim—"Whatever could be raised by industry, whatever could be forced by genius, has at once been elicited, from a soil impoverished by a long succession of unproductive ages."

If, however, there is one class of subjects that has been less attended to than any other, it is that which is contained in the volume of Tracts which Doctor Heyne has submitted to our attention. This volume consists chiefly in journals of several tours through various districts of the Peninsula of Hindostan, specially undertaken for scientific or statistical purposes; in dissertations on the natural productions of those countries; and in accounts of the modes respectively employed by the natives in preparing the most valuable minerals for public use. There are also

several translations from the learned works of the ancient Hindoos ; and, with the exception of a short appendix, the volume closes with an interesting account of the present condition of Sumatra, which was written during a temporary residence in that island.

Doctor Heyne, who is a foreigner, and has long held a situation in India under the Honourable East-India Company, appears to have been very diligent in his inquiries, and accurate in his observations. Notwithstanding, however, his capability of furnishing an extensive and minute account of the Carnatic, which is the subject of his first essay, he is induced, as he observes, to "satisfy himself with a few statistical remarks," since the country has been repeatedly described at great length by other writers. His observations, therefore, are confined exclusively to the subjects of soil, water, agriculture, weather and climate, roads, and remarkable places.

The principal circumstance that is worthy of notice, in the learned Doctor's description of the soil of the Carnatic, is the great quantity of salt with which, in many districts, it is found to be impregnated. This, however, must in no wise be considered as peculiar to that portion of the peninsula which is the subject of the present essay. India, which has been celebrated in every age as the garden of Asia, and the paradise of the world—even India has its regions of sterility ! Well might the poet exclaim, "That imperfection's stamp on all below !" a reflection, alas ! as true as it is humiliating. The very soil which abounds in every luxury, betrays, amidst the profuseness of vegetation, the curse which made it barren.

But to return to the Carnatic ; —Doctor Heyne observes, that though the inland parts of the country are not totally exempt from the ungenial mixture above

referred to, the coast is that portion of the province which partakes most largely of saline substances. From this we are disposed to infer, that the impregnation in question is chiefly to be attributed to a circumstance that is mentioned in the following passage, extracted from the treatise we are now considering :

The soil of that part of the Carnatic which lies nearest the sea, is a mixture of loam and sea-sand, sparingly intermixed with the remains of marine animals, and bears evident marks of having been formerly covered by the sea. It is affirmed in the Pooranas, and has been handed down by tradition, that great part of the Coromandel coast was suddenly elevated out of the sea ; but the appearance of the low land renders it evident that this tradition cannot be correct. The land must have been formed gradually, and must have elevated itself above the sea precisely in the same way as the marches on the coast of Sleswigh, Holstein, &c.

In support of our hypothesis, it may be further observed, that the lower districts of the province of Bengal are well known to bear every appearance of having been abandoned by the sea at no very distant period ; and the revenues arising from the salt, which is manufactured in those quarters, were ascertained in the year 1812, by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the affairs of the East India Company, to amount at that time to the sum of £1,360,180 sterling.

The valleys of the Ghauts are by far the most fertile tracts in the whole province ; this is doubtless owing to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the absence of that baneful ingredient, salt, which paralyzes vegetation wherever it prevails.

In describing the weather and climate of the Carnatic, our author presents us with a most interesting description of the *Greeshma Rutuwoo*, or *Sweating Season*, which, as the term sufficiently indicates, constitutes the hottest

portion of the Indian year, and which commences about the middle of May, and continues for the space of two months. The passage is rather long, but we cannot resist the temptation of extracting it, for the entertainment and instruction of such of our readers as may be strictly denominated *European* :

All countries within the north tropic must be hottest at this season, because the sun is nearly vertical. But it is the blowing of what are called the *land-winds* during this season along the coast of Comorandel, that renders this country so disagreeably hot at this period. Like all great changes in nature, they do not come all of a sudden, or surprize us unprepared. The most remarkable of the forerunners are the *whirlwinds*, which, at the end of March and the beginning of April, show themselves between eleven and twelve at noon, increasing daily both in strength and number, and moving from west to east, in varying directions, all over the country. They carry dust and light things along with them, and are called by the natives *peshashes*, or devils. After the whirlwinds have continued for some weeks they are succeeded by heavy clouds, which appear at the same time of the day, and becoming gradually larger, they at last burst forth in heavy showers of rain, accompanied by violent peals of thunder and lightning. These violent rains come mostly from the south-west, while the loud winds usually blow from due west. They begin in the west, for they are earlier felt inland near the rauges of hills than on the coast; they are always preceded by a long calm, and carry before them a cloud of dust. The atmosphere, while they blow, is always hazy, and apparently thicker than in common, and the sun when rising appears as if involved in mist or dust.

They set in about ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and increase in violence and heat till they are stopped by an easterly wind called the sea breeze, which begins to waft delight and health along the coast about two in the afternoon, or sometimes earlier. The sea breeze is preceded by a short lull or calm. If the sea breeze fail, as sometimes happens, the land wind continues blowing, but gradually decreases in strength, and final-

ly dies away in the beginning of the night, having slowly veered round to the south-west. About morning a little motion of the air is perceptible; but it is very weak, until at the usual time the wind sets in stronger and hotter than on the preceding day.

The land winds are said to be dry, and on that account productive of an uneasy sensation all over the body, with a dryness of the skin, as if the perspiration had been suddenly stopped. This sensation is peculiarly felt in the eyes, which we are frequently obliged to shut while walking in this wind, because they become quite stiff.

These winds are frequently so hot, that they destroy men and animals if exposed to them for a short time. It is not very uncommon to see large kites and crows, while on the wing, drop down at once as if they had no life in them. Nor is it an unfrequent occurrence for a place, containing from five to ten thousand inhabitants, to lose four or five in a day, in consequence of exposing themselves to this wind for too long a time. This happens chiefly at the setting in of the wind, when people are caught unprepared. Pains of the bones and general lassitude are universally felt, and paralytic or hemiplectic affections are by no means uncommon.

Along the coast, and for a few miles inland, the inhabitants are relieved by the sea breeze; but at a distance of ten or twenty miles from the sea its good effects are not so much experienced; for it arrives late in the afternoon, and is already heated by the tract of country over which it has passed. Nothing can be more distressing than the failure of the sea-breeze for several successive days, when the land wind blows all night and heats every thing so much as to become distressing to the touch. This was the case, in the year 1799, in the northern Circars, for almost a fortnight. The thermometer at midnight stood at 108°, and at eight o'clock at 112°. Neither wood nor glass is capable of bearing this heat for any length of time; the latter, as shades, globe lanterns, &c. crack and fly in pieces; the former warps and shrinks. The nails fall out of the doors and tables. I have never myself seen the thermometer higher than 115° in the

coolest part of the house. Some persons affirm that in such cases they have seen it as high as 130° .

Nightly illuminations of the ghauts, or of the hills in their neighbourhood, are seen at this season, after it has continued for some time without rain. These appear always about the middle of the mountain, seldom or never reaching the top. They frequently present very interesting and beautiful scenes. As far as my observations go, they are confined to those hills which are covered with bamboo bushes. The natives account for these spontaneous combustions by the friction of the bamboos against each other, an explanation which appears to me satisfactory. In Europe, I know these spontaneous combustions have been much discredited, because they could not be explained by means of favourite theories, invented within the walls of a college, or perhaps a less respectable place.

The natives use no other means of securing themselves against the effects of the land-winds, than shutting up their houses and bathing in the morning and evening. Europeans cool their apartments by means of wetted mats made of straw or grass, and sometimes of the roots of the *wattie waeroo*, which when wetted exhales a pleasant but faint smell. It will appear incredible to those who have never witnessed it, when I say that the water evaporates so fast that several people are constantly employed throwing it upon the mats, the dimensions of which are eight feet by four. Without this labour the requisite degree of coolness could not be obtained. I have known several gentlemen who, during the continuance of the land-wind, have kept people constantly employed in pouring water over them both night and day, and apparently without suffering any inconvenience in point of health.

The information contained in the foregoing extract, as well as the remaining account of the different seasons of the year in the Carnatic, Doctor Heyne has communicated on the authority of a Brahmin; not having, as he informs us, had an opportunity of making his own observations.—There is something in this declaration we are unable to compre-

hend. We should have thought that a residence of nearly twenty years in the Carnatic, or its neighbourhood, might have afforded all the opportunities which the learned Doctor could require; something, however, seems to have been wanting, but he has not condescended to tell us what.

The last quotation we shall make from this treatise contains, according to our ideas, a satisfactory solution of a problem that has often puzzled us:

It is natural to ask the question here, how comes the land wind to be so much heated? The usual answer is, by passing over the surface of a considerable tract of heated country. But this, though it may, to a certain extent, be true, does not appear to me sufficient to account for the very high temperature which this wind has acquired. If this peninsula, like Zaara, in Africa, or the northern parts of Arabia, were a tract of desert dry sand, over which the land wind swept, we should not be surprised to find the temperature of that wind as high as 115° or 130° . But this, though a hilly, is a cultivated country. I am disposed to believe that the valleys winding through the ghauts are the places where the temperature of the atmosphere is much elevated. The hills that form the boundaries of these valleys will reflect the rays of the sun towards the centre, and this must be attended with a prodigious increase of temperature. The atmosphere, remaining stagnant for some time in these valleys, must be very much heated; and when it is at length forced outwards by the pressure of the air on the higher grounds, it constitutes the land-winds, which blow with such disagreeable regularity during summer in Coromandel. This accounts too for a circumstance which has often been observed, that the land-winds are hotter near the mouths of these valleys than any where else.

If I were disposed to speculate further on this subject, I *would* [should] conjecture, that the vast quantity of vapour condensed during this season, in these parts, into clouds and rain, must set at liberty a considerable quantity of heat, which

probably contributes to raise the temperature of the land-winds.

If we may be allowed to advance a practical argument in support of this theory, we shall observe, that the westerly winds, during the hot season, are exceedingly oppressive, in a much more northerly latitude. Bengal, which is a flat country, though greatly heated by these parching winds, has been ascertained to be considerably milder in its temperature than the countries which bound it to the west: and on advancing further in the same direction, we plunge as it were into the heated atmosphere condensed in those mountainous regions which extend themselves with little intermission to the sandy deserts of the Indus. Mr. Colebrooke, in his "Remarks on the Husbandry of Bengal," notices this circumstance, without attempting to investigate its cause.

(To be continued.)

Journal of a Voyage, in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China; returning by the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; in the H. C. S. Hope, Capt. James Pendergrass. By James Wathen. Illustrated with twenty-four coloured prints, from drawings by the Author. 4to. pp. 246. London, Black and Co. 3l. 3s.

THE materials for this work have been collected under peculiar circumstances. Our information from India is usually derived through the exclusive channel of the Company's servants, civil or military; but Mr. Wathen is an unconnected individual, who has made the India and China voyage through the indulgence of the Company, and neither for commerce, nor for any other purpose of gain, but with the sole desire of gratifying a liberal curiosity. Mr. W. having, in the course of some years, seen all the more interesting antiquities in England and Wales, and also re-

peatedly (as a pedestrian tourist,) visited and drawn many of the grand and beautiful objects both of Scottish and Irish scenery, was induced, during the short peace of 1802, to project an excursion to the continent: and, after landing at Calais, where he spent a few days, was proceeding to Paris, when information reached him of the death of a near relative; to which circumstance, by its recalling him home, he is probably indebted for not having been for many years a prisoner at Verdun, or some other dépôt of France, during the reign of the usurper. Unable thus to extend his researches to the Continent, and having been long in habits of intimacy with Captain Pendergrass, who proposed to him a passage to India and back, in the Hon. Company's Ship Hope, Mr. W. eagerly embraced so favourable an opportunity of extending his knowledge, and enlarging his collection of drawings. It had been supposed that the permission of the Company could not possibly be obtained for any person not connected with it, or with his Majesty's government, to enter either of the three presidencies in India, especially as a noble literary character,* and this but lately, had experienced some difficulty in obtaining such a favour. Mr W., however, met with the most liberal and condescending attention from the chairman, William Astell, Esq. M. P. and the Court of Directors, who granted his petition in the handsomest manner.

Under these accumulated but not undeserved advantages, Mr. W. embarked in the Hope on the 22d of January, 1811. Being desirous to see the whole of the voyage, and anticipating the contemplation of the rich subjects which the banks of the Thames, and the coast, to Portsmouth, present to the artist, he went on board at Gravesend.

* Lord Valentia.

Some of Mr. W.'s friends, as he himself tells us, having been permitted to peruse the "Sketch of his Journal," have blamed him for being "too minute in describing the mode of living on board" the Hope, "and the frolics and amusements of the sailors during a tedious voyage;"—but to this charge Mr. W. has, we think, sufficiently replied, in observing, "that to those persons who have never been at sea in a large ship, a short description of the economy and order observed may be interesting." The truth is, that Mr. W. commenced his voyage a perfect landsman, and carried with him, at the same time, an exceedingly observant eye, and an industrious pen for noting what he saw; and with these qualifications, and means for collecting and recording his information, he comes before us well prepared to add to our knowledge in several particulars which prouder, more experienced, or more indolent travellers would perhaps have omitted, but which the reader finds exceedingly acceptable. Of this description is our author's account of the manner of passing Sunday, in the ship commanded by Capt. Pendergrass:—

Sunday 17.—On every recurrence of the Sunday (weather permitting) the ship's company were expected to be dressed in the neatest manner, and to be perfectly clean. The main deck was converted into a commodious chapel. On each side of the main mast, seats were placed for the sailors and soldiers; a table stood in the centre; the officers, passengers, and cadets, had appropriate places; and Bibles and Prayer-books were distributed. An awning was thrown over the deck, and the sides were hung round with the ship's colours. A bell tolled in the fore-castle for a few minutes; silence was ordered; and the service was read by the captain (his purser or first officer assisting) in a manner equally serious and impressive, while the utmost decorum was observed by every person on board. This decency and seriousness of conduct in so motley an assemblage of

persons, who are not in general supposed to be impressed with sentiments of religion, were to me as pleasing as they were unexpected. The due observance of religious duties has here, as every where else, the best effects. It produces seriousness and reflection in the mind, a reverence and awe of the Deity (even among those who in this ship were neither Christians nor Mahomedans, but idolaters), and respect and obedience to lawful authority.

Immediately after the morning service, the crew is mustered and called over; and they pass in a regular manner before the captain and his officers, with due respect. They are on this day, as I before observed, expected to be clean, and neatly dressed; any inattention on their part to this point is punished by withdrawing their morning allowance of grog; they are also publicly reprimanded. The Chinese are mustered in a separate body; they dress in the costume of their country. Their chief, or boatswain, is distinguished by a deep purple-coloured kind of robe, trimmed with a profusion of buttons, they shave every part of the head, except the crown; the hair on that part is permitted to grow long, and is platted, and is either suffered to hang down the back, or is wound round the head in a graceful manner. The cast of countenance bestowed by nature on this singular, though numerous race of men, indicates that turn for observation and watchful sagacity which has always been attributed to them. The lascars are, I believe, Mahomedans. Their dress is a loose, white kind of frock, tied round the neck and waist with coloured handkerchiefs; their heads are adorned with a turban. Their chief wears a coloured cap, which, with a pair of shoes, distinguishes him. Some of these people are handsome and well made, and their teeth are in general exquisitely white. The Chinese are the most intelligent, and make the best sailors of these two classes.

At 12 o'clock, the soul-cheering grog is distributed; and in a short time afterwards the dinner is served to the different messes. The evening is devoted to mirth and frolic. Gymnastic feats are exhibited, such as leaping, tumbling, balancing, &c. There were many sailors on board, who excelled in footing our national

dance called the hornpipe; some chaunted Dibdin's inimitable sea-ditties; while others amused their hearers with "tales of wonder," in which that formidable phantom called Davy Jones had no small share. The lascars took a part in these gambols, and exhibited several tricks and dexterous deceptions peculiar to their country. The Chinese regarded every thing with an observant eye, and sometimes amused themselves with a thoughtful game, not unlike chess. The Portuguese seemed to be the most inactive on these occasions.

To the circumstances already adverted to, we likewise owe Mr. W.'s description of the ceremonies observed in crossing the Line; ceremonies the name of which is in every one's mouth, but of which the details, as observed by our author, have rarely appeared in any publication. For our part, we are equally struck with the classic accuracy displayed by our tars on this occasion, and by the extreme barbarism which it equally exhibits:—

Sunday, April 28.—Immediately after prayers this day, the sound of several conchs, or sea-shells, was heard; and soon afterwards, a fellow, dressed in a grotesque manner, presented himself to the captain, and informed him that no less a deity than the god of the ocean would hail the *Hope* the next day, and come on board to inspect her condition, and particularly to see that she was well provided with grog and tobacco. The captain gave this ambassador a polite reception, doubled his allowance of grog, according to custom immemorial, and returned a dispatch to old Neptune, expressing his gratitude for the intended visit. Instead of the usual gambols this evening, the time was spent in making preparations for the ceremonies which were to take place the next day, on crossing the line.

April 29.—This was, in truth, a busy day. At 10 A. M. a man was punished for theft and insolence. At 11, the Portuguese seaman was committed to the deep, with "solemn rites and dirges due." Soon after twelve, the tritons sounded their sea-shell trumpets, to an-

nounce the arrival of the son of Saturn. On the drawing up of a curtain, which had been thrown athwart the fore-castle, the watery god appeared in his triumphal car, drawn by eight sea horses, personated by four English sailors and four lascars, attended by tritons, nereids, and other marine deities; and by his side was seated the beautiful Amphitrite. Capel Butt acted as charioteer on this grand occasion. This was a fellow of infinite mirth, and distinguished for his gaiety, humour, and activity:

"He could sing, he could dance, he could play on the fiddle,

"And drink with an air his allowance of grog."

I had many occasions, in the course of the voyage, to observe the eccentricities, as well as the general good conduct of this man. On the procession moving forward, the musician struck up the air of "Rule Britannia." Capel Butt sang the song; and the chorus was well supported by at least two hundred voices. When the car had advanced to the main deck, the captain and his officers received the sea god with due respect; who, being pleased with the reverence shown him, gave a general invitation to all those bold adventurers who had never before crossed the centre of his dominions, to visit him in his coral palace; at the same time hinting to all concerned, that it was the etiquette of his court that all those who were honoured by his invitation must submit to the operation of shaving, to be performed by the officer who had the honour of attending his majesty as his own barber. The procession now moved on around the mainmast, from starboard to larboard, until they arrived at the gangway, where they made a halt. Here a large tub was placed, filled with salt water, with a board across the top for a seat; the visitor takes off his coat and waistcoat, marches along a file of Neptune's attendants, and places himself, by the direction of his conductors, upon the board. The barber immediately advances, brandishing a razor somewhat smaller than the ~~style~~ of a mower, and proceeds to perform his duty. The latter is composed of grease, tar, and other delicate materials, which is laid on the unfortunate novice's phiz with a painter's brush; many practical jokes are performed with this instrument, to

the great delight of every one but the sufferer. When the shaving is nearly completed, the board is dexterously slipped from under the novice, and he is consequently soured over head and ears in the contents of the tub. He is then led to the main deck, where he undergoes a purification, by having twenty or thirty buckets of water poured on his head, until he is completely drenched; but as it is with salt water, the doctor pronounces there is no danger from collas. After every male on board, who had not before crossed the line, had been visited with this infliction, a scene of boisterous mirth and frolic took place, which made it necessary for the quietly disposed among the passengers to retire to their cabins. Each passenger on this occasion treated the crew with grog to the value of two dollars. So much drinking produced a little irregularity, but no accident ensued. I was induced to insert a description of this ceremony, ridiculous as it is, because I had not seen it in any former publication, except Johnson's "Oriental Voyager," and Messrs. Daniell's superb work, in which a plate is introduced; but in each it is noticed with a difference, in some particulars, to what we witnessed on board the Hope.

On Sunday, the 31st of March, the Hope arrived in sight of the small island of Porto Santo, which lies to the northward of Madeira, and soon afterward in that of the two small islands called the Desertads, and next of Madeira itself. The passengers lamented that the ship did not anchor at that "charming island;" the Hope only backing her sails and waiting here for missing ships. On the 1st of April, they lay in the little bay of Funchall, whence the town of the same name has a very beautiful appearance.*

In the evening, two boats visited the ship, bringing pine-apples, bananas, plantains, walnuts, &c. While lying in the bay of Funchall, Mr. W. attempted a pano-

ramic view of the island, including those of Porto Santo and the Desertas. The thermometer, on this day, stood at 62°.

On the 6th the Hope saw the Canary Islands, distant about twenty leagues. On the 14th, flying-fish and dolphins began to be seen in numbers; and, as the distance from the Line grew shorter, the heat became so considerable that a change of dress was adopted. On the 11th of June the Hope made the land near False Cape, and soon after had a distant view of the Cape of Good Hope and its singular mountain. On the 27th she entered the Mosambique Channel, but did not approach Madagascar. Just before entering the channel, a lascar died, and his body was committed to the deep. The ceremonies performed by his countrymen on this occasion were as follows:—

The corpse, soon after the spirit had departed, was washed with much care, and laid upon a clean sheet. Some cotton-wool was then put into the ears, eyes, and nostrils of the deceased, and also into each hand. The body was then laid upon a platform, and lowered about half way down the ship's side, where it remained while some prayers were uttered; which being ended, it was sewed up in a clean sheet, and sunk into the sea, amidst the lamentations of the survivors.

On the 1st July, Mr. W. had an opportunity of making two drawings of the island of Mayotta, as the ship passed it under a gentle breeze. The scenery of this island appeared to our author to rival in luxuriance that of the island of Joanna, as described by Sir William Jones. On the 22d Ceylon was in sight, and on the following day a clear view of that island presented itself, at a distance of about four leagues. Here Mr. W. verifies the description of the poet, by stating, that a soft breeze from the shore brought with it the

* For a sketch of the island of Madeira, see above, page 283.

rich odour of cinnamon and other spices :

" ————— gentle gales,

Fanning their odoriferous wings, dis-
pense

Native perfumes, and whisper whence
they stole

Those balmy spoils."

On the 27th of July, the fleet came to safe moorings in Madras Roads :

The appearance of Madras from the roads, is new and surprising to the eyes of an Englishman. The sky clear and cloudless ; the sea of a deep green ; the beach covered with a crowd of strange figures, in singular dresses, their complexions exhibiting every shade of colour to which the human race is subject—the pagodas, the temples, the fort, palaces, and public buildings, constructed, to all appearance, of Parian marble, all astonish the mind, and bring to one's recollection the fables of the Arabian Nights, and the Tales of the Genii. Delighted with this most enchanting view, I took up the pencil, and sketched the scene from the village of St. Thomas's and the palace of the Nabob of Arcot, including the governor's palace, the banqueting-house, the fort, church, the pettah, or Black-town, to the custom-house, inclusively, extending a line from south-west to north-east, between nine and ten miles. The background filled up with gentlemen's country seats, here called " garden-houses," which are elegant edifices, with flat-roofs, and colonnades, or virandas, supported by tasteful pillars. The whole of the masonry has the appearance of marble, on account of its being covered over with the Madras chunam, which forms a plaster, or stucco, of the most shining whiteness. The view terminates with St. Thomas's Mount, and mountains seen over the Black Town.

Soon after the ships had anchored, a new and surprising scene commenced. Boats, or craft, in form and mode of navigating very different from any I had ever before seen, covered the roadstead. The longer are called Massula boats, and are employed by the government to attend all ships lying in the roads, as it would be very dangerous for ships' boats to attempt to land at this place, on account of the surf. The massula boats brought per-

sons called Dubashes on board. They were dressed in white muslin robes, and long trowsers ; on their feet they wore red slippers, and their heads were covered with large turbans. These men are of the Bannian cast, and came to offer their services to the strangers on board, as interpreters, factors, to provide them with servants, palanquins, purchase necessaries, exchange money, and transact all domestic affairs. While they were on board, they conversed with the officers with earnestness, soliciting, I suppose, their recommendation to the passengers. One was introduced to me, by one of my friends, and strongly recommended for his honesty, diligence, and expertness in dealing. His name was Nullapy. On his introduction, he bent his body very low, and touched the deck with his forehead, and the back of his hand three times. I engaged him during my residence at Madras, and always found him gentle, patient, attentive, punctual, and strictly honest. An inferior description of persons came also on board, called coolies. These are Hindoos of the fourth or labouring class, and came to offer their services as porters, to take care of the luggage of private persons, and to carry it to its destination.

The other species of craft which came alongside the Hope was a kind of raft, called a catamaran ; and managed by one, sometimes two men, or boys. The catamarans attend the massula boats, for the purpose of saving the lives of the passengers, in case of accident, by the broaching-to, or the swamping, of the latter vessels, which not unfrequently happens. For services of this nature the catamaran men get medals, of which they seem justly proud. A correct view of the massula boats is given in the plate. These boats are flat-bottomed and built high ; the planks are sewed together with the fibres of the outward shell of the cocoanut. They are manned with ten or twelve men each, who sit upon their haunches on poles placed across the boat, and use oars made of bamboo. They are in a perfect state of nature, with the exception of a piece of cotton cloth, often of rather a scanty pattern, tied round the waist. Mrs. Graham, in her lively " Journal of a Residence in India," observes that this is " a degree of naked-

ness which does not shock one owing to the dark color of the skin, which, as it is unusual to European eyes, has the effect of dress."

On their commencing to ply the oars, they strike up a kind of song, or chaunt, which, as they recede from the ship in a still evening, has a pleasing though melancholy effect.

We necessarily pass over many of the interesting particulars preserved by Mr. W. concerning the appearance and other peculiarities of Madras and its vicinity; but the following passage, commencing at page 40, appears to us deserving to be quoted; comprising, as it does, first a picture of our countrymen and public officers in India, and secondly one of the natives of the soil:—

On Sunday, I attended Captain Pendergrass and another gentleman to church. We went in our palanquins into Fort St. George, passing through a handsome square, in which stands a marble statue of the late Marquis Cornwallis. On approaching the church, I was much surprised to find a great number of workmen engaged in building and slating a house in the neighbourhood, even during the time of divine service. A great many carriages and palanquins were already near the church-doors, and we found the church very full. The ladies formed a larger part of the congregation. Soon after we were seated, a band of military music was heard, announcing the approach of the Governor, Sir Geo. Hilario Barlow, Bart. K. B. escorted by his guards, and accompanied by his aides-de-camp, the latter in full uniform. On their entry into the church, the band ceased, and a voluntary was performed on the organ, while the Governor took his seat on a chair of state under a canopy. The ladies occupied the centre of the church; on one side the Company's naval officers were ranged, and on the other military officers, all in complete uniform. In the course of the service the 104th psalm was sung by about forty charity children, neatly dressed in white jackets, accompanied by the organ. And near these children I perceived, with the most sincere pleasure and satisfaction, about twenty young native females, who were

instructed in the Christian religion; they behaved with the greatest decorum, and seemed very attentive—their black hair neatly hanging down, and their white dresses, contrasted with that and their dark complexions, afforded a most interesting spectacle. This little incident encouraged me to look forward to the time when the system of *castes* shall be destroyed among the Hindoos—until that epocha arrives, Christianity cannot be introduced with success, and no change can take place in the moral condition of the aboriginal natives of Hindostan. The heat was very oppressive this day; and though the punka was kept in continual motion, and produced a current of air, yet the heat, and the crowded state of the church, rendered my situation almost intolerable.

I was much surprized that no other memorial in this church of the late Lady Gwillim, the wife of Sir Henry Gwillim, one of the Supreme Court of Justice at Madras, than what was inscribed on a plain flat stone near the entrance into the church. She was a lady possessed of great acquirements, and in her youth much admired for her beauty. She was a native of Hereford, and died near Madras a few years since.

After the service, I was carried in my palanquin to Mr. Bisse's house, near St. Thomé. Here I found several ladies and gentlemen, with whom I took tiffin. About three o'clock the strangers departed; and Mr. Bisse conducted me under a large umbrella, to visit the tomb of a Mussulman situated near the road. It was an interesting subject for the pencil, highly ornamented with a drooping cypress hanging over it, and almost surrounded with trees. A small tank of water was near, for the purposes of ablution. Messrs. Daniel's elegant work contains several engravings of these very beautiful memorials of the dead, so common in India. In our ramble we came to a sequestered spot near a grove of cocoa-trees, where we found a number of the native Hindoos, men, women, and children, all seated in their manner on the ground, taking their simple repast of rice. They formed a circle, and the rice was served to them on clean leaves, which they conveyed to their mouths with the thumb and fingers of the right hand only. They

all ceased while we looked at them, seemingly under the apprehension of being insulted, but we endeavoured immediately to remove this impression, by giving them the *salam*, which they returned with pleasure and respect. On our retiring they resumed their attitudes, and continued their repast. Mr. Bisse informed me, that had we offered to taste their rice, or even touched it, they would all have risen and walked away. It was six o'clock when we returned to Mr. Bisse's house, after a pleasant walk chiefly under shade of trees. An elegant dinner was served at seven; at ten we took tea and coffee; and at eleven I left my friend's house, after a very agreeable evening, enlivened by the conversation of Mrs. Bisse and her daughter, and the exquisite performance by the latter of some charming lessons on the piano-forte. On my way home, I met in the village of Trincomalee one of the processions so frequent in this country. The crowd was immense, strange figures were carried along, accompanied with the horrid braying of their lance trumpets, the noise of the tamtams, &c. On making inquiry I was informed that this was a ceremony performed in honour of the god Siva.

On the subject of education, after detailing the Eastern method, of which Mr. W. was not aware, at the time of his witnessing it in India, that it had been introduced into England, under the name of the Madras System, subjoins:—

Girls are never seen at public schools; they receive their instructions at home, under the eye of their parents, which seldom consist in any thing more than the duties prescribed to them by their religion: their being taught to read and write is very rare. But we must except that class of females called *Raujannees*, or dancing-girls, who are attached to the temples. These are instructed in reading, writing, music, and languages, as well as dancing.

The *Raujannees* are the same with the *Nautch-girls* of Calcutta. We confess that our curiosity is here considerably piqued. For what purpose do these females receive an education so superior to the rest of their countrywomen?

Are the ideas which are continually impressed upon us, concerning these dancing-girls, correct, seeing that they are taught reading, writing, and the languages, not less than music and dancing? Is this superior cultivation of their minds; the real, or one of the real causes of those strong attachments of which they are said so frequently to become the objects, among the other sex? * Are they lowly born but highly educated, while others are of exalted rank, but comparatively ignorant? We are not aware that we have accounts of the condition of these females, sufficiently full to answer satisfactorily the questions which the above statement of our author has raised in our minds.

The boys, in the several schools visited by Mr. W. and his friends, copied their names with great readiness, in English characters, on their leaves. This, and other facts mentioned by Mr. W. encourage a belief in the practicability of a gradual amalgamation of the Hindoos with ourselves, were the object judiciously pursued. Mr. W. is inclined to differ from Mrs. Graham, as to the insipidity, monotony, and indolence, ascribed, by that lady, to the mode of living among the ladies at Madras. It would have been strange, if he had felt equal "languor and insipidity in their society;" and he very prudently admits, that Mrs. G.'s opportunities of observations on this subject were probably greater than his own. We cannot omit to cite the following description:—

I dined this day at the house of a gentleman in the village of Pensewachum. The Hindoo servant of this gentleman had a daughter just married. The man requested permission of his master to introduce the bride and bridegroom to the company, a customary indulgence. This was granted, and the parties, attended by the bride's father and a female companion, or rather playfellow, for neither of the

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. i. page 559.

ladies appeared to be above ten years old, entered the dining room with much ceremony. The bride's hair was neatly plaited up; she wore rings in her ears, and one in her nose; a gaudy necklace encircled her neck; her arms were decorated with bracelets, and her ankles were adorned with similar ornaments. Her dress was of a dark coloured-muslin; and her whole appearance was appropriate. She was presented to each of the guests, who did not fail to reward her courtesy with some rupees. Her features were pleasing, but exhibited the most artless simplicity. When she had received the offerings and congratulations of all the company, she retired with her attendant, to a corner of the room, where they both squatted down, counting and surveying, with great pleasure, the treasure which had been collected. The father had retired, but he soon returned with garlands of odoriferous flowers, and, with humble obeisance, hung one round the neck of every person present, as an acknowledgment for the attention shewn to his daughter and her husband.

Connected in subject with the foregoing is the following:—

During our short continuance at Madras, I saw also several marriage processions; but one in the village of Tincomalee was the most grand and imposing. The musicians preceded, sounding the great trumpet called the *tang*, (compared to which the Italian trombone is a toy,) the gongs, tam-tams, large conch-shells, and other instruments, including an enormous pair of kettle-drums, placed on an elephant, and beat by two Indian performers, making altogether a most dreadful din. Next after the kettle-drums, an elephant richly caparisoned, carrying a magnificent *haddat*, canopied and curtained with finely embroidered silk, in which the bride and bridegroom were seated opposite each other, most magnificently dressed, and glittering with diamonds and other jewels. The furniture of the elephant was of silk richly embroidered. The bride occasionally drew aside her curtains, and favoured the numerous spectators with a view of her features, which were very delicate and beautiful, although her complexion was not so fair as that of the more bloom-

ing daughters of the North. "*She was black, but comely, O ye daughters of Jerusalem! She was black because the sun had looked upon her.*" Two other elephants followed, carrying four persons each. Then came about three hundred natives, uniformly dressed, in white robes and coloured turbans, each carrying on his head an ornamented vase, walking three abreast. In the centre of this party was a very rich canopy, borne on the shoulders of twelve men, over the heads of two persons who carried a box, highly gilt, and finely ornamented with gold rings, and other decorations. The procession was closed by an irregular multitude of spectators, who seemed much delighted with the scene.*

Among his excursions from Madras, Mr. W. visited the large village of Conjeveram, distant fifty miles to the westward of the capital, and celebrated for numerous tombs and temples, particularly two very large temples, much revered by the natives, and often visited at the festivals, by pious persons, residing in very remote situations; and the narrative given of this journey composes one of the most eloquent (that is, natural and perspicuous) pictures of Indian life and landscape which the pen can be expected to draw. The chapter is accompanied by three prints, of which the first represents the great pagoda, a temple of Zuyambra Swammy, near Conjeveram, and the two last, a first and second view of the country, taken from the temple. These views are exceedingly beautiful, and the task of delineating them, all the difficulty of which appears to have been felt by Mr. W., has been most successfully executed: "I made four drawings," says Mr. W., "of the scene before me, to which, I feel that none but the celebrated Claude Lorraine could have done justice. If I have failed, however, to give the reader

* See an account of the nuptial festivities of the Vizier Ali, Asiatic Journal, vol. i. p. 443.

something like a correct idea of the face of the country, as seen from the summit of the pagoda, I have no excuse but want of ability to plead."—We extract a short account of the village of Great Conjeveram, the rather because it includes a description of the Choultry, a description of edifice peculiar to the East, and which is the subject of a creditable poem, inserted in another part of our pages* :—

After passing through the temple, we went out of the great court at another gate, where we met our palanquin bearers, and attendants. We then entered the village, or rather town of Great Conjeveram, and proceeded through a regular street, having houses on each side, elevated about four feet above the level of the road, with fine trees planted in the front, which produced a very beautiful effect. At the door of every house are raised seats, or benches, about three feet high, and two broad, shaded with a penthouse, or viranda, an appendage universal in this part of India, where the family sleep in the hot seasons. The covering of the house is chiefly of the cocoa-tree leaves, which form a neat, light, and impervious covering. The inhabitants of Conjeveram, are persons consisting generally of the first, or Bramin cast, the greatest part of them having some connection with the temples of their divinities; the houses are therefore of a superior structure to what one observes in other towns and villages. The street was about a mile long; and at the end of it, we turned into an avenue on the left hand, which brought us to the gate of the choultry, at which we were to sleep. This was, like the rest of these erections, a modern building, in the European style, excepting its viranda, and furnished by the government, as a residence for the collector of the duties, during his stay in this district. After crossing a paved court, we ascended by several steps, to the viranda, supported by handsome stone pillars, and elevated several feet above the court. The accommodations within consisted of a dining-room and bed-chamber, which were large and commo-

dious. Our attendants soon procured us boiling water and milk, for our tea, which proved a most refreshing repast after our fatigue. It is somewhat strange that travellers, from motives of mere curiosity and information, like ourselves, very seldom visit this interesting place. The choultry, therefore, is only periodically occupied by the collector of the taxes, and is, in consequence, much neglected, and in a state of decay. The dining-room was, as usual in the choultries, furnished with a large round table and a few chairs, with stands for the palanquins. On entering this room, we found it occupied by numerous inhabitants; these were white and brown spotted squirrels, and a species of crows, all perfectly tame and familiar. We, for the present, left them in quiet possession, and took our tea on a grass plot in the open air. The garden was extensive and was planted with fruit trees; but appeared forlorn, and equally neglected with the building, the walks being overrun with long thick grass, most luxuriant in growth.

At the temple, Mr. W. experienced much civility from the priests :—

Our attendants had provided a roasted fowl, and some vegetables, for our dinner; to which we sat down surrounded by the squirrels and crows: and had we not been very watchful, but little of the provision would have fallen to our share. Even while I turned to reach some salt, an impudent crow seized and carried away the wing of a fowl, to which I had been just helped by Mr. Parkin, and I had nearly caught a little squirrel in the act of purloining my bread. After dinner, we ordered our palanquins, to carry us again to the great pagoda. On passing through the village, an universal silence and stillness prevailed, occasioned by most of the inhabitants enjoying their afternoon nap, like the siesta of the Spaniards, at their doors, under the shade of their penthouses. We perceived them at every door in profound repose, unconscious of danger. This pleasing tranquillity and confidence was a grateful proof to our feelings, that the natives felt the enjoyment of protection and safety under the government of the English East-India Company. After arriving in the court of the great temple we had first visited,

* See Page 363.

I proceeded to make drawings of it from two different points. When I had completed my sketches, I ascended the steps in front of the temple, where I was soon surrounded by several of the bramins. I produced my sketches to them, and, by signs, endeavoured to inform them what I intended further to do. They seemed very much pleased at the honour we paid to their religious institutions. One of them left us, but soon returned, with garlands of most beautiful and fragrant flowers, with which they decorated me and Mr. Parkin in the politest manner. This, we were afterwards informed, was a very high compliment. We returned it by the usual salams, performed as respectfully as possible, accompanied by a cordial shake of the hand. These venerable fathers conducted us to the outward gate where we parted.

From Madras Mr. W. re-embarked on board the *Hope*, in order to pursue his voyage to China. "Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island," says Mr. W., "situated in the Bay of Bengal, is little known to the British public. The author hopes, that the opportunities he enjoyed, and the facilities afforded him by government, during his short stay on that delightful spot, have enabled him to add something to the little already known in this country, of its scenery, and of its present state." The ship also touched at Malacca; and here, says Mr. W. it will be observed, that the author did not find the natives so savage as they are, almost universally, represented. At Macao and Canton, Mr. W. acquired some acquaintance with the Chinese of those places, and here, as every where else, we find (what constitutes a marked and most amiable feature of this traveller's book,) a never-failing disposition to take a kindly and liberal view of his fellow-creatures. Mr. W. also flatters himself with having succeeded, through the confidence placed in him by the Honourable Court of Directors and its agents, at those celebrated cities, in describing some traits of

manners, and delineating some curious subjects, not before generally known in England.

It is to be understood, that this is a book of no lofty pretensions. Its modest author describes it as "a mere vehicle for the plates;" and of the plates themselves, Mr. W. only assumes, that "they contain, at least, faithful representations of the subjects they profess to represent." But, with this caution on the mind of the reader, we do not hesitate to bear testimony to the pleasure to be derived, as well from the perusal of the text, as from a view of the landscapes introduced; all of which are interesting and well executed, and some singularly pleasing. In a word, we think we shall sum up all, and do equal justice between the author and the reader, when we thus characterize this performance—that were we seeking to place before a friend, and a female one in particular, some *petit tableau*, some succinct, and neither a too bulky, too learned, nor too expensive, general work on India and China, calculated to afford a light and yet lively idea of their scenery, their respective people, our own people among them, the antiquities, fables, religion, and manners of India, and the manners of China, (as far as comes within the purview of our commercial visitors,) we should, for all these agreeable purposes, fix our decided choice on the performance of Mr. Wathen.

Exposition of the Abuses of the present System of Lascar Impressment. Together with the Outlines of a Plan for their Correction. By R. B. Lloyd. Calcutta, 1814. 8vo. pp. 30.

THERE was inserted in the preceding number of the *Asiatic Journal*, (see above, page 325,) a copy of the regulations lately adopted for the conduct of a new institution at Calcutta, denominated the Marine Register Office. The Eu-

ropean reader will be surprized to read in the title-page of the pamphlet on this subject, (at present the subject of our notice) that Lascars are subject to "impressment;" but further information will teach him, that the term is employed in Calcutta, by others, as well, without the smallest reference to its signification. For "impressment," as by Mr. L., read "hiring." The meritorious pages before us, treat of the abuses in the system of "hiring" Lascars. The actual system is thus described by Mr. L. :—

It has long been a subject of regret, that the native seamen, navigating from the port of Calcutta, have not augmented, either in number or ability, in any proportion to the enlarged demand for their services; caused by the increased trade of the port, and consequent increase of its shipping. To obtain an able and efficient crew at Calcutta, is at all times impossible, and to obtain a crew at all, is usually so difficult, that vessels, in other respects ready for sea, have occasionally been many days delayed in the river solely on that account; and such is too commonly the motley composition of a Bengal ship's company on leaving port, that many instances have occurred of a commanders finding himself, left by the pilot, in a most dangerous situation, with bad weather coming on, and a crew on board (to which himself and officers are strangers), of which the whole number, under such an emergency, does not afford a sufficiency of seamen to do the duty of the ship.

The cause of all this, as well as of the general bad character of the Lascars shipped at Calcutta, who, in addition to being bad seamen, run from their ships on the first occasion that presents itself, may, perhaps, be traced to the Calcutta Ghaut Serangs; a class of men similar to the kidnappers of Holland, and the crimps of England, but whom they far surpass in the arts they practise against those who unfortunately fall in their way, and who are destined subsequently to form a large proportion of the crews of our Bengal ships.

Among the kidnappers and crimps in and about Calcutta, and at different places

down the river, there are a considerable number of headmen, who by themselves and their emissaries, allure the incautious to their houses, where, under the appearance of kindness, they are led into the full indulgence of every description of vice, and encouraged to contract debts, sufficiently beyond their means to pay, when, being obliged to enter into bond at an early date, the future fate of the debtor is henceforward fixed.

If a real bond fails to be extorted, a forged one answers the purpose, and the scene soon opens on the miserable debtor, who, with no alternative but a jail, finds himself reduced to the necessity of lending himself to the aid of his unprincipled creditor.

The number of men thus deluded, and brought under the grasp of Ghaut Serangs, is very considerable; they are generally strangers to Calcutta, who have come there in the dhoneys, and other craft from different places on the coast and bay, and from Chittalong, and the inland navigation thereabouts. No description of men, however, wholly elude the vigilance of the Ghaut Serangs, and their emissaries. Arabs, strangers from the interior, servants without employ, boatmen, &c. &c. fill up the number; and of men so obtained (many of whom never before saw a ship) is the majority of every Bengal ship's company to med.

The Ghaut Serangs, however, are not uniformly successful in conducting this nefarious traffic; they sometimes meet with men whom all their arts are insufficient to deceive; some such have escaped their snares, and made their story known at the police; but an unfriended stranger has little chance of obtaining redress against a regularly-organized system of fraud and perjury, with which the Ghaut Serangs and their emissaries, are ever ready to support their own allegations.

The act of shipping the crew, is likewise always an arduous task to the Ghaut Serang. He never ventures to do it while the vessel lays at Calcutta, but a few hands on whom he can depend, are usually shipped there, to save appearances, and when the period arrives at which the crew are to be on board, so great is the reluctance of the people to go to sea, that all of them desert on the first opportunity.

Besides which, were the men to be shipped at Calcutta, complaints of the manner in which they had been seduced, would reach the commanders and officers, and probably cause an investigation into the conduct of the Ghant Serang; but another, and more powerful motive with these persons, for not shipping the crews at Calcutta is, that the people may not be seen, and their defects as seamen be discovered, until the ship is too far down the river, for the commander to get others.

The men of whom the crews are usually composed, in defiance of all the dangers of the river, have been known to desert by dozens, even as low down as Saugor. At Kedgree, but more commonly at Saugor, the crew is usually completed, as to numbers, or nearly so, the Batta Lascars then leave the ship and she soon after quits the pilot, when the commander as has before been observed, with a valuable ship and cargo, finds himself, with a crew, utterly incompetent to the duty of the vessel, many of them seasick, many suffering from diseases, and many from the ill effects of the narcotic drugs and spirits, by which they have been reduced to the state of intoxication, necessary to the purpose of getting them on board at all, indeed, instances are not wanting, of individuals so shipped, dying before the vessel has quitted the pilot.

It has been asked, why commanders do not previously see, and inspect the men destined to form their crews, in order to ascertain their fitness before they engage them, many commanders have greatly exerted themselves to accomplish that desirable object; indeed most commanders do exert themselves to that end, but always without effect.

Mr. L.'s plan had been for some time before the public, when, at length, repeated losses of ships by fire, the cause of which is attributed to the desire of the Lascars to escape from the performance of their voyage, induced the merchants and Insurance offices at Calcutta to give it serious attention. It is even stated that the Calcutta Insurance Office has resolved on discontinuing insurance on any ships, outward-bound, manned by Lascars, until a more satisfactory mode is adopted relative

to the "impressment" of their crews.*

Immediately after the destruction of the *Duchess of Wellington* (see *Asiatic Journal* for Aug.) a meeting of the principal mercantile houses of Calcutta was held, and it was resolved to address the government on the subject, through the medium of one of its secretaries. In the letter accordingly written, it was represented, that the loss of the *Radnor*, *Mornington*, and *Duchess of Wellington*, by fire, within a few months, and the additional fact of the *Harriet* and *Investigator* being set on fire, subsequently to the loss of the *Duchess of Wellington*, created a conviction that the interference of the government was necessary. The supreme government immediately nominated a committee; and one of the steps taken, was that of offering a reward of five thousand rupees for the discovery of the individuals concerned in the destruction of either of the ships before mentioned. It is observed, that this ought to be accompanied by an offer of pardon.

It is mentioned that in the year 1796, or 1797, the attention of the mercantile body was similarly roused; and that a committee of inquiry was then appointed by the government, composed of John Biston, Charles Law, and George Robinson, Esqrs. and that these gentlemen discovered that one individual Lascar had served on board every one of three ships which had then been lately burnt, and had received, within a few weeks, "impress-money" for eighteen months.

Mr. L.'s plan, detailed in this publication, has been adopted as the code of regulations, printed above, (page 326). This is followed by observations by the author, and by testimonies from various mercantile persons in Calcutta, more or less favourable to the belief, that the suggestions of our author are capable of affording the desired remedy.

* *Nathas Courier*, March 5, 1816

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SERINAGUR.

THE following account of the state of the city of Serinagur, at present comprehended within the territories of Nipal, is extracted from a letter dated at that place:—

"The town of Serinagur is in a sadly ruinous state, owing partly to a violent earthquake which happened a few years ago, and partly to the tyranny of the Goorkhas. It begins to look more cheerful since we arrived, from the former inhabitants returning to their houses. The valley is about three miles long, and in the broadest part one coss and a half. The Aleknudra runs through it from east to west. It is a beautiful river, very rapid since the rains commenced. We get remarkably fine fish from it, of a large size, called by the natives Misar. The valley in some parts is very beautiful, but in the situation of the town it is very narrow and confined. We have built three houses, and a fourth is in forwardness. These consist of two rooms, each thirteen by fifteen feet, and about twelve high—they are built of stone and slated, as are all the houses in this part of the country. * * * * has just left us, he has had a long walk over the hills; the climate he found as various as the face of the country, but in general delightfully cool. He was in a heavy fall of snow on the top of a high mountain, while, at the foot of the same, the degree of heat, he says, was between 50° and 90°. We have had immense quantities of fruit brought in to us, which grow wild on the hills; apples, pears, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, apricots, peaches, nuts, barberries. we have seen no cherries; the natives say they do not ripen, although the fruit regularly forms. All these and many more grow wild, and would, with cultivation, I have no doubt, be very superior fruit. The grapes are as large as any I ever met with, when in the highest state of cultivation.

LEATHER-GUN.

"There is no fort nearer to the town than eight coss. We met here with a gun of a new construction, belonging to the Goorkas: it is made of leather, pretty thick, lined throughout with clay, and an iron hoop rudely twisted round it carries about 1 lb. ball, and cannot be fired more than three or four times. They are so light that one man could with ease carry two."

TANJORE PILL.

The Tanjore Pill, it is said, is made use of
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of with great success in India against the bite of mad dogs, and that of the most venomous serpents; such as the rattle-snake, and several species of vipers, the venom of which is very mortal.

It is only to be deplored that the nature of several of the ingredients of the pills is not sufficiently known; but as it may prove an excitement to further investigation, at a period, especially, when many experiments are made on the nature of the canine venom, the recipe is here given in full:—

White oxyd of arsenic, root of well-navi in powder, idem of ner-i-visham in powders, purified mercury, equal quantities.

The mercury is dissolved in the milky juice of the *asclepias gigantea*, or wild tattan, until the globule are no more to be seen; the other substances are afterwards added in powder, the mass is well kneaded and formed into pills of equal weight, about twenty-four grains.

One of these pills is given to a person bitten by a rattle-snake, making him swallow afterwards a little hot water. If the symptoms of the disease increase at the end of a quarter of an hour, two more pills are given; and if the dose is insufficient a fourth pill is given in about an hour, which is in general sufficient.

The wound is also scarified, in order to give it a greater opening, and the hot liver of a lamb, or some warm and soft substance, is applied to it, that a suppuration may take place. If the patient appears to be in great danger, not less than four pills must be taken; one may be crushed and applied to the wound. The regimen of the patient ought to be boiled rice or milk, to abstain from salt, and to drink only water. The patient must also be prevented from sleeping for the first twenty-four hours.

INSCRIPTIONS AT PERSEPOLIS.

Of the empire of Persia, which, taken in its full extent, may be said to embrace the whole of Asia, from the Indus to the Tigris, the successive revolutions must have immediately affected a population more numerous than that of the greatest European monarchy on record. Of the most memorable of these revolutions, commencing with the Assyrian conquest and ending with that of Timour, which comprehends a period of near three thousand years, we have from the writings of the Greek historians a detailed and authentic account of about three centuries

and an half, or something more than a tenth of the entire series. This period is confined to the reigns of the Caian princes, during which the affairs of Greece were intermixed with the fate of the Persian empire, and terminates with the invasion and triumph of Alexander, anno 330 before the birth of Christ. The successors of Alexander were, in less than a century, expelled by the Parthian race of the Arsacidae, whose dominion, though it continued until the year 226 of the Christian era, and inflicted upon the Roman power the severest chastisements and most signal defeats, presents to the European inquirer a mass of inextricable confusion, and to the native writers of Persia a blank of five hundred years. From the fall of the Arsacidae under the sword of Artaxerxes, or Ardeshir, reputed by his enemies to be the son of the private soldier Sasan—by his friends to be the lineal representative of the ancient monarchs of Persia—but allowed by all to be the author of the Sasanian dynasty, down to the Mohamedan conquest, A. D. 641, including a space of above four centuries, we are permitted to attach more weight and credibility to the computations and traditions of the natives. We are likewise assisted by the Roman annalists in the decline of the empire, to whose prejudiced and reluctant, but therefore indisputable admissions, we are indebted for a clear conception of the reverses sustained by the imperial arms of Rome, and of the grandeur of the Persian monarchy, as it was illustrated by the character and exploits of Sapor. The subsequent history of that extensive region is still better known. The religion of Mahomet succeeded to that of Zoroaster, of whom the remaining disciples, under the denomination of Guebres, are poor, despised, and scattered. Many of the eastern provinces have broken away from the mass, and interposed themselves between the sovereigns of Delhi and Teberan. The northern frontier of Persia has begun to yield before the weight of the Russian force: the whole of Georgia having been recently ceded to that power, which has thus obtained a footing to the southward of Mount Caucasus, and a direct reinforcement to its military population of the most beautiful and martial race amongst the inhabitants of Asia.

From the foregoing sketch of the materials on which we have had to rely for what has hitherto been called the history of Persia, it may be judged how slight is our acquaintance with those portions of it which might be supposed to furnish the most satisfactory proofs of the political grandeur displayed by the ancient sovereigns of the country, and of the advances made by an acute and ingenious people in the arts and enjoyments of civilized life,

so far as the cultivation of them could have been carried, under that system of perennial slavery, in which rebellions, and conquests, and revolutions of government, have succeeded each other for ages among the eastern nations, without effecting any shadow of change.

Of the perfection to which some of the arts were pushed in countries little more than whose names have come down to us, we have, from modern travellers, the most curious and interesting evidence—the strongest likewise, so far as it goes—for it is the evidence of the senses. It is to very recent publications we are indebted for unquestionable proof, that the wonders of Upper Egypt are not confined to the pyramids; but that bolder and more beautiful efforts of architecture than any that Greece or Italy has recorded, were made by kings of whom we have never heard, and by nations of whose existence these are the only traces, to illustrate the most profound and consummate knowledge of the most useful and sublime of sciences. The ruined specimens of ancient architecture dispersed throughout Asia, both east and west of the Indus, are demonstrations no less powerful than those deduced from Egypt itself, of the early progress made by its inhabitants in the arts which embellish society, if not in the sciences, which constitute its noblest boast. But the rapture and astonishment which these objects excite give way to the worthier emotions of zeal and solicitude to make them instrumental in ascertaining the truth of history—in enlarging its bounds, or correcting its errors. The stupendous remains of former ages, discovered in various provinces of our Indian empire, have opened to numbers of our learned countrymen vast fields of reasoning, and new roads to historical knowledge. The architectural ruins visible throughout the whole of Persia are doubly interesting from their connection with Greek and Roman history, and with so many of the facts recorded in Scripture. Of these, the most remarkable, with reference to writings sacred and profane, are the ruins of Babylon and of Persepolis. The description and delineation of those of the latter city have employed the pen or pencil of many modern travellers, who, unanimously agreeing as to their awful magnificence, are divided about the period to which their foundation should be referred. But what has most exercised the wonder of oriental scholars and antiquarians, is the unknown character of the inscriptions found upon sundry fragments of these ruins. This, though more lately traced on decayed buildings in many other parts of the Persian empire, has obtained the name of the Persepolitan, or arrow headed character, from its resemblance to the barb

of an arrow, and from its having been first detected, and most largely, at Persepolis. Some persons have seemed willing to imagine, * that the sculptures and edifices by which this country is distinguished may be ascribed to the period during which Persia was governed by the princes of the Sasanian dynasty, thus bringing them far within the Christian era. Others refer them to a much higher antiquity; at least, if the probable date of the inscriptions can afford a clue to the origin of the ruins. Inscriptions may often, indeed, be more recent, but, when regularly placed, they cannot be more ancient than the walls to which they belong. It is a curious though well-known circumstance, which the reader will find stated in Mr. Kinneir's admirable Memoir on the Geography of Persia, that the greater number of the bricks of which Babylon was built, and which are every day dug out by the Arabs, have each of them an inscription in the Persepolitan character (p. 279 of Kinneir's Memoir). Yet Babylon, from the days of Alexander, or rather from the foundation of Ctesiphon and Seleucia, had gradually fallen into ruins, between five and six centuries before the victory of Artaxerxes over Artaban, and the consequent establishment of the house of Sasan.

From inscriptions on edifices, almost equally with those on medals, a safe and steady light has been thrown upon the transactions of ages past. It is therefore to some better motive than to mere antiquarian zeal, that we must attribute the surprise, regret, and disappointment with which our most profound oriental scholars have contemplated the mystery involved in these hitherto impenetrable characters, of which innumerable collections have been found at Fasa, Mughah, Persepolis, Babylon, and on many other spots of Persia.

Pychsen, Lichtenstein, Grotfend, and others, have vainly attempted to unravel them. It is extremely curious, and, in our opinion, rather melancholy than in the least consolatory to the pride of Europe, to be assured that the most learned Persians of the present day are equally ignorant as the Europeans themselves of the subject of these inscriptions. Sir Gore Ouseley, who remained almost four years in the country, took every possible means to obtain from them the much wished-for key to that mysterious character. With a liberality more likely to be praised than imitated, he offered a reward of 2,000l. to any native, Guebre or Mussulman, who could decipher the inscriptions, but without the smallest success; not even a conjectural alphabet having been produced in that period, at

all worthy of comparison with the alphabet of Grotfend. Yet it is provoking to know (by an Arabic inscription on the walls of Persepolis) that so late as five or six centuries back, priests of Zoroaster, and other learned natives, could translate the contents of these inscriptions, and explain them in the vernacular idiom of the country.

A hope is nevertheless now entertained, that a clue may have been already discovered towards the elucidation of this tantalizing subject. It appears, that in two distant parts of Asia, two inscriptions have been recently found, in the Persepolitan or arrow-headed character, engraved on the same substance with other languages.

The first of these is mentioned by the late Dr. Buchanan, in his account of the Syrian Christians, established on the Malabar coast of the great Indian peninsula, near Goa. Ten or eleven brass tablets which he saw at Goa, contained inscriptions in a character which he concluded to be Indian, and were presumed to be grants of land or privileges to the first Syrian settlers. On the back of one of them there was a long inscription in the Persepolitan character. Now, as the Indian character must, of course, be soon deciphered, and as there is strong reason to think that the Persepolitan on the same tablet, must be a translation of its contents, we are not too sanguine, probably, in hoping, that the unknown quantity may be arrived at, through the medium of that which we are likely soon to know.

The second discovery to which we have alluded, is the union, on the same stone, of the arrow-headed character with the Egyptian hieroglyphic, found at Shush (Susa) by the Hon. Robert Gordon, who was attached to Sir Gore Ouseley's embassy. In an open court, annexed to the prophet Daniel's tomb at Susa, lies a block of dark Egyptian marble, about three feet long, of an irregular form, and very finely polished. Three sides of it are sculptured. On one there are five rows of hieroglyphics; on another two rows of hieroglyphics, and the remainder of it filled with a beautiful inscription in the Persepolitan character; and on the third side, an inscription in the same character, now nearly effaced. What the original destination of this stone may have been, must now remain a matter of research or conjecture for the learned orientalists of Europe. From the native Persians all hope is vain; they are perhaps, the worst antiquaries in the world; calling every sculptured substance which they do not understand by the idle name of "Talisman."

From the above additions to those materials for experiment, of which the

* See Edinburgh Review, No. 51.

learned world have been before possessed, it is natural to hope, 1. that we shall arrive at the solution of those far-famed inscriptions at Babylon and Persepolis, to which it is impossible to assign a later origin than that of the Assyrian empire, and whose characters it is difficult not to consider as the types of a language more ancient and more diffused than any, except, perhaps, the Sanscrit, with which we yet are conversant.

2. From this approach to the acquisition of a common measure between the Indian language to which we can readily find access, and the hieroglyphic, to a discovery of whose mysterious attributes so many generations have in vain aspired, there is surely some plausible ground for anticipating a speedy development of this grand enigma of antiquity, so necessary to set the human mind at rest, upon the real amount of our obligations to a people, whose country has been the reputed fountain of whatever science flourished in Europe, and of whatever religion was professed by its most civilized inhabitants, from the very dawn of history to the spreading of the Christian faith.

From the extension and establishment of the British empire in India, Europeans have derived a more perfect knowledge than they ever yet attained to, of the condition, past and present, of the eastern world. But its inhabitants owe to Englishmen the far weightier benefit of a sensible improvement in that condition; peace, and justice, and industry, now reign, where tyranny and beggary, and hopeless desolation, a few years since, composed the whole texture of the government, and were written deeply in the soil itself. The military and civil servants of Great Britain in Asia have given a new character to diplomacy, to conquest, and to legislation. The men of talent at the head of our Asiatic missions, (and scarcely any but men of talent have been so employed) have uniformly rendered their local opportunities subservient to the cause of elegant or useful literature: even the officer has chosen, as his relief from military labour, the cultivation of those arts, and the pursuit of those studies, by which the mischiefs inseparable from the fairest exercise of his profession might be most effectually moderated or repaired. Geography, poetry, mythology, statistics, political, military, and natural history—there is not a branch of human learning from which one or more of our distinguished countrymen in India have not gathered some valuable fruit; nor a gleam of light discernible in the Eastern sky, which has not shone, through their means, upon this hemisphere.

Sir Gore Ouseley has brought home, and placed upon the staircase of his house, in Bruton-street, several of the sculptured

marbles of Persepolis, amongst which are inscriptions in the arrow-headed character, and in the highest state of preservation. These, through the liberality of the possessor, are always accessible to the curious and learned; and the free exhibition of them must greatly facilitate research, as nothing is more likely to occur than an occasional inaccuracy in copying inscriptions, of whose character and language the traveller is ignorant, and as the slightest inaccuracy may often prove fatal to the most diligent investigation of an European student, who has not the original of the defective transcript to refer to. These marbles may therefore be considered a fair and valuable acquisition to the English orientalist, and as giving the distinguished collector a title to the thanks of every man of letters in Asia and in Europe.

INDIGO.

A Calcutta paper has the following article on certain new arrangements relating to the Indigo Trade.—

“We have abstained hitherto from noticing certain resolutions, recently entered into by the Calcutta houses of agency on the subject of their Indigo concerns, because we had reason to believe, that the measures to which those resolutions pointed were still under deliberation, and we apprehended, that any premature or imperfect statement might produce erroneous impressions, and might, probably, be the cause of unnecessary disquietude to many individuals, who might conceive their interests likely to suffer by the arrangements in contemplation. Those arrangements, however, having now, as we understand, been fully digested and matured, and a printed report of the same, circulated to the out-stations, we no longer feel ourselves under the same restraint, but proceed to lay before our readers, the following succinct view of the object and provisions of the proposed plan, which, we have reason to believe, is correct and authentic.

“It appears, that, for some years prior to the year 1814, the average annual produce of Indigo, throughout the Bengal provinces, had been short of seventy-four thousand tactory mounds, a quantity considerably more than adequate to the demands of the Europe market, (after reserving the small proportion required for Asiatic consumption,) as was evident from the stock of Indigo on hand in the Company's warehouses, having progressively increased from year to year. In the season 1814 the cultivation was suddenly and almost universally extended, chiefly by the addition of new works to the factories already in existence; so that, although the season was, in most parts of the country, considered to be a

very unfavourable one, the produce was augmented to 102,524 maunds. In the present year a still further extension has taken place; and from a comparison of all the returns which have hitherto been received from the different factories, there is reason to apprehend that the total quantity coming into the market cannot be much less than 120,000 maunds, and would, in all likelihood, have been 160,000 maunds, had the early expectation of the season been realized. This increase of the produce has not been counterbalanced by any corresponding increase of the consumption; for, in the year 1811, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand occasioned by the sudden opening of the whole continental market, the quantity cleared out from the India House did not exceed the ordinary annual average by more than 15,500 maunds, and was actually less than the quantity imported into Great Britain from all parts of the East Indies during the same period. The prices, moreover, obtained at the Company's sale in May last, were lower by about fifty per cent. than those obtained at the May sale of the preceding year, although, up to that time, no part of the superabundant produce of 1814 had yet found its way to the Europe market, but the scale of supply continued as before.

“For over-trading of every description, there is a certain remedy in the natural course of events; but the operation of that remedy is more or less easy, according to circumstances. In those commercial concerns, which require but little capital to be invested in dead stock, or in which the dead stock employed can be readily converted to other purposes, the process is comparatively simple: the first loss arising from an overstocked market is submitted to, the sufferers withdraw from the trade, and seek employment for their capital in some other direction. But it is very different in cases like that of the Indigo manufacture in this country, or of the sugar establishments in the West Indies, which cannot be carried on but by means of an apparatus, constructed at great expense, and applicable to no other use. In such cases, an overflow of produce, and a consequent decline of prices, are not immediately followed by a proportioned curtailment in the scale of production: each individual finds himself encumbered with a dead stock which he cannot sell, and is loth to sacrifice; he engages therefore in a struggle for its preservation, the contest lasts for years, all the parties implicated suffer severely, till at length the means of the poorer competitors begin to fail, and by the ruin and dereliction of one establishment after another, the trade reverts, in time, to its natural level, those only sur-

viving whose fortunes are competent to stand the intermediate ordeal.

“The first object proposed by the resolutions of the mercantile body, is to endeavour to accelerate this remedial process, and, at the same time, to mitigate the severity of its operation, by providing a fund for the present relief of those proprietors of Indigo factories, who are only induced to carry them on, because they can find no market for their dead stock. By means of such a fund, it is conceived that many Indigo concerns might be immediately withdrawn from the general competition, which would otherwise struggle on for years, but which would not the less certainly be abandoned in the long run, after having ruined their proprietors, and, probably, many of their competitors.

“This fund it is proposed to raise by the contributions of those who will chiefly benefit by its operation. In the first place, an abatement of twenty per cent. is to be reserved on the appraised valuation of the factories tendered for abandonment. Secondly, it is proposed that every planter should contribute, either in money or in kind, five per cent. from his gross annual produce. And thirdly, the agents are to contribute twenty per cent. from the annual commission earned by them, on sales and shipments of Indigo.

“The disposal of the abandoned factories is reserved for the regulation of a committee, and will be determined, in some measure, by the circumstances of each particular case; but it is in all cases understood, that they are to be withdrawn, at least for a certain term of years, from the purposes of Indigo manufacture.

“No application for permission to abandon any factory to the fund can be received after the 31st of October, 1816.

“With respect to the mode of appraisement, the disposal of the quick stock and outstanding balances, &c. there are various details, which it would be foreign to our purpose now to enumerate.

“The value of the factories likely to be abandoned, either now or at the expiration of the ensuing season, in as far as the same have yet been ascertained, is computed to amount to about 18,00,000 rupees; and those factories are estimated to yield an annual produce of above sixteen thousand maunds of Indigo. The above sum, it is calculated, would be paid off by the fund, in about three years and a half. Other factories, however, besides those already reported, will probably be tendered for abandonment after the fund shall have been permanently established.

"A considerable reduction of the cultivation at the remaining factories is also considered indispensable, in aid of the main plan. For this, however, no fixed rule can be universally applied in the present season, the advances, in most parts of the country, having already commenced. The matter, indeed, must be eventually regulated altogether by the exigency of circumstances; for the object of the whole plan, is merely to bring back the scale of production to a level with the highest estimated demand for consumption. But, assuming the average rate of that demand to be equal to seventy-five or eighty thousand maunds per annum, a reduction of little more than one fourth of the present cultivation, in addition to that likely to be given up by the abandonment of factories, would, probably, be sufficient for the purpose in contemplation.

"No new factories nor vats are to be built, nor any factories that have been already abandoned for more than one year, to be revived; nor is any aid to be given to the cultivation of Indigo, at any such new or revived factories, until the purposes of the fund shall have been finally accomplished.

"The Committee are vested with a discretionary power, to charge the fund, for a limited time, with an allowance (not to exceed, in any case, two hundred sicca rupees per mensem,) for the relief of individuals who may be reduced to temporary distress, by the operation of the proposed arrangements."

ST. HELENA.

The following notice respecting the island of St. Helena, is from a French pen:—

This island is twelve or thirteen leagues in circumference; the approach to it is frightful: at first sight it appears to be a mass of bare and arid mountains; those that border the shore, resemble enormous calcined rocks. A few cultivated spots are, however, to be seen on the sides of some of these mountains, where there are situated some houses of a dazzling whiteness.

In rounding the island, to reach the anchorage, a side view is had of the batteries, in the erection of which advantage has been taken of the protruding angles of the rock, and of the signal-posts on the bow of the mountains. The coast is easy of access, and vessels can ride along as close as may be desired, avoiding, however, the currents that drive on shore with great violence.

Before reaching the Company's establishment, opposite which is the anchorage, you are stopped by a small fort, which obliges you to send a boat ashore.

The principal station of this little co-

lony is situated between two very lofty mountains, that leaves a space between them in the form of a funnel. The first buildings that are seen are the governor's residence and the church, surmounted with a tower which serves as a light-house.

This handsome little town is built in the midst of a grove, and at the north is terminated by a large building of an elegant structure, that now serves as an hospital. The sea-shore, in this quarter, is bordered with trees of a beautiful verdure, which form the public walk.

The inhabitants of St. Helena are inquisitive, affable, and cannot be exceeded in their hospitality to strangers. They are, in general, of finer complexions than the Europeans, and the women do not cede in beauty to any but those in the Isle of France, where ugliness in this sex is almost unknown.

At the period I visited this island, two thousand men was the number calculated capable of bearing arms, and from this data an idea may be formed of the general population, which will appear prodigious, if the nature of the country and its circumscribed extent be considered.

The anchorage is excellent, although in an open roadstead, with soundings of twelve, fifteen, and even thirty fathoms. At that depth the distance from the land is inconsiderable. The settlements are in greatest number toward the west, and are seen, on leaving the island for that of Ascension.

Notwithstanding the unsightliness and apparent dreariness of the mountain, the English have opened several handsome stone roads in this island, which establish a ready communication in every direction.

It appears from Mr. Hackluyt's account, that in the year 1592 the island of St. Helena was inhabited only by *one man*. The ship Edward Bonaventure, Captain Lancaster, on its return from India, touched there that year, which is related as follows:—"The ship was brought to anchor at St. Helena, where we found an Englishman, a tailor, who had remained fourteen months on the island. Ten men, who had been sent ashore in the boat, hearing some person singing within a chapel, concluded that it was a Portuguese, and pushing open the door found the tailor sheltering himself from the heat of the sun. But the sudden entrance of so many people at once, greatly alarmed the poor man, who had not seen a living soul for fourteen months preceding. At first he took them for Portuguese, but afterward, discovering that they were Englishmen, and several of the number his own acquaintances, he was so overjoyed, that what between excessive fear and sudden joy, he, to our great

sorrow became distracted, and died on our arrival in the West Indies. In St. Helena we found forty goats, which had been dried by him, and, for want of other apparel, he had made himself two suits of goats' skins, with the hairy sides outwards, like the savages of Canada."

VACCINATION.

A foreign journal contains the following details relative to the progress of vaccination in different parts of the globe:—

"The English ambassador at the court of Ispahan announces, that the presumptive heir to the crown, and fifteen of his suite, have been vaccinated with matter brought from Europe, and that this salutary practice is daily making progress in the city of Teheran.

"Doctor Scott has vaccinated forty thousand persons on the coast of Coromandel, and the operation had complete success with all the patients.

"The Negroes alone present some anomalies, which are attributed to the constitution of their skin. It has been necessary with them to repeat vaccination five times."

The following advertisement, copied from a Bombay paper, will have some novelty for the European reader. It affords, among other things, an example of what appears to be common among the Hindoos, the fact of the name of a deity (Sumbhoonath) borne by a man:—

"Sumbhoonath Calla and Valliram Jasvantroy, having agreed to sell to Franjee Nasserwanjee and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Parsees, a piece of vacant ground, within the town walls, near the Borah lane, which they had given to them in charity, by Katerand Luckmeboy, and Sobagboy, the widows of Koroomul Multancy, deceased; if any person or persons have any claim or demand thereon, they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said Franjee Nasserwanjee and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—(Signed) Narronsing, for Franjee Nasserwanjee, and Co."

"THE NEWS."

"The News," a Sunday newspaper, some time remarkable for the part taken by its editor in the affairs of the Princess of Wales and Lady Perceval, and now chiefly distinguished from a little herd of malignant publications, which disgrace the Sunday-press of London, (Sunday commanding a still lower race of purchasers than any other day in the week) by a certain flippancy, united with the common feature of vulgarity, has lately become the occasion of a little sparring between the editors of some of

the newspapers in India. One of these gentlemen having treated his readers with certain extracts from "The News," another thought proper to disparage the matters produced, by asserting, on the authority of a witness lately from England, that "The News" is printed only for the public-houses in and about London." The following is one of the many smart paragraphs which we have observed in the India papers, occasioned by this *fracas*:—

"By the above ship, (the Indian Oak,) a few numbers of an Opposition weekly paper, called "The News," have been received, but which, being printed exclusively for circulation at public houses in and about the metropolis, are filled with stories about the Exile of Elba, which our readers would not have patience to get through; and would, in all probability, accuse us of want of attention were we to copy, for we do not pretend to do more, in laying the few extracts, worthy of attention which follow before the public, which are taken from the Government Gazette Extraordinary."

EASTERN SCHOOLING.

From a French Paper.—We must hail with delight the project of an establishment which tends to teach quickly young girls to sew, embroider, mark linen, &c. This establishment is to be held at the ancient College des Grassins, Rue des Amandiers, near St. Genevieve. They have adopted the Lancasterian method. It has been long known in France, but we made little use of it; it is in the highest perfection in England, from whence we have, in a manner, received it again. In the Rue St. Jean de Beauvais, at the ancient college des Sisreux, a school for boys is formed on the same plan, which does wonders. They learn to read, to write, to count; one master teaches at the same time above three hundred boys, by means of little tutors or monitors chosen among the cleverest of the boys. It is certainly a sight worth seeing, and every one who arrives from the country ought to put in his memorandum-book this institution, as one of the sights most worthy his attention. Nothing is more ingenious than the mechanism of this method. There is a full detail of it in a little volume, which is sold at Mr. Colas', bookseller, Rue Bourbon, St. Sulpice. The school for girls is not less curious. Imagine a large room, well aired in the summer, well warmed in the winter, two hundred girls are placed ten upon a form, ranged by the side of each other.—There are twenty benches, two of which form a class, and in the classes they learn to sew, gather, hem, draw threads, and to do open work, make button-holes, sew on buttons, to cross-stitch, knit, plait,

and mark Where is the husband who is not enchanted that his wife should know how to sew on buttons, to mark, and to stitch his frill? We often lose our linen, and why? because it is not marked;—by the method of our school, all the young people know how to mark from an A to an X upon the shirts and cravats. By this means you have no fear of losing any thing, or at least the fear will not be so great, and every thing is in order. As there are monitors for the boys, there are monitors for the girls. These half-mistresses are taken from the classes. The schoolmistress gives a lesson, which the monitors repeat, and make the others learn. Emulation is established, it is who shall work the quickest and the best. The work is inspected instantaneously. Every girl has an apron which she leaves at the school, and which is left to the care of the schoolmistress. These aprons are placed upon the seat of each girl before the work is distributed, and they are replaced when the work is done. Every scholar is furnished with a tumbler, a needle, thread, and every thing that is necessary for work. There is a pair of scissors among three girls, these scissors are hung to the table or desk before the pupils by a string, long enough that all three can use them. The girls learn to read and write by the same method of instruction. In three or six months they are able to assist their parents, or, if they are old enough, to enter into the management of the house. In London there are schools of this kind which have much good*. But in this respect Paris will soon vie with all the towns of Great Britain. In the school for boys all the orders are verbally given: but in the school for girls they are given by signs, the general movements are executed at the sound of a little bell, and if they speak it is in a whisper. The College des Grassins is not yet begun, but it will not be delayed. It will be a benefit to the parish, to the town, and to France, as one foundation will be followed by others. Thus what is good is not lost to us. The elementary institution will spread itself. These methods are renewed from the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Indians, the Arabians. Every hint comes from the East, and there may be seen in the King's Library, in the third book, a note that may satisfy amateurs.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

The Second Part of Ormerod's History of Cheshire is now ready for delivery, and may be had of the publishers, Messrs. Lackington and Co. Finsbury-square, or of those booksellers by whom

the names of the subscribers were originally received. The third part will be published January 1, 1817.

Part VIII of Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Persons was published on the 27th of August. The publishers do not hold themselves liable to complete any sets which may become imperfect in consequence of delay in claiming the parts upon publication. Part IX will be ready in November.

On the 1st of January, 1817, will be published, the first number of a new magazine (to be continued quarterly) entitled, *The British Journal and Quarterly Magazine*, embellished with portraits of public characters, views, &c. in the first style of engraving. This publication will be conducted in the most liberal manner in point of expense, will be marked by many new features, and possess a superior elegance of form and appearance. The journal of occurrences (that primary consideration in a magazine) will be complete, and considerably full; and the miscellaneous part will contain original communications from distinguished writers. The aim of the publishers will be to present a work of the magazine class truly worthy of the time, and of the patronage of refined and well-informed readers of either sex; and it is presumed, that to persons resident abroad, as well as to many others, its quarterly period of publication will, on many accounts, obtain for it a decided preference. There are numerous magazines already before the public; but each is, in fact, adapted to a peculiar circle of patrons; and it is believed, that there yet remains at least one circle not entirely satisfied, and which may possibly find its wishes realized in the *British Journal and Quarterly Magazine*.

A general History of the County of York, by Thomas Dunham Whittaker, LL.D. F.S.A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham, in Lancashire, is preparing for publication.

The new edition of Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary is in considerable forwardness, and will, it is promised, contain above twenty thousand new articles, and several thousand modern words, many of which are not to be found in any English or Spanish dictionary hitherto published.

A catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, published since September 1814, to the present time, will appear about the end of the month.

The Rev. Thomas Rees will soon publish, in a duodecimo volume, a translation of the Cracovian Catechism; to which will be prefixed, a Sketch of the History of the Unitarian Churches of Poland, for whose use it was composed.

Mr. G. Jackson, of Islington, has in the press, a new and improved system of

* See New London Publications, Art. Education.

Mnemonics, or Two Hours Study in the Art of Memory, illustrated by many plates.

Mr. Robert Fellows, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has in the press, a History of Ceylon, from the earliest period to the year 1815, with characteristic details of the People.

Memorial Sketches of the late Rev. David Brown of Calcutta, with Sermons, &c. are printing in an octavo volume.

Mr. T. Dibdin is preparing for the press, the posthumous dramatic pieces of the late Mr. Benjamin Thompson, accompanied with a copious memoir, in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. John Bruce, of Newport, is printing *Juvenile Anecdotes*, designed for the moral and religious instruction of the rising generation.

Mr. Matthew Gregson, of Liverpool, is printing, in a small folio volume, *Fragments of the History of the County of Lancaster*, with numerous engravings.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath, proposes to print, in a quarto volume, with suitable embellishments, *Annals, and a Topographical Survey of the Parish of Sheffield, or Hallamshire*, with many original biographical and bibliographical notices.

A translation of the *Antiquarian Travels in Italy* of the learned French archæologist M. Millin, is preparing for the press.

Mr. Starratt has in the press a work on the science of Chess, one part of which was originally written by a late Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

Mr. A. Becket, whose sketch of a plan for the relief of the People was submitted to the late Mr. Pitt, has for some time been engaged in perfecting that plan under the title of *Public Prosperity, &c.*

The Rev. Sir Adam Gordon will soon publish, a revised, corrected, and enlarged edition of *Sermons on the Homilies of the Church*, in two octavo volumes.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS (FINE).

The Lakes of Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, delineated in forty-three engravings, by the most eminent artists, from drawings. By Joseph Farrington, R.A. With descriptions, historical, topographical, and picturesque, the result of a tour made in the summer of the year 1816. By Thomas Hartwell Horne. Elegantly printed, with a coloured map. Proof impressions 12l. 12s. 4to. 2l. 8s. bds.

The Life and Studies of Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, prior to his arrival in England. By John Galt. Large paper 15s. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Asiatic Journ.—No. X.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Magazine, a periodical work, exclusively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Published quarterly. No. 67, price 3s.

BOTANY.

Flora Tunbridgeensis; or, a Catalogue of Plants growing wild in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, arranged according to the Linnean System, from Sir J. E. Smith's *Flora Britannica*. By T. F. Forster, F.L.S. &c. Illustrated by three coloured plates. Crown 8vo. 9s. bds.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon, preached at the parish church of Wakefield, July 4, 1816, at the annual meeting of the Wakefield District Committee to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. By the Rev. C. Bird, M. A. Rector of High Hoyland. Price 1s. 6d.

An Apology for the Ministers of the Church of England, who hold the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, in a letter addressed to the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D. in consequence of the misrepresentations of their opinions contained in his sermons on regeneration. By Christopher Bethell, M.A. Dean of Chichester. 2s.

Practical and Familiar Sermons, designed for parochial and domestic instruction. By the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware, and of Yoxall. Vol. 4, 12mo. 5s. bds.

Sermons by Thomas Snell Jones, D.D. Minister of Lady Gloucey's Chapel, Edinburgh; printed at the desire of the congregation. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

A Defence of the Doctrines of the Trinity and the Atonement, as maintained by the Church of England: in an address to the inhabitants of St. Albans, and its vicinity, occasioned by a pamphlet, entitled, a Letter to Trinitarian Christians, by W. Marshall, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, St. Albans, Herts. By the Rev. Thomas White, M. A. Minister of Welbeck Chapel, St. Mary-le-bone. 1s. And a smaller edition for distribution, price 9d. or 8s. a dozen.

A Letter respectfully addressed to the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, in reply to his Letter to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, on the British and Foreign Bible Society. By the Rev. H. Marriott, Rector of Chaverton. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Manual of the System of the British and Foreign School Society of London, for teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Needlework, in the Elementary Schools. 8vo. 6s. bds. Or with the Needlework, 10s. 6d.

VOL. II.

3 E

HISTORY.

Historical Memoirs of Barbary, and its Maritime Power, as connected with the Plunder of the Seas; including a Sketch of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and the various Attacks made upon them, particularly that of Emperor Charles V., 1541; of England, 1635 and 1670; of France, and the Bombardment of Algiers under Du Quesne, 1683; and of Spain, 1775 and 1784. To which are added, an Estimate of the Present State of Defence of the Barbary Coast, and the Original Treaties made by King Charles II, 1662 (and since repeatedly renewed) with Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis. 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed, with a coloured View of the City of Algiers.

The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1807, being the Seventh Volume of a New Series. 8vo. 11. boards.

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A Compendious Abstract of the Public Acts, passed Anno 1816, with Comments, Notes, and a copious Index, by Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, Esq. Editor of the Quarto Digest of the Statute Law, Williams' Justice, &c. &c. 12mo. 3s. boards.

LEGISLATION.

Incontestable Proofs, from the Internal Evidence, that S. W. Nicholl, Esq. is not the Author of a Vindication of Mr. Higgins, from the Charges of Corruptor (although Mr. Higgins attributes it to him). In a Letter addressed to Earl Fitzwilliam. To which are added, some Observations on Mr. Higgins' Evidence, taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, respecting the Asylum of York. 2s. 6d.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the Education of the Lower Orders in the Metropolis, with the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Report of the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. To which are subjoined, an Addenda, and a digested Index. 8vo. 15s. boards.

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stitutional and unnecessary—fatal consequences of those proceedings—religion—treatment of women and children—of the sick and aged—the labour, food, clothing, lodging, and protection of the slaves—imminent danger of the colonial establishment, and observations on the delusions, fabrications, and misrepresentations of the colonial enemies. The additional Letters in the volume contain some interesting information concerning the late occurrences in the West Indies, and the ultimate views of the Colonial enemies—Debates in Parliament, June 19th—Speeches of Mr. Wilberforce and Brougham, with remarks thereon—the Trade, Population, and Crops of all the Colonies till the latest period—the Crops of 1791 and 1815—the true state of African Slavery and the Slave Trade, with observations thereon, and the conduct of the chief Managers of the African Institution, as connected with that quarter of the world—some Remarks on the Geography of Africa—the course and termination of the Niger, the Gir, and the Zahir, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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Albyn's Anthology; or, a Select Collection of the Melodies and Vocal Poetry, peculiar to Scotland and the Isles, hitherto unpublished. Collected and arranged by Alexander Campbell, Author of the History of Poetry in Scotland, a Journey through different Parts of Scotland, &c. Vol. 1, folio, 11. 1s. boards.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the Appendix to the First Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, given last month. The contents will be found exceedingly interesting:—

To Major Wilson, commanding H. M. 17th Regt. Light Dragoons.

Sir,—I am directed by the committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Tract Society to inform you that they have at present a stock of English Bibles and Testaments to distribute, and they request to know from you if any, and what number, of those books are required by the men of the corps under your command—which, by their desire, will be immediately supplied upon your application to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) N WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Aux. Bib. Soc. Bombay, 24th Nov. 1813.

To the Rev. N. Wade, Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

Sir,—I have been favoured with your letter of this date, and request you will offer my best thanks to the committee for the information; and that I shall esteem

myself obliged by your directing the delivery of twelve Bibles and as many Testaments, for the use of the artillery corps under my command.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. GRIFFITH,

Lieut.-Col. commanding Artillery, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1813.

To the Rev. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, &c. &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, and beg you will assure the committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, that their liberal offer of a distribution of Bibles to H. M. 17th dragoons could not fail to be highly acceptable, and has been duly appreciated.

As a great part of the regiment is composed of Roman Catholics, amongst whom the Latin version of the Scriptures, as explained by priests of their own persuasion, is alone in use, a proportion of ten per troop, making in all one hundred Bibles, will, I conceive, be amply sufficient for the edification of our Protestant soldiers.

If, therefore, the above number of Bibles can be supplied to us, without encroaching too much on the landable bounty of the society, I shall feel happy in the opportunity of making an early distribution of them, and, at the same time, consider myself individually honoured by the commission.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WILSON,

Maj. commanding 17th Lt. Drgs.

Ruttunpoor Cantons, 3d Dec. 1813.

To the Rev. N. Wade, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—During my absence in the Decan, on duty, some time in November last, Captain Eldridge, then in command of the European regiment, received an official communication from you to my address; whereby he was informed, by direction of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, that they then had a stock of English Bibles and Testaments to distribute,—and requested to know if any, and what number, of those books were required by the men of the corps.

I am sorry your obliging letter on this subject should have remained so long unanswered, which, however, I beg to assure you, has been partly owing to accident.

Should any of those books still remain undistributed, I should be extremely obliged by being favoured with a dozen of each, for the use of a school to be established in the regiment immediately. If more could be spared, an equal number could, I am confident, be distributed to advantage in the corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. WILSON,

Maj. commanding Europ. Regt.

Town Barracks, 22d April, 1814.

To Major J. A. Wilson, commanding Bombay European Regiment.

Sir,—I am favoured with your letter of the 22d instant; and, agreeably to the wish expressed in it, I have now the pleasure of sending you a dozen English Bibles and Testaments, for the use of the school about to be established in the regiment, and likewise another dozen of each to be distributed as you please amongst the men of the corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.

Bombay, 24th April, 1814.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, commanding H. M. 2d Bat. 56th Regt.

Sir,—I have now the pleasure of sending you, by desire of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, twenty-five English Bibles and fifty Testaments, for the use

of the men in your regiment. The committee regret they cannot furnish the number of the former, as mentioned in your memorandum—at present, their stock being nearly exhausted; but, as soon as they can procure a fresh supply, you shall receive the number you require.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1814.

(Copy.)

Most illustrious Sir,—On the 26th of December I received the copies of the sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Martyn, and the plan of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, together with the letter which you addressed me.

In the first place, I return thanks for the distinction and attention with which you treat me; and, in answer to the subject of the above-mentioned letter, I reply, saying, that the *Romish* church has always acknowledged the utility which resulted to its members from possessing and meditating on the sacred writings:—for this reason, in the primitive ages, the Greek and Hebrew texts were translated into Latin; and if, after the Latin language ceased to be common, the translations were not numerous, the reason is very evident,—since it is quite certain, that, in order to a translation being perfect, it is not sufficient to be acquainted with the two languages; it is besides absolutely necessary, that the translator should understand and feel the work which he translates, in order to render it faithfully in a translation; which being difficult, generally speaking, is much more so with respect to the translation of the Bible, the sense of which is in many places obscure, and in some incomprehensible. It was from a consideration of the great difficulty of making accurate translations, that the *Romish* church disapproved frequent translations of the whole of the sacred text, but never prohibited the translation of some passages, proper for the edification of the faithful; neither did she prevent translations being made from the Old and New Testaments, provided that proper notes were made upon the difficult passages, giving them the same sense which was given to them by the ancient fathers. In a word, the *Romish* church, seeing that the faithful were discouraged from charity, and that already they have not the same respect for those books as was entertained for them by the Christians of the primitive ages, saying, as St. Augustine said to God, before he read them, "*Deus, lumen cordis mei!*" *Lux tua, non tenebræ meæ loquentur mihi. Sicut oculos meos, et congaudeam luci tuæ;*"—it proved to be better, in the time of ardent disputation, not to

give food to the curiosity of turbulent spirits, who sought to find in the scriptures, not the words of God, but proofs of systems which every one framed according to his fancy;—and, in proportion as this party spirit began to subside, there were learned men in all nations, who, knowing the spirit of the church, were not afraid of making translations of the Bible: nevertheless, my only fear in this respect is, lest the translation of Calcutta should not be entirely accurate, with regard to the idiom of the Portuguese language; but this might be obviated, should the society be willing to re-print the Portuguese translations, which have been made in Portugal; or at least correct, from the translation—a copy of which I could send to the society, if it should be desired: and I apprise you that there is a Portuguese translation, made by a Portuguese Jew, in India, which contains many notable errors, and which, I suppose, cannot be unknown to your society.

With respect to the translation of the Bible into the language of Canara, which you propose to use, it appears to me to be absolutely useless; since the Canarese Christians do not know how to write or read the Canarese language, except in the Roman character. The Gentoos only write the Canarese language with its proper alphabets, and they make use of words which the Christians do not understand. Moreover, the language of these latter is a mixture of different languages, and all of them who can read at all the Canarese language, can read and understand Portuguese; whence it results, in my judgment, that so difficult a translation would not be of considerable utility;—as a proof, with regard to the catechism which I ordered to be translated by several priests, the best-versed in the language of the country, each made use of different words and phrases. That you may perfectly understand the inutility of such an enterprize, it will be sufficient to inform you, that even at Goa the Christians of the islands speak differently from those of Salsette, and each of them differ from the language of the Christians of Bardez; and I apprehend that there are not half a dozen Christians in Goa who are able to read fluently papers written with the proper character with which the Gentoos write the Canarese language. It may be added, that very few of the women of Canara can read either the Portuguese or their own language.

I have communicated with sincerity all that I know with respect to the subject which gave rise to your letter, and I remain, with a desire for many opportunities to prove that I am, Sir, your faithful and very humble servant,

(Signed) MANOEL, Abp. of Goa.
Goa, 5th January, 1813.

To the Rev. Mr. Owen, Secretary to the Bible Society, London.

Reverend Sir,—It is with the sincerest gratification I communicate to you, for the information of the parent society in London, that the European community of this settlement, influenced by the same beneficent motives which prompted their brethren in your quarter of the world, have instituted an Auxiliary Bible Society at Bombay, in the month of June last, which, by the assistance of the Almighty, and the superintending blessings of his providence, may, I pray, diffuse the light of Christian Revelation through these immense and uncivilized regions, which have hitherto been immersed in darkness and idolatrous superstition. In thus communicating to you, reverend Sir, the establishment of this society, I have also much pleasure in adding, that, in consequence of the exemplary interference of the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, our highly respectable governor, seconded by the other gentlemen of this presidency, the grand project under consideration promises to fulfil the laudable objects of its institution. The donations towards it have been hitherto liberal, and I have every reason to anticipate a great increase. Indeed, a work of such vast importance as the promulgation of the glorious truths of Christianity throughout the East, cannot but be supported and patronised by every true Christian, to whatever particular sect or denomination he may belong.

The Bible Society of Bombay will be conducted on the same liberal principles as distinguished the parent society in England. No particular creed will be laid down for the observance and instruction of the native Christians of Hindostan; but the plain unsophisticated doctrines of Christianity, as originally delivered by its gracious Founder, and subsequently enlarged by his disciples, will be alone promulgated: a precaution, which we have found it the more incumbent upon us to observe, since the natives of this country, and the Hindoos in particular, have manifested a considerable degree of alarm and uneasiness in regard to the extent and nature of our views; which, however, on an explanation of our intentions, I have reason to think, have been happily dispelled,—and we shall of course be cautious not to excite these apprehensions, but to leave the holy Bible to work its own reformatory, generally and particularly, among the native Christian population of India.

From the representations of our brethren at Calcutta and Columbo, I am also happy to learn that their exertions have been attended with the same beneficial consequence; and that the whole plan may succeed to the glory of God Al-

mighty and the salvation of man, is my sincere wish and most fervent prayer.

Any communication you may be induced to make on this important subject will be gratefully received by the society, and duly acknowledged by Rev. Sir,

Your very obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1815.

To James Hallet, Esq. Judge, &c. &c.
Tannah.

Sir.—The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, understanding that there are many respectable Portuguese natives on the Island of Salsette, and particularly at Tannah, who are extremely desirous of procuring translations of the holy Scriptures in that language, and having at present several copies of them to distribute, they have directed me to forward a few to you for that purpose. As the chief object of this institution is the circulation of these sacred volumes, and disseminating the light of divine truth amongst our Christian brethren on this side of India, the committee feel the greatest confidence in your aiding and assisting them; as much as is in your power, in so charitable and praiseworthy an undertaking; and I now, by their desire, have the pleasure to send you twenty copies,—and should you be of opinion that a greater number could be usefully disposed of, they shall be immediately supplied upon your application to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1814.

Copy of a Translation of a Letter from the Governor of the Bishopric of Cochín to the Superior of the Roman Catholics in Ceylon.

Rev. P. Superior and Vicar General Joaquim de Monroy,—Last December I let your reverence know, that the reason of my not having sent an answer about the Bible, was because I did not receive the answer of the most excellent and reverend archbishop primate of the Orient, whom I have consulted. Now, as I have received it, I answer you as follows:—

It was to be desired, that, instead of the New Testament about which you wrote me, the version of Father Antonio Pereira should be reprinted; for that translation is an accurate one in the Portuguese language; nevertheless, I feel no difficulty in allowing, that the translation of the New Testament, transmitted to your reverence by the Bible Society, though it has some mistakes of the true meaning, be distributed amongst the Christians.

I cannot give an entire approbation to

the said translation, for the following reasons:—Firstly, because it is in a most corrupt Portuguese language;—secondly, because the style is very low, and less suitable to the majesty of the holy Scriptures;—thirdly, because it does not declare exactly the sense of the holy Scriptures;—fourthly, because in some places it is very different from the versions of the best translations in French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Your reverence must present this my answer to the Bible Society, as also the reason of the delay; for, in so considerable a point as the translation of the Bible, I could resolve nothing without consulting first the most excellent archbishop primate of the Orient, chief and head of the Catholic religion in India and in the whole East. Neither on this Malabar coast is there a learned person to be consulted, as there is in Goa.

I am your Reverence's most humble servant,

(Signed) F. MANUEL DE JOAQUIM NEVY,
Gov. of the Bishopric of Cochín.
Tutucoreen, 25th Feb. 1814.

To the Rev. N. Wade, Secretary to the
Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

Sir,—With reference to your letter to the judge and magistrate, of the 8th inst. calling on him to aid the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society in their laudable undertaking of disseminating the light of divine truth among the Portuguese inhabitants of this island, and forwarding for that purpose twenty copies of the Portuguese version of the New Testament, for distribution among the most respectable of our Christian brethren,—I have the honour to inform you that the whole number so sent have been disposed of, and further to add that as many more could be profitably presented in a similar manner.

With a view to this circumstance I am induced to signify the same to you, in order that as many copies more as can be spared by the society may be forwarded to me for distribution in this island.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE F. CHAMIER,
Registrar in Charge.

Tannah Court of Adaulat,
22d November, 1814.

To George F. Chamier, Esq. Registrar of
the Court of Adaulat, Tannah.

Sir,—I was favoured with your letter of the 22d November last, in which you mention that a still greater number of Portuguese Testaments than those formerly sent could be usefully disposed of amongst the Portuguese inhabitants of Tannah and Salsette. I have now the pleasure, by the desire of the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, of forwarding to you twenty-five copies of

the New Testament in that language, for distribution amongst them; and to return you the thanks of the committee for your aid and ready acquiescence in promoting the views of the society.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.

Bombay, 17th December, 1814.

To Theodore Forbes, Esq. Mocha.

Sir,—Some months ago an Auxiliary Bible Society was formed at Bombay, with the sanction and approbation of the right hon. the governor, and a liberal subscription entered into for its support, by several gentlemen of the settlement. The object of this institution is the circulation of the holy Scriptures amongst the native Christians on this side of India, in Arabia, and also in other parts of the eastern world, in the languages of the country; and for this purpose the committee have directed me to transmit to you a few copies of the Bible in the Arabic tongue, in the hope that you will assist them in so laudable and praiseworthy an undertaking as the circulation of the Scriptures, and disseminating the knowledge of divine truth amongst the natives of Arabia. With this letter you will receive a box containing twelve Arabic Bibles; but should you be of opinion that a greater number might be usefully disposed of in that country, they shall be immediately forwarded upon your application to the committee.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.

Bombay, 12th March, 1814.

Mocha, 15th Sept. 1814.

Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 12th of March last, along with a box containing twelve Arabic Bibles, forwarded to me for the purpose of being distributed amongst the natives. I beg leave to assure you that it would afford me the greatest pleasure to promote, by every means in my power, the laudable objects which have led to the institution of the Bombay Bible Society. In this country, however, the obstacles to the dissemination of Christian knowledge are peculiarly great, and indeed, in my humble opinion, altogether insuperable. The Arabs, as you are, no doubt, well aware, are amongst the most bigotted of the followers of Mahomed; and their blind veneration for their mistaken faith is such, that they regard both the professors of Christianity, and the divine truths contained in the holy Scriptures, as objects of their greatest contempt and execration.

I have as yet only distributed two of the Arabic Bibles, but should there be any probability of a greater number being usefully disposed of I shall not fail to inform you thereof.

I have requested my agents, Messrs. Forbes and Co. to put down my name for a subscription of a hundred Rupees to the Bombay Bible Society.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

J. FORBES.

To the Rev. N. Wade, Secretary
to the Bombay Bible Society.

Edinb. May 7th, 1814.

My dear Sir Evan,—I have on the 14th inst. received the duplicate of yours, of the 16th of August 1813 (the original of which has not yet arrived) I find that part of it which respects the formation of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society before the committee of the British and foreign Bible Society, at their meeting of yesterday; and the result was, a unanimous resolution on their part, to present your newly-formed society with a donation of £1000. I therefore avail myself of the earliest opportunity to communicate to you this intelligence, and to request that you will desire your Treasurer to draw for that amount on Joseph Rayner, Esq. of Mark Lane, London, at thirty days sight.

As opportunities will soon occur of forwarding to you our tenth report, I forbear enlarging upon the wonderful success with which divine Providence has blessed our institution, and the many prospects which are now opening upon it; on regions on which it either has not yet entered or has hitherto enjoyed but a partial and limited operation.

I need scarcely say, after such a grant as that which I have announced, how greatly our committee rejoiced in the formation of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible society. In conveying, my dear Sir Evan, the expressions of their cordial acknowledgments for the encouragement which you gave to the establishment of the society, and the liberality with which you have contributed to its funds, I should omit to fulfil a material part of my duty, if I did not assure you in the strongest terms of our committee's determination to maintain a friendly intercourse with the "Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society," and to promote its exertions in diffusing the light of the scriptures on the western side of the peninsula of India, by their zealous co-operation, and their most liberal support.

I am, my dear Sir Evan, your faithful friend and servant,

(Signed) JOHN OWEN,

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir
Evan Nepean, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir Eean Nepean,
Bart. President, &c. &c.

Right Hon. Sir—I am directed by the committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Society, to bring to the notice of your honourable board, a subject that has been lately suggested to them by one of their own body; a subject which they conceive to be highly laudable and praise-worthy, intimately connected with the object of their institution, and which, if supported by the countenance and protection of this government, they confidently hope, will ultimately tend to the happiness and moral improvement of the numerous inhabitants of Bombay. There are two classes of men on this island, who possess strong claims on those who are fully persuaded of the beneficial effects of Christian morality; these are, such as are already nominally Christians, and the unconverted Heathen inhabitants of this country. It may, perhaps, be advisable, at this time, merely to regard the first of these, and to ask ourselves how they are to be most effectually served. Bombay, besides the upper classes of Europeans, contains a number of European soldiers, many pensioners of the Company's military and marine services, several marines and others connected with the country service, and a considerable proportion of the children of all these, some by European, and others by native mothers. We may remark how few of these children have risen to fill any respectable or decent situation. Their parents are generally ignorant, have many of them been driven to this country by their crimes, or vices, and, in general, have contracted so many evil propensities, especially an excessive fondness for intoxicating spirits, that they have neither inclination nor means to pay the expence of their children's education. The distance from the Fort, at which most of them reside, would prevent them from availing themselves effectually of the means of daily instruction from the charity school, even if they were better inclined than they are to avail themselves of it. It is melancholy to observe the early habits of intoxication, and of low profligacy, exhibited by mere boys of this class. To disperse the scriptures among these men, is doing little, unless they be taught also to read and understand them. A little reflection will, perhaps, convince any one, that the earliest religious impressions made on young minds, are those that are made in the bosoms of their families, and from the mouth of a mother. But the feelings of respect and reverence with which the warm infant mind turns to the instructions of a parent, can have no place here. The mother is often of no religion, and seldom has any means of bestowing an acquaintance with even

the first and plainest truth of religion. She is often profligate, and more likely to corrupt than to improve those who are near her. There are instances of such mothers breeding up their children as Mahometans, and others may be considered as devoting them from their earliest years to prostitution. Some of them become Roman Catholics; few, indeed, become respectable members of society. It is plain that it is not mere preaching that is to correct these evils. To bestow copies of scripture on such persons is often little less than a mockery of their condition; a different remedy is to be sought; the want of domestic instruction is to be supplied, and some kind of public school, under proper superintendence, set down in the midst of them, with one or more masters attached to it, according as the wants of the lower classes may require.

The object, therefore, honourable Sir, for which the committee solicit the aid of government, is the establishment of such a school, in the Black Town of Bombay, for the purpose of instructing the children of Protestant Christians, (or of such others as may be disposed to avail themselves of its benefits), in reading, writing and accounts, and in the first principles of the Christian religion. It appears to the committee, that such an institution is not only not inconsistent with the plan of the original society, but even, in a most eminent degree conformable to the spirit of it, and in this country necessary to secure its efficiency; and it is, Right Honourable Sir, in the full persuasion of the necessity of such an institution, and of the peculiar propriety of its being countenanced and supported by a society, founded like the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of pure christianity, that the committee venture to bring the subject to the consideration of your honourable board.

The funds of the society are, at present, too confined to admit of their contributing so largely as they could wish, to such an undertaking, and therefore, it appears to the committee, that they are taking the best mode of forwarding the object they have in view, and rendering this humane and truly charitable suggestion most effectually useful, by respectfully recommending it, in the strongest manner, to the favourable notice and liberal support of government.

I have the honour to be, honourable Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WADE,

Sec. to the Bombay Auxil. Bib. Soc.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1814.

ABSTRACTS OF THE INDIAN UKHBARS.

THE Delhi Ukhbars present an affecting description of his Majesty the Emperor's first visit to the tomb of his departed mother, the late Queen Dowager. On this occasion his Majesty read the *fatihu*, or prayers usually offered for the souls of the dead, and performed the other customary solemn ceremonies.

Holkar's family are stationary in the fort of Kungral, where they entertain daily conferences with their refractory officers. Of these, the demands increase, as time accumulates the arrears due to them, and heightens their necessities. They have marched the whole of their followers to a place named Scamoo, belonging to Baboo Joe Sindhu, whence they declare that neither threats nor entreaties shall draw them until the whole of their pay be made good. John Baptiste is stated to have arrived at the fort of Mulhar, having dispatched a son, Meer Khan, the officer who had been at Meer Khan. The Jypoor papers state, that serious dissensions have arisen between the ministry, which terminated in the departure of Rao Chaud Singh from the city. Umeer Khan had marched towards Sunkur. Several skirmishes had taken place between the Jypoor troops and those of the discontented chief Rajah Lal Singh, but from the weakness of both parties, had led to decisive results. Colonel Mahrab Khan, was encamped at a place called Balahoonuree; from the proprietor of which he had exacted a tribute of 21,000 rupees. The seriousness of Runjeet Singh's threats of invading Buhalwulpoor is now put beyond all doubt by his having set out on an expedition against that province. A vanguard of five hundred horse having been previously sent forward under the deewan, Bhowanee Dass, the main body of the army, commanded by the Rajah in person, after having laid in a supply of twenty days' provision, commenced its march on the 16th of February. It moved along the right bank of the Sutluj; and on arriving at its halting place, on the 20th, was opposed by a body of the enemy's horse, which was soon put to flight by the horse artillery. Our letters leave Runjeet in the act of crossing the Sutluj, on the left bank of which Buhalwulpoor is situated. He still, however, professed his willingness to accommodate the dispute, upon the Nuwanb's agreeing to discharge his arrears of tribute, and was probably induced to adopt this moderate line of policy, in consequence of the great defects of his commissariat, and *starving condition* of the army. The Nuwanb's measures proved that he was not very anxious by concession to avert the storm; for he had

stationed troops in every favourable situation, and sunk all the boats which might have favoured the transportation of the invading force. Shah Shujahul Muluc is still in the Kishtwar, where he has been joined by the principal landholders.—*Calcutta, April 11th, 1816.*

Though the following intelligence is not recent (its date referring to the year 1814), it comprises so many interesting particulars, as to entitle it to be preserved in this department of the Asiatic Journal:

Some extraordinary alarm and the necessity of repose, have hitherto kept Runjeet Singh quiet in Lahore, the intelligence from which place extends to the 28th August. We now hear of his visiting Umritsir. The ex-king of Cabul, his guest and protégé, lately demanded permission to visit the holy shrine at Mecca. The permission was not accorded, but in politely dissuading Shah Shooja, the Rajah hints, that he shall have the pleasure of the king's company to Umritsir. The rooted enmity between the Sikhs and Afghans renders this prisoner of state an useful instrument in the hands of Runjeet Singh, who wisely "declines parting with the orange until he has extracted the juice."

We have full details of visits of state. Instead of conferring titles, this prince pays all visitors in some tangible commodity—three pieces of cloth to common persons, two horses and trays of cloths to people of some consequence, and honourary dresses of seven pieces, with an elephant, caparisoned, to others more distinguished; which last is the richest gift we see noticed. There is something just in this recompence to courtiers: promises would be of little value, smiles are matters of form, and the right of every one who approaches; a gift is *argent comptant* for the expense of the journey, and many a man in receiving a present, gets *his own* again.

The whole of the ruins surrounding Lahore, the Rajah has ordered to be levelled; and as many ancient mosques are among the most durable and obstinate remains of the former splendour of this city, the Mahomedans have generally believed the report that his enmity has been directed against their religion, and not against the incumbrances which might afford shelter to an enemy. Pooncheh we suppose has surrendered to the Kashmirian army, as some alliance is made by Runjeet Singh to the disgraceful desertion of the garrison. Additional reinforcements have been sent to Attock, and the troops of Futeh Khan had been increased at Peshawer, by the arrival of a

large detachment, which is here called a second army. Runjeet Singh was disbursing large sums in the purchase of copper and gun-metal.

The preparations for another campaign, and perhaps, too, the defence of the capital, now fully occupy his attention. The materials of war collected by Indian chiefs are generally ill-assorted, clumsy, and expensive articles; we say expensive, comparing the price paid with the advantage or real efficiency gained. Of this description must Runjeet Singh's 300 stone shells prove. From accident alone they have acquired a reputation, and will, we suppose, long continue one of the *impedimenta* attached to a Hindoostanee park. The accidents we allude to happened in the forts of Allypurg and Kanound many years since, during the reign of the late emperor Shah Alim. In the siege of Allypurg a stone shell, falling within the principal apartments, slightly damaged the walls (the marks were lately visible) and wounded a female. The widow of Afra Siab Khan, who commanded in the fort, alarmed by the accident, immediately ordered the place to be surrendered. In Canound, when that fort was besieged by General Perton, a similar accident produced the like effect. The reputation of stone shells was thus fixed on a firm basis, and under the authority of these precedents may possibly endure for centuries in the west of India. To digress a little farther, there are few more entertaining narratives of a siege than that related in the *Seir Muntakheer*, of a fort which was defended by the use of wooden artillery, and defended effectually, in one of Aurengzebe's campaigns in the Deccan. The commandant, whose name deserves to be enrolled in the records of glorious defences with the heroes of Saguntum, Malta, Gibraltar, and

Saragossa, was nearly unprovided with cannon, having only one or two defective pieces. The town was, however, *a great mart for timber*. The governor securing both the timber and the carpenters, garrisoned his ramparts with wooden *fire similies* of cannon, and being fully supplied with most other requisites when the imperial army arrived, put *a good face* on the business.

He did more too, for he kept the secret within his own walls, and the enemy respecting the number of his train, commenced their approaches in due form; and thus he had abundance of leisure. To continue, the labours of the Canon Foundry never produced more guns in a year than this man's ingenuity did in one siege. Every piece as soon as fired became unserviceable, and was forthwith replaced by a new one. The balls from the imperial batteries were returned with the utmost facility, as however ponderous these were, our hero was able to supply pieces of *any* calibre, and send ricochet shot, *selon les régles*, with more effect than his enemy.

Thus he maintained a vigorous defence, to the astonishment and great displeasure of the opponents, who at length determined to assault the place and carry it by escalade in open day. Having failed in some similar enterprizes, a neighbouring saint was procured, who was to head the attack, and by the sanctity of his character to inspire the soldiers with greater zeal in a desperate cause. The holy man was raised on a platform, and carried in the rear of the *fort* in hope. Our governor's good luck still adhered to him. A shot from a wooden gun, when the procession was close to the walls, knocked down the saint, the party fled, delay ensued, the siege was raised, and the commandant was covered with glory.

STATE PAPER.

THE Convention between Great Britain and the United Netherlands, signed at London on the 13th of August 1814, consists of nine articles, and two additional articles, of which the following is the substance :—

Article 1. Great Britain agrees to restore the Dutch colonies, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, to be disposed of in a Supplementary Convention.

2 and 3. Great Britain cedes to the Netherlands the Island of Banca, in the Eastern Seas, in exchange for Cochín and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar. The places and forts in the respective settlements to be exchanged in the state in which they were at the signing of the present convention.

4. Grants the same privileges to the subjects of the Netherlands in British India as are granted to the most favoured nations. No forts to be erected in the Dutch settlements which are within the limits of the British sovereignty in India, and only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of police to be maintained.

5. The places to be restored on the American Continent to be given up within three months; those beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within six from the date of the Convention.

6. No persons in the places to be restored to be questioned for their former political opinions.

7. The natives and aliens in the countries in which a change of sovereignty takes place, are allowed six years for the

disposed of their property, and retaining if they could still.

8. The Sovereign of the Netherlands engages to protect all his subjects, in the most effectual manner, and by the most severe laws, from taking any share whatever in that inhuman traffic, the Slave Trade.

9. Stipulates for the ratification within three weeks, or sooner if possible.

The first additional article stipulates, that to provide for the defence and incorporation of the Belgic provinces with Holland, and also a compensation in virtue of the ninth article of the treaty of Paris, for the cessions made by Sweden, which Holland should furnish, Great Britain engages to defray the following charges :

1st. The payment of one million sterling to Sweden, in satisfaction of the claims aforesaid, and in pursuance of a Convention executed with his Swedish Majesty's Plenipotentiary to that effect.

2dly. The advance of two millions sterling, to be applied in concert with the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, and in aid of an equal sum to be furnished by him towards augmenting and improving the defences of the Low Countries.

3dly. To bear, equally with Holland, such further charges as may be agreed upon between the said high contracting parties and their allies, towards the final and satisfactory settlement of the Low Countries in union with Holland, and under the dominion of the House of Orange, not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of three millions, to be defrayed by Great Britain.

In consideration of the above engagements, the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are ceded to Great Britain, but with condition that the Dutch proprietors have liberty under certain regulations to trade with Holland. It is also agreed that Dutch ships may resort freely to the Cape of Good Hope for the purposes of refreshment and repairs, without being liable to other charges than such as British subjects are required to pay.

Second additional article.—The small district of Bernagore, situated close to Calcutta, is ceded to his Britannic Majes-

ty, upon a payment of such sum annually to his Royal Highness, as may be considered by Commissioners to be appointed by the respective governments, to be just and reasonable.

To the above Convention is added, a copy of that concluded on the same day between Great Britain and Sweden, by which the King of Sweden agrees to accept twenty-four millions of livres in satisfaction of his claim for the island of Guadeloupe, which his Britannic Majesty agrees to pay.

There was also laid before Parliament the substance of a Convention signed on the 19th of last month, between the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, and the Emperor of Russia. This document states, that in order to compensate Russia for the expence incurred in delivering Holland and the Belgic Provinces from the power of the enemy, the King of the Netherlands has concluded a Convention, to which his Britannic Majesty becomes a party. In consequence the High Contracting Parties engage :—

1. The King of the Netherlands to take upon himself a part of the capital and arrears of interest to the 1st Jan. 1816, of the Russian loan made in Holland by the house of Hope and Co. in Amsterdam, to the amount of twenty-six millions of florins, Dutch currency; the annual interest of which sum, together with an annual payment for the liquidation of the same, to be borne by the kingdom of the Netherlands; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain to recommend to his Parliament to enable him to take upon himself an equal capital of the said Russian loan, viz. twenty-five millions of florins Dutch currency.

2. The future charge to which their said Belgic and Britannic Majesties shall be respectively liable, to consist of an annual interest of 5 per cent. on the said capitals, each of twenty-five millions, together with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. for the extinction of the same; the said sinking fund being subject, however, to be increased on the demand of the Russian government, to any annual sum not exceeding 3 per cent.

INDIA STATE AND OFFICIAL PAPERS.

MADRAS.

Public Department.—In addition to the Government Advertisement, published on the 25th May, 1799, prohibiting Europeans, of every description, from passing through the Company's dominions subject to this Presidency without a regular passport, The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to give notice, that from and after the 1st

day of June next ensuing, any European, of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this Presidency, beyond fifteen miles from Fort St. George, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken up and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

2d.—The only exception which the

Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favour of officers commanding parties of his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's troops.

3d—For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten pagodas will be paid to any person who shall take up and bring into the nearest garrison, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

4th—The following are the officers by whom passports will be issued, on application:

By the Public Secretary to the Government, to persons not military.

The Town-Major, to military persons belonging to the garrison of Fort St. George.

The Adjutant General of the army, to all other military persons leaving the Presidency.

The Residents at Hyderabad, Poonah, Mysore, and Travancore, the several Collectors of Revenue, the Commercial Residents residing at seaports, and Officers commanding military stations.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE,

Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1803.

Public Department.—It having been deemed necessary that a daily report should be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor, of the names, &c. of all European travellers arriving at or departing from this Presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, all persons of this description, civil as well as military, are expected, immediately on their arrival at Fort St. George, to report themselves, either personally or in writing, at the office of the Town-Major; specifying at the same time their intended place of abode during their stay at the Presidency; and at their departure they are expected, in like manner, to report to that officer, for his Lordship's information.

It is to be understood, that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Madras, who may proceed occasionally to any of the out-stations under this Presidency, the distance of which station from Fort St. George may exceed fifteen miles.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE,

Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, Jan. 19, 1805.

INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Madras, March 5, 1816.—Sir David Ochterlony, with the centre of his army, marched from Bulwae on the 3d of February.

The troops for the following day, encamped at a small village, situated on the borders of the great Saul Forest, called Timora Bassa. No further movement was to take place until the 5th ultimo, that the engineers might have time for the erection of some field works, to serve as a depot. A party of deserters had arrived in camp from Muckwanpore, who reported that the garrison of that fortress was almost destitute of provisions.

Great dissensions, it is said, existed in Khatmandoo, amongst the several Sindals, relative to the war in which the Rajah is about to engage. The celebrated Omur Singh, whom all our readers will recollect for his display of bravery and military science in the late campaign, is said to be at the head of the party hostile to pacific arrangements. The Calcutta Government Gazette says, "our information leads us to believe, that there are means of entering the Nepaulese territory, without approaching the strong holds in the Muckwanpore Passes, and

that the neighbourhood affords space and accessible ground sufficient for a strong detachment to leave them on the right and left."

Should this information be correct, we shall daily expect to hear of important operations, and of the most splendid results. A small party of irregular horse had penetrated into the Saul Forest, and had returned without having seen an enemy. They reported that the ground was extremely swampy.

As our last account of the dispositions of the different divisions of this fine army, was rather incomplete, we here insert a correct return of the four brigades copied from the Bengal papers.

1st Brigade.

Colonel Kelly, H. M. 24th regt. N. I. to command.

Major of Brigade, Lieut. Casement, 21st N. I. Brigade Quarter Mast. Lieut. Maxwell, Chumparun, L. I.

Troops.—H. M. 24th, 1st batt., 18th division of the 1st and 2d batt., 21st regt. Chumparun, L. I.

2d Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Nicol, H. M. 66th regt. to command.

Major of Brigade, Lieut. Hay, of pio-

neers. Brigade Quarter Master Lieut. Williamson, 8th gren. batt.

Troops.—H. M. 66th regt., 5th and 8th gren. batt. 1st batt. 8th and 2d batt. 18th N. I.

3d Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Miller, H. M. 37th regt. to command.

Major of Brigade, Capt. Watson, 22d N. I. Brig. Quarter Master, Lieut. Aplin, of the pioneers.

Troops.—H. M. 87th regt., 2d batt. of the 12th, 22d, and 25th N. I.

4th Brigade.

Col. Dick, 9th regt. to command.

Major of Brigade, Lieut. Goad, 25th N. I. Brigade Quarter Master, Lieut. Purvis, 30th N. I.

Troops.—2d batt. of the 4th, 8th, 9th, and 15th, and the right wing of the 1st and 30th N. I. Lieut. Pickersgill, 24th N. I. is appointed Acting Quarter Master General. Capt. Cartwright, secretary to the Major General.

Lieut. Pointz, H. M. 17th foot, extra A. D. C. to ditto.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Rankin, Staff Surgeon to the Singapore Division.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Gillman, ordered to join the Division.

Lieut. Faithfull, 22d N. I. to do duty with the Pioneers, Capt. Lindsay to command the Artillery.

Of these brigades the 3d and 4th remained under the personal command of the Major General. The first, or right brigade, had formed under Colonel Kelly at Bhugwanpoor; a post lying considerably to the eastward of the Bulwae, near the bed of the Bhagmuthel river, and opposite the Hurrehurpoor Pass. The second, or left brigade, was posted at Ramnugger, a town considerably to the West of Bulwae, and opposite Shaomassei. Three thousand regulars of the Goorkah army were understood to have possession of the hills in advance of this Brigade.

Letters of the 27th ultimo, from Almora, intimate that all was quiet in the province of Kumaon.

March 12.—The passing of the Great Saul Forest without the loss of a man, by the centre division of General Ochterlony's Army, is a most propitious event, and holds forth the most promising prospects. It is difficult to understand the policy of the Goorkah Government in not having prepared the means of defending this formidable obstacle to an invading army; and we can reconcile this apparent impolicy of an intelligent enemy in no other way, than by supposing that the advance of the British army by that route was unexpected, and that the Nepaulese were taken by surprise.

The last accounts from the army left Major General Ochterlony close to

Muckwampore, but the heavy guns had been left at Simrora Basa. Scarcely an enemy had been seen in the route. The following are some interesting particulars of the passage of the forest.

The place intended as a depot for grain having been strongly stockaded; and the forest scoured in various directions by parties of the irregular cavalry, and other scouts; the 3d Brigade advanced on the morning of the 9th instant.—It carried with it only two six-pounders and some amount in guns. During nine miles, its route lay principally up the western bank of the dry bed of a rivulet, in the direction of N.N.E. It then suddenly struck off to the east, and ended in the bed of a dry torrent, whence the hills began to be visible. The road now ran through a stony tract extending about two miles, and after passing over a little hillock terminated in a small stream, named the Dodar; in the channel of which the troops were ordered to encamp. The march was fourteen miles in length; and although the grass had been burnt and the thickets cleared by the pioneers, the troops suffered some inconvenience from the total want of water in the forest, which annoyed the camp-followers, and retarded the bullocks and other beasts of burthen. The advanced guard reached its destination about one in the afternoon, and was soon joined by the main body of the brigade. The fourth brigade arrived about eleven o'clock of the following morning. Not an enemy was seen by either division.

On the north bank of the nullah, in which the camp was pitched, about thirty yards high, stood the remains of a few huts burnt on the 8th by the irregular horse, forming the village of Beechiakoh. A stone house, with an inclosed area adjoined, and would be stockaded to serve as a minor depot. Neither stockade, fort, nor village could be seen from the rising grounds overtopping the English encampment. The grass had been fired in every direction, and the spread of the flames as they stretched up the hills, is described as having been very picturesque during the obscurity of the night. The high road to Muckwampore lay E.N.E. and that to Hetowrah N.N.W. It was generally reported, that the enemy had a strong detachment in a stockade, named Cheriah, about eight miles up the bed of the rivulet, in which the army was encamped. Previously to reaching this stockade the army would have to go through the Cheriah pass, which, in ascent and descent, was about two miles in length, but easy of passage. The troops are stated to have been in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy. A camp follower was slightly wounded by an arrow in the neck during the march through the forest, and died a few hours afterwards.

Letters of the 12th, left Sir David still at Beechiakoh. A Gorkhah Vakeel had come into camp, and had been directed to join the Rai-zooroo, who was about twenty miles in the rear.

Our advices from Rannigur, the headquarters of the left Brigade of the army, extend to the 12th instant; and intimate, that orders had been issued for the movement of the troops in advance on the following morning. The first considerable range of hills lay about twelve miles distant from Colonel Nicol's headquarters.

From Bhugwanpoor we have no accounts later than the 10th. These state, that Colonel Kelly's fine Brigade would march towards the hills next morning.

His Majesty's 17th regiment and several native battalions were posted at Linton, and would soon push forward in the direction of Phoowul, which is said to have been evacuated by the enemy.

Canton, 15, 22, 1816.—Major General O'Malley's headquarters were established at Beechiakoh, on the 13th. That and the preceding days, were employed in fortifying a stone house, situated on a hill, to the right and rear of the camp; and in stockading two peaks, which commanded it to the North East. This building served as a temporary depot for grain, and such part of the Quarter Master's establishment, as could not proceed farther from the ruggedness of the ascent. The division renewed its advance on the night of the 14th. Between the hours of nine and ten, the 3d Brigade, headed by the General, commenced a movement having for its object to get into the rear of the enemy, who were known to be strongly posted in the Cheeriaghatee pass. It left the whole of its tents and baggage behind; and its only guns were 6 pounders, and small howitzers, which were carried by elephants. The route of this brigade lay up the bed of a rivulet to the left and westward of Beechiakoh, and led to a small and unfrequented pass, which although distinctly marked in the more accurate maps, and at times used by the border smugglers, appears to have been either unknown to, or neglected by the enemy, as impracticable to an invading force. It was found indeed to present almost insurmountable difficulties; and it was not till the evening of the 15th that the troops had reached its summit. The gallant general was more than once obliged to claim the assistance of the artillerymen, to enable him to surmount the precipices. The Brigade saw no enemy, and after getting to the top of the pass, pushed forward five or six miles, where it bivouacked during the night. It continued to occupy its ground during the two following days, waiting the arrival of its guns and the advance of the 4th brigade.—This division, headed by

Colonel Burnett, moved at dawn of the morning of the 15th, through the bed of a rivulet, leading from the right of the camp directly to the regular Cheeriaghatee pass. At first it met with no opposition, and having advanced within a mile of the enemy's stockades, halted for farther instructions from the General. On the afternoon of the 16th, the Brigade again moved in advance, and the enemy abandoned two of the stockades—these were immediately occupied by the British troops, and found of immense strength. A third stockade yet remained, in reconnoitring which one Sepoy was killed, and Lieutenant Walcott and three Sepoys were wounded. It too was abandoned during the night; its garrison having discovered that the third brigade, by getting into the rear, had the means of cutting off its retreat. Their retreat left the fourth brigade in full possession of the pass, which was found full of immense flocks of rocks, and capable of being defended by a handful of men against any number of assailants. Thus by an admirably skilful manoeuvre has the able General with scarcely the loss of a man, mastered the first range of hills. It was supposed that the two brigades would immediately join and push forward to the 2d range. This is divided from the first by a hollow of various depth and width. On it there are three forts—Hetounda, or Hetoura, is situated on its western extremity, and is a place of no strength—About fifteen miles farther east stands Muckwanpoor, a strong and regular fortification, and thirty miles eastward of it is Hurryburpoor, with a garrison of 500 men.

The depot at Beechiakoh, was defended by 5 companies of the 15th Native Infantry and was destined to receive the sick of the army. The battering train had arrived. We regret to learn that six elephants and many horses had died from drinking poisoned water.

Meanwhile the two other divisions of the army were advancing into the hills. The 1st brigade commanded by Colonel Kelly, of His Majesty's 24th, entered the forest on the 14th, and encamped at a village named Hureepoor, situated in the midst of extensive rice-fields. Next morning it advanced to Khodru, a village two miles nearer the hills which it would reach on the following morning. It would then ascend the Lukhunde pass; which leads directly to Hureepoor. It had seen no enemy and the villagers abandoned their houses on its approach.

The 2d Brigade under Colonel Nicol, after several marches encamped on the 14th at Munajogee, a village situated on a lofty mountain within three miles of the hills; here it halted two days for the purpose of fortifying a house, intended

as a depot. This would be garrisoned by Captain Baker, two subalterns, and 300 men of the 21st Native Infantry. The pass through which this division would ascend, is named the Bicknee Ghaat. It lies about five miles from Mulajogee, in the stony bed of the Bunde river. It is easy of access. Several officers had procured ten miles along it, without seeing an enemy.

The troops of the three divisions were in excellent health and spirits. The hazards were plentifully supplied. To fighting men a daily allowance of rice was issued gratis by the Commissariat; and they as well as the camp followers obtained full rations at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The Dawk of yesterday put into our hands letters of the 19th instant, from the 4th Brigade of the Army. They are dated, "Camp, north of the first or Caeriahatee range of hills," and intimate that the pass had been smoothed so as to admit the dragging up of the guns, which were expected on the 20th or 21st. Immediately after their arrival, the two Brigades will form a junction.

Extract of a Letter dated the 12th of February, Camp, under the second range of Hills.

"On the 14th when the moon rose, we pushed forward without the least opposition towards Chertin-Contee Pass, having left a fortified magazine at Beechiako in charge of the 15th, under Colonel Greenstreet. Our route lay sometimes in the dry beds of nullahs, through ravines, ditches, lanes, and up mountains, as rugged and frightful as the Pyrenees. After a march of 32 hours, the latter part of which we had a great scarcity of water, we arrived at this most desolate place, surrounded by woods and hills. We are much impeded by the difficulty experienced in getting our supplies up an almost inaccessible mountain, distant about seven miles. The pioneers have been indefatigable, and have to the astonishment of us all formed a flight of steps, from the bottom to the summit, so that now the elephants are enabled to mount, and their loads are brought up after them. We expect all our ammunition and stores up to night, and we hope to start on our way to Muckwanpore to-morrow. We are without a single tent, and the General, our noble Commander, puts up with a temporary hut with the greatest content and good humour."

On the 16th Colonel Burnett was ordered to advance against the stockades between Beechiako and Etowndah. The first and second, after little resistance, were evacuated by the enemy. From the third stockade a fire was directed

against our troops, and unfortunately Lieutenant Walcott of the Artillery was severely wounded, by a shot through the lungs. It is also said that Lieutenant Barron, of the Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Bar of the Pioneers, were slightly wounded. Six Sepoys were wounded, and one killed. The stockade was found deserted next morning, the 17th and the Pass was taken possession of by Colonel Burnett's detachment.

The Commissariat department is about to receive important aid from the princely liberality of the Nuwaub of Lucknow. It is said that His Highness has collected 7,000 carriage bullocks, and 1200 bearers to facilitate the progress of the army in the field.

Yesterday morning an express arrived from Major General Ochterlony's Camp, dated Etowndah, the 19th instant. The General had arrived at that place without seeing the enemy. Katmandoo is only about fifteen miles North East of Etowndah, and between these two places, the strong fortified post of Cheseanee is situated, to which the Nepaulese have probably retired. The troop continued in fine health and spirits. [Cal. Govt. Gaz.]

Madrass, March 26, 1816.—The enemy seems to have at length made an effort to stop the progress of our gallant army; but it is satisfactory to observe, that, notwithstanding the reiterated desperate attacks made by the Gorkhans on the position of the British troops, these hardy warriors were invariably repulsed, and at length victory was secured by that favourite movement of the British troops, the charge of the bayonet. This peculiarly successful movement was carried into execution upon the late occasion by the 2d battalion of the 3d native infantry.

We copy the following interesting particulars of the movements of the troops from the Calcutta Gazettes of the 7th instant:—

"On the advance of the army towards Muckwanpore, the heights to the right and left were discovered to be occupied by the enemy, from whence it was necessary to dislodge them. Those on the left, however, spontaneously withdrew, and the ground was occupied by a small detachment of the British advance. The Gorkhans soon returned to the post in great numbers, and compelled the detachment to fall back; but the different battalions, mentioned as engaged, having advanced to their support, the post was maintained after an obstinate struggle, the detail of which we have already published. This affair is considered as decisive of the fate of Muckwanpore.

"The field operations in Nepal have been hitherto carried on with surprising

promptitude and success. The movements appear to have been planned with uncommon skill and foresight, and all the difficulties known and calculated upon accordingly. The campaign has thus opened with the most brilliant prospect. The mountainous and woody barrier has been penetrated without loss, and our brave army has now a fair opportunity of effecting the final overthrow of the Goorkah power. Our letters dated Etowndah, the 23d of February, give a lively description of the romantic scenery in the neighbourhood of that place. The most rugged and forlorn part of the country appears to have been already passed, though there is still a succession of hills on every side.

"We understand, that, when the centre division was at Beechiako, a stone tablet was discovered in a small house, built for the accommodation of travellers, on one of the hills. Upon the tablet an inscription was observed, which warned all strangers from entering Nepaul under pain of the severest torture!

"The following letter resumes the detail of operations since our last number:—'After marching from eight in the evening of the 17th till nine on the night of the 18th, we encamped, having passed the Cheeriaghauti range of hills at a place of extreme difficulty. The third stockade, which Colonel Burnett succeeding in turning, commanded the only path which led over the mountain, and which was hemmed in by almost perpendicular rocks thickly wooded on each side. So formidable was this position, that it was absolutely necessary to demolish the stockade after it was taken possession of, to admit of the passage of the supplies. Several pools of water had been poisoned, and a few elephants and horses have died in consequence. The march, which lasted twenty-five hours, was chiefly up the dry and stony bed of a nullah that ascended, by degrees, till we arrived at the hills. It was so steep that the general was unable to proceed, and was pulled up by officers, who tied their sashes together for that purpose. The distance which we had traversed was, however, not more than eleven miles. When we halted we had neither tents nor servants, and the magazine and camp supplies did not arrive till two days afterwards. On the morning of the 21st, Lieutenant Hanbury of the 25th with a small force was ordered to take a position at a pass about six miles off, and to defend it to the last extremity should it be attacked. There was an alarm that a thousand Goorkahs were advancing in that direction, but no enemy appeared. After remaining a few days the detachment was ordered to join the general.—The sun between the hills is intensely

hot, and the dews so heavy and cold in the night, that, to be comfortable, we find ourselves obliged to sit over a large fire. We are now four miles from the great fort at Muckwanpore. Information has been brought that it is full of troops, and one of the strongest in India. We are encamped in a delightful spot. A rapid and beautiful river, flowing from the mountains, runs close by us; the water is remarkably clear, and is full of fine fish.—24th Feb. A native from Katmandoo is now entering the camp with dispatches for the general.'

"Another letter of the 24th, from the camp at Etowndah, mentions the astonishment and dismay of the Goorkahs on finding us able to overcome the obstacles which they had vainly supposed insurmountable.—'The flank marches through ravines and over mountains, embarrassed them to such a degree that they abandoned their strongest stockades almost without resistance. The promptitude and extent of the operations have made a due impression, and it is said they have requested to be allowed to send a vakeel into our camp. We expect to advance in a day or two.'

"The left flank brigade under Colonel Nicol has proceeded with uninterrupted success. Having entered the dry bed of the Raptée, which affords an excellent carriage road, to the westward of Sunsir fort, the brigade pushed on in an easterly direction towards Etowndah, and is now able to co-operate with the centre division. In the mean time, the right flank brigade under Colonel Kelly entered the Nepaul territory by the bed of the Bagmuttee river, in a northerly direction, and now occupies the mountain which commands the valley of Hurriarpore, which is about fifteen miles south-east from Mukwanpore.

"We have seen a letter of the 26th.—The camp continued at Etowndah, and an ambassador from the Nepaul government was hourly expected.

"The Goorkahs are now sufficiently occupied. They have also an enemy of no ordinary strength and bravery to the eastward of the Cosa; the Rajah of Si-eam, whose territory originally extended from that river to the Bootan, was almost entirely crushed by the Goorkah government, and plundered of the greater part of his country. He is now endeavouring to recover what he had lost, and has already commenced hostilities with success."—*Cal. Govt. Gaz.*

"*Hurriarpore Pass, Feb. 19, 1816.*

"Yesterday morning brigadier-general Kelly's division of the field army fairly set its foot in the kingdom of Nepaul, after having surmounted, with the loss of only one soldier, a series of difficulties,

such as a handful of resolute fellows might have made most formidable to the progress of an army.

"This division marched from Baugwanpoor the 11th instant, entered the forest the 13th, and found a good pathway, which we easily made passable for the guns. Two days' march brought us through the forest to the foot of the first range of hills, where we entered on the 15th the path which winds along the bed of a river called the Luckhundie, several miles east of the river Baugmatty. Upon this bed we marched, and encamped, or rather bivouacked, the night of the 16th and 17th; nearly all the way steep precipices on both sides, so narrow, that no more than four men could march abreast; and almost every turn or reach of the river was enfiladed by an eminence covered with jungle, from which a few light troops might have opened a destructive fire upon us. Had there been an enemy resolved to dispute this passage and that of the forest with us, I know not how an army of twice our strength could have gained a footing this season in Nepal. Twenty-four hours' rain would render not only the greatest part of the forest, but this pass, totally impracticable to any kind of wheel carriage for several days together; and it is generally understood that rain brings alone with it the local malady called the Owl, so much dreaded in the woods and valleys of Nepal. We, however, saw no appearance of an enemy until we reached the summit of the pass, where the hills were to be crossed by a deep and narrow path, winding up a ravine; so narrow that only one man could go at a time, and so deep that no elephant could go through it. At the top of this hill, and at a point which commanded full 300 yards of the path alluded to, the enemy had a small post; and, on the evening of the 18th, a havalider and party of the Champarun battalion (partly composed of hill-men) were sent on to reconnoitre it. On being discovered, the enemy fired and shot one man going up the hill, but did not stand to make further resistance. The battalion soon coming up to their support, followed by H. M. 24th foot, under the command of Major Robinson, the post was abandoned; and these two regiments marched on as a sort of advanced guard to the main body, and are now encamped a few miles on the Nepal side of the Cheeriahgabee range of hills, waiting for the guns, which cannot be got over without immense labour. Large working parties from the north are now assisting the pioneers at that work, and a couple of days, we hope, will accomplish it.

"Another range of hills is in sight, about eight or ten miles distant, which appear to be much higher than those we

have passed; and on one of these hills is the fort of Hurrinpoor, which we are destined to attack. The Goorkhas have evidently not been expecting us by this route, if they at all believed we were to invade them this season. They are collecting what force they can, to make a stand at Hurrinpoor; but, with so fine a train of artillery as we have to shew them, and the rest of the force, though but small, efficient, and in high health and spirits, we may fairly hope for the speedy success of our operations. I never saw a finer body of men than H. M. 24th regiment, and they are in beautiful order, with an excellent corps of officers. The Champarun light infantry, commanded by Captain Hay, though lately raised, are very effective, and their hill company of great use at the present moment. Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, with the 18th, 21st, and train, is still on the other side of the hills. A very small party of cavalry came with us; but the horses, officers, and cattle, thrive much better than was expected.

"General Kelly, with his staff, came up yesterday evening, and encamped with the regiments in advance."

The left brigade of the army having fortified the heights of Mahajogee, and left a party of 300 men, with two six-pounders, to defend them, entered the Bikannah pass, without molestation from the enemy, on the 18th. Its march was very slow, as it found much difficulty in making a road for the train of artillery, consisting of two brass twelve-pounders, several six-pounders, two five-and-half inch mortars, four 4-inch 2.5 howitzers, and some three-pounders of the mountain train. On the morning of the 20th, Major Lemley, with his battalion of the 8th native infantry and the light companies, was sent in advance to reconnoitre a stockade of the enemy, commanding the Cheeriahgabee pass. Upon his approach it was evacuated by its garrison, and immediately occupied by his detachment.

The ascent to it was found steep and difficult; and, from an excellent sketch of it now lying before us, it appears to be much stronger than any of those yet captured during the present campaign.—Immediately beyond the pass a beautiful valley, named the Raptce, commenced.—For a full description of the movements of this brigade, we refer our readers to the subjoined account by an officer acting with it.

"Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Brigadier Nicoll's Division of the Army, dated Camp Limfogeeah the 23d Feb. 1816."

"Since my last you will perceive, by the following extract from brigade orders, that we have fortified the height of Ma-

hajogee, at which place we arrived from Belwah on the 14th.

“Brigade Orders :—

“All the pioneers to be employed in fortifying the height of Mahajogee.”

“Independent of the pioneers we had also 100 men from each corp, employed on the same work, who were relieved every two hours, and this duty obliged us to halt for two days. Captain Baker, with 300 sepoy and two six-pounders, was left in command of this post; and we moved forward on the morning of the 17th, and soon reached the forest, through which we marched by an exceedingly good road for near two coss, when our route lay through the bed of a river; and here, had the enemy been prepared, they might, from the almost inaccessible heights on either side, have occasioned considerable loss to our column; while they, on the other hand, would have been completely screened. But, strange to tell, not a Gorkhal was seen: we moved on through the bed for about four coss, and encamped at a place called Amoah Sote. On the 18th we continued our march along the bed till we came near to Amoah Bassah, when we began to ascend the first range of hills, and were consequently obliged to cut our own roads, there being previously only a narrow pathway. On the 19th we reached Poiwah Bassah, and on the 20th got clear of this range, after immense labour and wonderful exertion, and encamped at Jogwah, where another post is to be established. At this place the brigadier, having received information of a stockade of considerable strength being in our front, ordered Major Lumley, with the 18th native infantry, the light company of H. M. 66th foot, and a party of the irregular cavalry, to move forward at day-break on the 20th, and to endeavour to gain possession of the post. They succeeded without the smallest loss, the enemy having abandoned the stockade on the first glimpse of our arms. They were observed flying across the valley in great numbers.—You really would be astonished to see this place. From the top of it the view is the most picturesque, and under it is a most beautiful valley of considerable extent; on the other side of it appears the Cheesapaunee, and further northward the Chandagire hills open to view, rising majestically towards the skies. Inclosed I send a sketch of the last stockade, which, though taken in a hurry, is very exact. You will perceive, that, on the road leading to its entrance, immense trees have been thrown across to obstruct our advance. The tailing on the top is uncommonly strong, and consists of large logs of wood covered with earth, upwards of three feet in breadth.

Shot would produce but little effect against such a work. We have also taken possession of the fort of Acoet, situated in the valley, about three miles distant from the stockade. It is said that these two places contained six thousand men.”

—*Cal. Gazt.*

Madras, April 2.—“The unexpected satisfaction to announce, in an Extraordinary Courier, on Wednesday night, the conclusion of the Nepal war. Royal salutes in honour of this joyful event, were immediately fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George, and from Chetank palace.

Captain Cartwright, Military Secretary to Major-General Ochterlony, reached Calcutta on the 15th ult. and immediately proceeded to lay the treaty, of which he was the bearer, before the Right Hon. the Governor-General, a copy of which we published in an Extra on Sunday. The sudden alterations in the councils of Khatmandoo, and the ratification of the treaty by the Gorkhas, was, no doubt, occasioned by the glorious successes obtained by the troops under the command of the gallant General Ochterlony, who, by a series of the most skilful movements, surmounted those stupendous natural obstacles, upon which the Nepaul Rajah mainly depended for a successful resistance to the advance of the British heroes. We offer our hearty congratulations to the public upon this event.

Although the interest which has been excited relative to the operations of the British army in the Nepaul, has considerably abated since its successful termination, some further particulars of the indefatigable exertions that were required to produce so happy a result, may, nevertheless, still be perused with satisfaction; we therefore copy the following interesting particulars, taken from letters from the scene of action :—

We have already published the official account of the battle of Seekur Khutree; but our private letters, and an excellent plan of the scene of action now laying before us, enable us to give some interesting particulars respecting that brilliant affair. Major-Gen. Ochterlony left Etowdah on the morning of the 27th, and arrived within a mile of the village occupied by the enemy called Seekur Khutree on the evening, where he bivouacked. During the night Kissuree Sing, with his detachment, abandoned that position, and retired to Muckwanpore. In the morning of the 28th, Sir David ordered Lieut. Tirrell of the 20th, with three companies of the 25th regiment, and 40 men of his Majesty's 87th regiment, to ascend the hill. Captain Tickell and Lieut. Pickersgill also ascended to reconnoitre the ground, with an escort commanded by Lieut. Lee, of his Majesty's 87th. From the village now

occupied by our troops, there was a good road along the ridge of the mountain, which leads to the Fort of Muckwampore. The road runs one mile and an half in an easterly direction, and then, at a place built for travellers to refresh in, turns to the north, about a mile, forming, by a right angle, the third side of which is a valley. A little to the northward of the refreshing place, there is a large stock shed, which has been erected since the enemy evacuated Cheerab-t-hancee. The Muckwampore forts are at the extremity of this road, and Parnu Sah Chandra, who commanded at Muckwampore, could easily distinguish our movements through a telescope. Well aware of the importance of the village, he immediately ordered Shumsher Rana to attack our detachments. The Soubadar advanced with such rapidity and in such force, that the party commanded by Lieut. Lee, H. M. 27th, who had proceeded considerably to the eastward of the village, was compelled to retire by a path on the southern slope, which led to head-quarters. In this retreat eight Sepoys were killed and one wounded. The Major-General instantly directed the battalion of the 25th, and the light company of the 87th to reinforce Lieut. Tirrell, at the village, as the enemy were rushing on with impetuosity to that post. They succeeded from the northern side, having arrived by four different routes. By one along the main ridge, by the second along the side of the slope, and by the others along the valley. The march to the attack appears to have been conducted with as much judgment and skill as bravery. Lieut. Tirrell, being deprived of the aid of Lieut. Lee's small detachment, defended his post with astonishing intrepidity, having only a handful of men against a thousand, till he unfortunately fell. The command then devolved upon Lieut. Kerr, of the 2d batt. 12th regt. who gallantly continued to maintain the south-east portion of the village, till the arrival of the battalion of the 25th, and light company of the 87th. The contest then became severe. The 22d and the 12th successively joined, and formed, with the other corps, a convex line to the north-east of the village, while the enemy, having collected his troops by the routes above described, presented a corresponding line of greater extent, and outflanked us. He had been reinforced from Muckwampore with artillery and Colonel Ruimbee's battalion. The fire from a four pounder east of the village, opposed immediately against that angle where the 12th were posted, did great execution during full two hours, yet not a foot of ground was given up. Owing to some accident which occurred to the elephants, only one of the

two six-pounders arrived at the summit of the hill. The enemy continued to keep up a heavy and incessant fire from the northern division of the ridge, and from the road to the east. About five o'clock the battalion of the 8th arrived, and Col. Miller directed them to clear the camp along the road which leads to Muckwampore. This manœuvring just proved to the struggle. The charge was furious and irresistible. The enemy failed and contumacious fell back, threw the four-pounder from the ridge, among the bushes, and blew up his ammunition to prevent inconvenience in retreating to Muckwampore, at the north-east extremity of the ridge. The bodies of Lieutenant Tirrell and four Goorkah Chiefs were found in the village. Kissuree Sing and three other Sardars were also killed. Karabeer Thappa, a Soubadar of Shumsher Rana's battalion, was wounded, and taken prisoner.

The four-pounder which has been taken is said to be of beautiful construction, and equal to our mountain ordnance, being in every point exactly similar.

The village of Seckur Khutree, situated about 1500 yards from the foot of the hill, was inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, and the property of Kissuree Sing, who was killed in the conflict. A slight inspection of the plan shews the importance of this village, occupying the western point of the ridge on which Muckwampore stands, and Kissuree Sing has expiated his precipitate abandonment of it with his life. The enemy, in his attempt to retrieve the error, displayed extraordinary boldness and determination, during an obstinate contest of five hours, and the cool and steady conduct of our troops was never surpassed. The loss of the Goorkhas is uncertain, but has been estimated at one hundred and twenty killed, and about five hundred wounded; ours about a fourth of that number.

The progress of the division of the army, under the command of Colonel Nicols, along the bed of the Raptée had been attended by no casualty. Though the enemy retired before him, he, nevertheless found it necessary to leave, at a place called Ekoor, a strong detachment under Major Lumley, to preserve his communications for supplies. He was expected to join the centre division about the end of February. The capture of the fort of Hurriapoor destroyed the only considerable impediment in the march of the troops of the 1st brigade to join the Major-General. Thus the Nepaul government found that three divisions of a powerful army had penetrated the frontier and were on the eve of commencing operations against Muckwampore.

PEACE WITH NIPAL.

Calcutta, March 21—The ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Nepal is an event upon which we sincerely congratulate our country, and more especially the authorities which have conducted the war, that required all the energy and prudence of the British character, to a successful and prosperous termination. The immense tract of territory which extends from the Sutli to the Morangh and transversely between the hills to the northward of Balar, and the Himalayah mountains, had been little known or understood previous to the last campaign, and few were aware that our arms were directed against any power beyond that of the petty state of Nepal, on the borders of our own possessions. The object of attacking a remote frontier near the Sutli, therefore, could not be seen without a knowledge of the views and power of the enemy. These being completely ascertained, all our resources were brought into action, and principally directed against the strongest and most remote point of the mountainous range, which seemed to give protection and security to the aggressor. Nepal proper is a territory of small extent, originally bounded on the west by the state of the Goorkahs, but afterwards conquered and incorporated with the latter power. The Goorkah government becoming distinguished for daring enterprise, and a thirst for dominion, carried its arms as far as Tibet, where the chief of the expedition plundered one of the wealthiest temples at Dizercheli of all its gold and jewels. With this treasure, the Goorkahs were enabled to carry on a successful warfare against the surrounding States, and had in a short space of time made Kemaon the western boundary of the Nepal dominions. When Omur Singh rose into notice and exhibited proofs of a bold and enterprising genius, he was employed by the Rajah to pursue his conquests to the banks of the Sutli. The only unsubdued state to the eastward of that river is the Rajah of Belaspoor, who was however compelled to pay tribute to the conqueror. As the Goorkah chief advanced to the westward he had erected strong forts and stockades at convenient distances, but particularly at Almorah, Serinagur and Malown, and on the frontier subject to the incursions of the Seiks he had defended his new possessions with a line of almost impregnable fortifications. The consolidation of the Goorkah power had been rapid and almost unbecked by any material resistance. The whole tract of country embracing many considerable and populous provinces lying between Katmandoo and the Sutli, was entirely in the possession of the Nepal Government, and organized, no doubt, for the purposes

of future conquest. To the eastward again the Rajah of Siccam had been deprived of half his territory, and the Chinese were alarmed by the spirit of ambition which influenced the Rajah of Nepal. Some military movements took place by the direction of the Emperor of China, and Katmandoo was nearly being invested, but the difference was soon arranged in consequence of well-timed professions of obedience by the Goorkahs. In a short period the Goorkah state, originally not more than five hundred miles in circumference, had grown to ten geographical degrees in length, and from two to three in breadth. The existence of a power organized with deep political sagacity, and possessed of extensive resources, might be expected at some period to threaten the security of the Company's territory when its policy or ambition required further extent of dominion. The states comprising the Goorkah sovereignty were perfectly at rest, and quiet if not satisfied, under the reigning Rajah. Omur Sing and his sons governed in the new Provinces, and the consolidation of the Goorkah empire was complete. Hitherto no aggression had been committed on the lands belonging to the Honourable Company. At length, however, repeated irruptions took place, and with a disposition on the part of the Nepal government, that could not be mistaken.

The rapid view which we have drawn of the progress of the Goorkah power will assist in explaining to our readers the military operations of the recent campaign, and the prudence and wisdom with which the general plan of attack was formed. The southern barrier, from its mountainous nature, had been supposed inaccessible to a large army, but the western boundary beyond the Jumna and near the banks of the Sutli, was of easy access, and consequently had been fortified with extraordinary care against invasion by the Seiks. The heights on which Malown is situated, were almost covered with military positions, and it became the grand object in the commencement of the campaign to dislodge the enemy from the situation which he had deemed of the greatest importance. The division of the army under Major-General Ochterlony was ordered to this point. One division was directed in the first instance against the Doon, and afterwards against Jytuck, and another division was intended to penetrate Kemaon and cut off all communication for supplies between the capital and the strong positions occupied by Omur Sing and his son, at Malown and Jytuck. A fourth division was destined for the invasion of Palpah and Bootwal, while the principal division was intended to act directly against Mukwanpore and

the capital. The successful operations in Kemaon and to the westward accordingly, put us in possession of the whole country situated between the Gogra and the Sutli. Subsequent negotiations for the re-establishment of peace terminated the campaign, but the tardiness and delays of the Nepaul government in ratifying the treaty, occasioned a second struggle which has been triumphantly successful.

It is generally known to our readers, that overtures for peace were made by the government of Nepaul towards the close of the first campaign, and that the negotiations terminated in the conclusion of a treaty at Segowley by Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the British government, and Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekur Opadeeah, the accredited agents of the Rajah of Nepaul, on terms advantageous and honourable to the British government, but at the same time moderate and liberal when considered with reference to the success of our arms and the reduced condition of the enemy.

The influence of intrigues and dissensions in the cabinet, and the temporary prevalence of a party hostile to peace, at the head of which was stated to be Omur Sing Thappa and his Sons, are assigned as the causes of the refusal of the government of Nepaul to ratify the treaty. This singular and unprecedented act of that government compelled the British government to resume preparations for hostilities, and to direct the advance of the troops under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, which has led to the signal defeat and ultimate submission of the enemy.

We have reason to believe, that even at the moment when the renewal of hostilities was determined on, the British government, consistently with the moderation which has marked its proceedings throughout these transactions, offered to accept the ratified treaty, provided the submission of the enemy were not delayed; and although the ratification of that instrument was insisted on as an indispensable preliminary to all discussion, a distinct expectation of considerable relaxation from the terms of the treaty was held out to the government of Nepaul. It would appear that the Nepalese government, confiding in the natural strength of their country and their means of opposing our advance, did not avail themselves of this liberal offer, and although some negotiation took place during the advance of Sir David Ochterlony, and after his arrival at Etowndah, it led to no decisive result; and appeared to have been set on foot by the enemy with a view to gain time, and obtain a cessation of hostilities,—an object which was de-

feated by the prudence and firmness of the General.

It was not till after the action on the heights of Makwanpore, and the subsequent advance of our positions to within five hundred yards of the enemy's outworks, and the fall of Harypaulpore,—which event from a comparison of dates must have been known to the Goorkahs, though the intelligence had not been received in our camp,—that negotiation was renewed. On the evening of the 4th of March Chunder Seekur Opadeeah repaired to Sir D. Ochterlony's Head-Quarters, and earnestly besought him to accept the treaty of Segowley ratified by the Rajah, which was declared to be in the possession of Kajee Bukhtawer Sing, the brother of the prime minister who had been deputed from Katmandoo for the purpose, and was at Makwanpore. This proposition led to considerable discussion—during which the earnest and submissive entreaties and protestations of the Vakeel were repeated with renewed urgency. Being satisfied at length that the enemy was sincere; that he was compelled by the necessity of his affairs to sue for peace; that the terms of the treaty of Segowley secured to the British government every desirable object of negotiation, and that the acceptance of those terms in the moment of our triumph and the reduced and irretrievable condition of the enemy would be equally conducive to the interests, reputation, and dignity of the British government; he consented to receive the ratified treaty, on the Vakeel's signing a written declaration, that the Rajah relinquished all expectation of the favour and indulgence which had been previously held out to him, and looked to nothing but the rigorous execution of the terms of the treaty. This condition was eagerly and joyfully accepted by Chunder Seekur, who immediately repaired to Makwanpore, whence he returned in the course of a few hours with a paper to the above purport, executed by Kajee Bukhtawer Sing and himself, with the ratified treaty, which we had the pleasure of laying before our readers in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th instant.

The declaration of the Vakeels, we understand, has been since recognized and confirmed by the Rajah.

As soon as the ratifications were exchanged, hostilities ceased on both sides. At the very moment when Chunder Seekur arrived in camp with the ratified treaty, the eighteen-pounders were moving out of the park to ascend the heights by the road prepared for them to the spot which had been selected for the battery, within five hundred yards of the enemy's first stockade. Some of our officers were permitted to visit the forts and positions

of the enemy, after the cessation of hostilities. According to their report, the position is extremely strong by nature, but the fortifications are of no consequence.

DISPUTED LANDS.

It has been ascertained that the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded on the 28th of February, was at least eight hundred men.

The disputed lands mentioned in the second Article of the treaty with Nepal, consist principally of the districts of Bootwal and Sheoraj, lying between the district of Gorakhpore and the range of hills in that quarter; and certain lands on the frontier of Saun, which had been at different times occupied by the Goorkahs. Our right to these lands had been clearly proved by local investigation, and the renunciation of all claim to them by the enemy, was essential to the honour of the British government.

By the operation of the 2d article, the Goorkahs are deprived of the whole of the lands below the first range of hills, westward of the river Cosah, which divides the district of Purneah from Tihooh; the reservation implied in the 3d clause of that article, being superseded by the enemy's evacuation of the whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Cosah, on the advance of our troops.

Bootwal Khas is the term by which the town of Bootwal is designated, and this place alone remains to the Nepalese, below the hills westward of the Cosah. The Kali is the name by which the Gogra is distinguished before it issues from the hills. It forms the eastern boundary of the Province of Kemaon and divides it from the Goorkah Province of Dotce. Eastward of the Cosah, the Goorkahs retain below the hills, the province of Morung, with the exception of that portion of it which lies to the eastward of the Meltehee, a small river at no great distance from the Teesta. By the retention of this latter part, we secure a free communication with the territories of the Rajah of Siccim, by the pass of Nargacote. By the cessions specified on the fifth clause of the third Article, the Rajah of Siccim will recover a considerable portion of the territory wrested from him by the Goorkahs,—while the repossession of the fort of Nagree will give him a secure frontier in that direction. The connection which has been formed with Siccim may eventually lead to an enlargement of our commercial relations with Tibet, and the countries beyond it.

The stipulations of the fifth Article provide for the exclusion for ever of the power and dominion formerly possessed by the Goorkahs in Kemaon, Gurhwal

(or Serinagur) and in the territories of the numerous petty states between the Jumna and the Sutliij. Kemaon has been finally annexed to the British dominions, and the limits of this province have been extended to the Westward, by the annexation to it of a portion of Gurhwal, so as to render the Akkamundee (one of the principal branches of the Ganges), the Western boundary of the province. The Deylah Doon has also been annexed to the British dominions, as well as one or two other portions of territory and certain Forts, and their dependent lands, the possession of which was necessary for military purposes. With these exceptions, the whole of the territories Westward of the Kali, from which the Goorkahs have been expelled, have been restored to the representatives of the families which possessed them before the Goorkah invasion, or when the ancient families had become extinct, have been conferred on Chiefs who served the British Government with zeal and fidelity, during the war. All these Chiefs hold their lands in a sort of feudal dependence on the British Government, which without interfering in the details of the internal administration, engages to arbitrate their differences and protect them from foreign enemies, the overgrown and formidable power of the Goorkahs in that quarter being thus replaced by a body of petty Chiefs, owing their prosperity to the British Government, and looking up to it as their common sovereign and protector.

The advantages resulting from the provisions of the remaining articles, are too obvious to require any remark.

During the latter part of the action at Seekur Khutree our troops had erected a stockade of several hundred yards in length on the North-west side of the village, which after the engagement was completed, the Brigade under Colonel Nichols joined the centre division, on the 29th of February. Lieut. Boileau arrived at the Presidency a few days ago, having left the army on the 11th at Simrora Bassa on its return from Nepal. The Major-General was at Bettia on the 13th, where he intends to remain till he receives orders for the distribution of his force.

We regret that want of time prevents our being able to give a plan of the battle at Seekur Khutree.

Madras, May 1.—A durable peace is anticipated with Nipal. Gen. Ochterlony has returned to Dinapore, where he will remain during the hot season. Recent advices from the Rungpore battalion, in the Morung, state, that the fort of Nagree has not yet been given up to our ally, the Rajah of Siccim, by Nipal, in conformity with stipulation in the late treaty. The Bri-

tish troops have all returned to their cantonments.

COURT-MARTIALS.

Bombay, 29th January, 1816.—Lieutenant Montgomery, of the 1st battalion 9th regiment of Native Infantry, has been brought to trial by a Court-Martial at Bombay, on the following charges, viz.

1st—For having defrauded Lieutenant Knight of his house and garden at Seroor, and disposing of it to a Parsee.

3d—For selling Lieutenant Knight a house situated in the Poonah cantonments, that he (Lieutenant Montgomery) had, some time before, mortgaged to another man to a considerable amount.

4th—For having falsely informed Lieutenant Knight, and others, that not a man had a mortgage on the said house.

Of these charges, Lieutenant Montgomery was found guilty, and accordingly cashiered; and the sentence of the Court-Martial having been confirmed by the Commanding Officer of the Forces, the name of Lieutenant Montgomery was struck off the strength of the Bombay army. Lieutenant M. has since arrived in England on board the *Apollo*.

Extract from the confirmed Proceedings of a General Court-Martial assembled at Masulipatam, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, and continued by adjournments until Tuesday, the 24th of October, 1815, by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander-in-Chief, and of which Colonel George Bowness, of the 18th regiment of Native Infantry, is President.

Charges preferred by me against Lieutenant Sandon, of his Majesty's 86th Regiment, viz.

1st—For ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct, in breaking his word of honour with the paymaster of the regiment, who advanced him a sum of money to enable him to march with the regiment from Vellore on or about the 28th of August, 1814, in the presence of two of his brother officers, who were called for the special purpose of witnessing Lieutenant Sandon's pledge of honour to paymaster Cope, that his wine bills should not exceed ten pagodas a month, until the money advanced was liquidated.

2d—For dishonourable conduct in attempting unjustly to withhold from a private soldier of his Majesty's 86th regiment (of the name of Griffith) five pagodas given into the hand of Lieutenant Sandon, on or about the 1st day of March, 1814, by Lieutenant O'Reilly, 1st battalion 18th regiment Native Infantry, for the purpose of paying the soldier for castrating a horse.

3d—For disgraceful and unofficer-like conduct, in employing the messman of the regiment to get him some cloth, in April, 1814, under a promise to pay for it in one month, and for quitting his quarters in January, 1815, without paying for the same, and then not until Major Marston, commanding the regiment, sent the messman, and likewise directions to Captain Williams, commanding detachment, to desire that Lieutenant Sandon should be sent back to the head-quarters of the regiment, if he did not immediately discharge the messman's demand.

4th—For unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct, in suffering himself to be kicked by Lieutenant Kirkland of the same corps, on or about the 27th April, 1814, and allowing three days to elapse without taking the least notice of it, until the circumstance had become the common conversation of the place, and he had likewise been requested to withdraw himself from the mess until the unpleasant affair was settled.

(Signed) D. MARSTON,
Major 86th regt. commanding.

By order, (Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Dep. Adj.-Gen. of the Army.
Masulipatam, July 17, 1815.

Sentence.—The Court finds the prisoner, Lieutenant Sandon, of his Majesty's 86th regiment, guilty of the whole of the 1st charge as preferred against him, except that the march of the regiment from Vellore took place on or about the 28th August, 1813, instead of 1814, as therein stated.

In respect to the 2d charge, the Court acquit the prisoner of dishonourable conduct, but find him guilty of unjustly withholding from a private soldier of his Majesty's 86th regiment, of the name of Griffiths, five pagodas given into the hand of Lieutenant Sandon (on or about the 1st day of March, 1814) by Lieutenant O'Reilly, 1st battalion 18th regiment Native Infantry, for the purpose of paying the soldier for castrating a horse.

In regard to the charge, the Court is of opinion, the prisoner is guilty of reprehensible conduct in employing the messman of the regiment to get him some cloth in April, 1814, under a promise, and likewise to pay for it in one month, and for quitting his quarters in January, 1815, without paying for the same, and then not until Major Marston, commanding the regiment, sent the messman, and likewise directions to Captain Williams, commanding detachment, to desire that Lieutenant Sandon should be sent back to the head-quarters of the regiment, if he did not immediately discharge the messman's demand; but acquit him of dis-

The Chief Justices of Bengal and Madras.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the council of their respective presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers, above the rank of Major General.

All other persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several presidencies. The Archdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the senior merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives or the Members of Council at the presidencies in India.

The following is the general usage at Calcutta regarding the rank of such persons who are not specifically mentioned in the royal warrant:

Rear-admirals, with major-generals—commodores and first captains to commanders-in-chief, with brigadier-generals—colonels and post-captains of H. M. navy, of three years' standing—advocate general—senior merchants in the hon. Company's civil service—president and members of the medical board—lieutenant colonels and post captains of H. M. navy of less than three years' standing—junior merchants in the hon. Company's service—majors, and masters and commanders of H. M. navy—captains of the hon. Company's regular ships—factors in the hon. Company's civil service—captains in the army, lieutenants of H. M. navy, and surgeons, according to the dates of their respective commissions, except when the captain happens to have the command of a corps or station—writers in the hon. Company's civil ser-

vice—lieutenants of the army and assistant surgeons—ensigns.

The following is the precedence of rank established between the officers of the Bombay marine and those of the Company's ships, *viz.*

Commodore of the Bombay marine—commanders of the hon. Company's regular ships—captains in the Bombay marine—commanders of the regular packets—masters of the Company's extra ships, and lieutenants in the Bombay marine, with temporary rank of captains commanding vessels.

The bishop of Calcutta and his successors are to be styled "Lord," by virtue of a special royal warrant to that effect.

WRITERS' RANK, 1814-15.

The rank of the writers for the several presidencies of the season (1814-15) has lately been settled at the East India House, and is as follows:—

BENGAL.—Thomas Clerk, Abraham Hume, Edward Sheffield Montagu, Geo. Pawney Thompson, Henry John Palmer, John Fleming Martin Reid, Richard Chase, William James Turquand, William Dent.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—David Bannerman, William Bensley Anderson, John Orr, Charles Robert Cotton, Malcolm Lewin, William Harington, William Done Davis, John Paternoster, Anthony Edward Angelo Tremamondo, Thomas Ebenezer John Boileau, John Blackburne, Francis Lascelles.

BOMBAY.—Edward Grant, George Lettson Elliot, Henry Shee.

Messrs. John Dunsmore and Walter Blackburne, writers for Bengal; Mr. Robert H. Clive, a writer for Fort St. George; and Mr. Arthur Crawford, a writer for Bombay, who left Hertford College in May, 1815, are to rank of 1815-16, because they did not proceed to India till then. They are to take precedence, however, of all the other writers of that season; and Messrs. Dunsmore and Blackburne are, with respect to each other, to rank in the order we have named them.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

March 18.—We regret to state, that although great exertions have been made by the magistrates of Calcutta to discover the perpetrators of the diabolical crime of setting the numerous ships on fire, which have lately been destroyed,

they have been hitherto unsuccessful. The individuals composing the crew of the *Percy* have been examined by Mr. Elliot, the magistrate. The result was not known, but it is said there was much to implicate these men as the wilful destroyers of some of the ships. Several

of the crew were men who had been impressed on the Radnor and Mornington, many of whom were dressed when the first alarm of fire was given, and on some of them stolen property has since been found.

Much discussion has lately taken place at Calcutta, respecting the validity of marriages celebrated otherwise than by the rites of the church of England; and many serious and unfounded apprehensions have arisen in consequence, in the minds of the Christian population in India.

The following paragraphs and extracts appeared in the Bengal Hurkaru. They have since been inconsiderately republished by the editor of the India Gazette.

"Calcutta, March 30, 1816.—It is not, perhaps, generally known, that within the limits of the see of Canterbury, the following is the law regarding the performance of the marriage rite, by clergymen not of the established church.

"4. By the 26 Geo. II. c. 33, if any person shall solemnize matrimony in any other place than a church or public chapel, where banns have been usually published, unless by special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury; or shall solemnize matrimony without publication of banns, unless he first had (from some person having) authority to grant the same; every person knowingly and willingly so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and transported for fourteen years. S. 2. Except in Scotland; and except the marriages of quakers; or Jews, as aforesaid. S. 18."

"We are not aware how far this regulation extends to the British settlements in India, but should suppose it affected them, in as far as they have been placed under the arch-episcopal jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury, in the realms of England."*

By a late regulation in the Calcutta College, at Fort William, degrees of honour are to be granted to any civil servant who may, after leaving the college, obtain a high proficiency in the Arabic and Sanscrit languages. The reward of 5000 pagodas for learning, granted on this account, has been abolished.

The Court of Directors have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Bryce, of the Madras Retired List, Military Assistant to the Auditor General at the East India House.

A "Calcutta Diocesan Society, for the promotion of Christian knowledge,"

has been established at Calcutta by the Lord Bishop.

The Bishop and the Archdeacon are taking the greatest interest in the conduct of the Free School at Calcutta, under Dr. Bell's system. His lordship's patronage is always ready to assist in the formation of plans for the improvement of the many philanthropic institutions in India.

Divine service is now regularly performed, in St. John's church at Calcutta, on Sunday evenings, according to the special directions of the Court of Directors.

A General Pension Fund, for the benefit of the Bengal Civilians, is about to be established at Calcutta: a meeting of the principal civil servants has been already held on this interesting subject, and it has received the promised sanction and support of government. It is supposed that this example will be followed at the other presidencies.

Henry Sir George Tucker, Esq. has been appointed Financial and Colonial Secretary to the Supreme Government; and W. B. Bayley, Esq. Secretary in the Revenue and Medical Departments,—in consequence of the succession to council of George Dowdeswell, Esq.

April 23.—On Saturday, Mr. Henry Stuart, an Ensign in his Majesty's 86th regiment of foot was tried for the murder (in a duel) of Lieutenant John Henry, of the same regiment. Sir Samuel Toller briefly addressed the jury in support of the prosecution, and in the course of his speech took occasion to reprobate the practice of duelling, as a violation of the laws of God and man. It appeared, from the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, that this fatal duel arose from the most trivial circumstances. The following is a brief detail of the unfortunate affair. It appeared that the prisoner, the deceased, and four other officers of the regiment, formed a private *tiffin*-mess, which was given alternately by one of the members. During tiffin on the 11th of March last, a conversation took place relating to the bottling off a barrel of beer; for the use of the mess. The prisoner remarked that he was sorry he had no bottles. Lieutenant Henry asked him jocosely what had become of them, to which the prisoner replied, "I have disposed of them." Lieutenant Henry laughed and asked him "how he could be so foolish"—the prisoner answered, "I sold them, Henry, to raise the wind," which caused a laugh. About half an hour after this conversation Lieutenant Henry left the room, leaving the party at table. The prisoner proposed and drank the health of Lieutenant Henry, and so unconscious was he of having given any offence, that he sent two messages to

* With a view to the correction of the erroneous impression thus made on the public mind, the Calcutta Government Gazette printed an entire copy of the act.—Edit.

the deceased to return and drink his wine.

Three officers of the regiment, who were present on the occasion, proved these circumstances with little or no variation. The prisoner was described as kind, gentle, and good-natured.

The circumstances which took place between this occurrence at the tiffin table and the fighting of the duel were not proved. A palanquin boy proved that on the morning of the 12th he with others was ordered, but by whom he did not know, to take a gentleman to the beach, a short distance from Masulipatam; whilst remaining by the palanquin, he saw the heads of four gentlemen, and heard the report of a pistol in about twelve minutes after he heard the report of another pistol, and then he could only discern three heads. One of the gentlemen called for the doctor and the person who went to the Fort, and desired the deceased to be taken in the palanquin after him, which was done. The witness did not know but by the report who the deceased was.

The magistrate who committed the prisoner was then called. He said he knew the prisoner, and examined him at Masulipatam on the 19th of March, relative to the duel which had taken place there a few days before. The magistrate cautioned the prisoner against saying anything to criminate himself, but stated to him, that it was for him to consider how far it would be beneficial to himself to take his trial at once, in preference to waiting for any indefinite period with a prosecution hanging over him, which might take place when his witnesses were not to be found. Here Mr. Gahagen, counsel for the prisoner, rose, and objected the prisoner's confession being read, on the ground that his confession was not strictly voluntary, and that an impression favourable to instant confession might have been produced on his mind by what had fallen from the magistrate. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Gahagen in support of the objection, and of the Advocate General against it, the learned judges shortly stated their reasons for sustaining it, and the evidence was accordingly rejected. We have been thus particular in stating the nature of this objection, as it may afford information on a point of considerable importance to many. The chief justice then directed the jury to acquit the prisoner.

BIRTHS.

- March 10, Mrs. P. Lemondine, of a daughter.
At Berhampore, Feb. 22, Mrs. S. C. Allen, of a son.
At Dinapore, Feb. 28, the lady of Captain Lewis Shaw, 18th Nat. Inf. of a son.
At Bankipore, Feb. 25, Mrs. Green, of a son.
At Cawnpore, Feb. 15, the lady of J. H. Matthews, Esq. Paymaster of the 14th Foot, of a daughter.

- At the same place, Feb. 28, the lady of Capt. H. Wrottesley, 38th Nat. Inf. of a still born son.
At Kishenagui, March 11, the lady of W. Paton, Esq. Judge and Magistrate, of twin daughters.
At Kestah, Feb. 28, the lady of Capt. H. Bowen, commanding the 3d Grenadier Battalion, of a daughter.
March 13, Mrs. Thomas Collett, of a son.
March 15, Mrs. J. McLean, of a daughter.
March 10, the lady of Capt. John Ross Parrish, of the Country Service, of a son.
In Chowringhee, March 9, the lady of Lieut. J. Robeson, Adjutant of the Benares Provincial Battalion, of a daughter.
March 8, the lady of George Mercer, Esq. of a daughter.
On the same day, Mrs. Wm. Smith, of a son.
At Jessore, Feb. 18, Mrs. W. n. Thomas, jun. of a daughter.
At Penang, Jan. 20, the lady of Geo. Alexander, Esq. Surgeon, of a son.
At Trichinopoly, Feb. 17, Mrs. Goldie, of a daughter.
At Major General Durand's Gardens, Feb. 20, the lady of Lieut. E. Williams, 2d batt. 3d regt. Nat. Inf. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, James Ewing, Esq. Judge and Magistrate at Syhet, to Miss Morton.
March 11, Mr. Joseph Seaward, Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Eliza Mary Manly, daughter of the late Lewis Manly, Esq. merchant.
At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, March 13, by the Rev. Dr. James Bryce, Lieut. Rob. Gordon, of the corps of Engineers, on the Bombay Establishment, to Mrs. Macpherson.
At Berhampore, Feb. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Wm. Burnham, of Purneah, Blowgong Factory, to Miss Elizabeth Wallerton.
At the same place, and at the same time, Mr. John Brandt, of Purneah, Juggernautpore Factory, to Miss Mary Ann Wallerton.
March 15, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. John Wall, to Miss Frances Maria Bell.
March 12, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. James Turner, to Miss Maria Barington.
At Chandernagore, March 17, Monsieur J. Berchou De Fontaine, to Madame Brois, widow of the late Monsieur Brois.
At Trincomalee, Feb. 12, Mr. Samuel James, merchant, to Mrs. Anna Catharina Christina Smith, relict of the late Mr. Robert Smith, of that place.

DEATHS.

- At Chandernagore, in the house of Mr. Wade, Feb. 14, the Rev. Mr. N. Forsyth. The indefatigable zeal and honest sincerity, which characterized the meritorious career of this excellent man, are too well known, to stand in need of any eulogium, from the humble pen of the present writer. Mr. Forsyth arrived in India in 1792, and during the several last years of his life, Chinsurah was the scene of his pious labours. His regular and exemplary discharge of the duties of his profession, reflect the highest credit on his character; for such was the rigid severity of the principles, that he persevered with unshaken constancy, in the exercise of his public duties, even while labouring under the accumulated pressure of sickness and infirmities. The evangelical purity of his life, his unostentatious piety, his extreme disinterestedness, his utter disregard of the evanescent enjoyments of this world, conspired to render him the brightest ornament of his profession; and the sorrowful multitude who attended his remains to their last home, evinced that his merits were held in deserved estimation.—His remains were deposited in the burial ground at Chinsurah, to which place his body had been removed, on the evening of his dissolution.—His interment took place the next morning; the funeral services being performed by the Rev. Mr. May.
March 9, at the house of Mrs. Swinboe, after a painful illness, borne with the most exemplary and Christian fortitude, Wm. Hole Nicholetts, Esq. an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

Lately, Frederick Bryant, Esq. free merchant.
 At Agra, Feb. 26, Master Daniel Braganca Campbell, son of Mr. W. Campbell, aged 1 year and 6 months.
 At Loodianah, Feb. 2, the infant son of Lieut. J. H. Kyan, 2d Nat. Cav. aged 4 months and 15 days.
 At Seringapatam, Feb. 23, Lieut. James Scott, 12th Madras Nat. Inf.
 At Akowla, Jan. 21, in Lieut. Colonel Doveton's Camp, Lieut. McNaghten Crauford Hunter, of the Tichinopoly Light Inf.
 At Penang, Feb. 4, Philip Manington, aged 18 years.
 March 31, Capt. Bertram, of Madras Pioneers.
 March 30, Miss Catherine Berry, aged 15 years and 6 months.
 At Ferozpour, March 8, S. Marston, Esq.

MADRAS.

April 16.—Friday last, being Good Friday, was strictly observed with the ceremonies and solemnities customary at this holy season, by the Christian community of this Presidency. Divine service was performed at the several churches and chapels in Malhas and its vicinity. On Easter Sunday the usual collections were made at the several places of worship, in aid of the several charitable institutions of the settlement.

We know no season in England during which more universal joy and happiness is displayed than in Easter week. There are few of our readers who have not still warm in their remembrance the sports and amusements which usually celebrate this annual festival. We can only regret that we have not to record a similar observance where we now inhabit; we are happy, however, that the usual solemnity of Madras is to be a little enlivened to-morrow evening by a ball and supper, with which Mrs. Ricketts entertains her friends at Guindy Lodge.

In our last Courier, we stated, that Sir Anthony Buller had been appointed to the vacancy on the Madras Bench. We understand, that letters received by the Surry, mention, that in consequence of the resignation of Sir John Roys having been received by government, this appointment had not taken place; and they add, that it was doubtful whether Sir Anthony would succeed to the Madras or Bengal vacancy.

The Honourable Sir John Newbolt, we hear, will be certainly elevated to the chief justiceship.

The Honourable Company's ship *Europe*, Captain Mills, anchored in the roads on Friday morning last, after a tedious passage from the Cape of nine weeks. The *Europe* brought a few boxes of letters; but the disappointment and anxiety of the public in this respect has been but slightly alleviated by the arrival of the three last ships. The following are the passengers arrived in the *Europe*:—

Mrs. Munt, Miss C. Munt, Miss J. Munt, Major Munt, Lieut. R. Marr, 3d Native Regiment; Mr. B. Williams, as-

sistant surgeon; Mr. G. Watson, free mariner.

His Majesty's brig *Zebra*, Capt. Bridges, sailed on Thursday afternoon from the Roads, and proceeded to Trincomalee with dispatches for Commodore Sayer.

The new frigate now on the stocks at Bombay will be launched in the course of next month. She is named the *Amphitrite*, and will be commissioned, we hear, by Capt. Curran, late of the *Elk*; Capt. Weir, late of the *Thais*, who was to have commissioned the *Amphitrite*, has assumed the command of the *Cornwallis* seventy-four.

The *Lord Melville*, a seventy-four, also on the stocks at Bombay, is in a rapid state of progress, and will be completed before the end of the year.

The Honourable Company's ship *Princess Charlotte* of Wales will sail for England on Sunday week.

The Calcutta journals received during the week contain but little of interest, and indeed much cannot be expected now that the campaign in the Nepal is over. The troops have all retired within the Company's territory, and are marching to their several cantonments. This circumstance is extremely favourable, as the positions lately occupied by the troops in the hills was extremely unwholesome, and sickness to an alarming extent was beginning to prevail in camp.

The Honourable Edward Gardner has been appointed resident at Khatmandoo, and Gerard Wellesley, Esq. first assistant.

The Honourable Company's cruiser *Nearchus* is ordered to this port, for the ultimate purpose of surveying the Pulicat Shoal.

April 29.—The *Challenger*, Capt. Forbes, and *Iphigenia*, Capt. A. King, are the only ships that have yet reached the Indian seas on the Peace establishment. The *Iphigenia* arrived at Saugur (Calcutta) on the 29th of March, after a passage of five months from Spithead. She brought dispatches, treasure, and mails. The dispatches contain instructions to the supreme government, relative to the giving up of Java and the Molucca islands to the Dutch authorities. She likewise brought dispatches to the Commander in Chief (Commodore Sayer), ordering the return of the whole of the ships of war at present upon this station to England, and naming those which would soon arrive out. Commodore Sayer is at Trincomalee, where the *Leda* is undergoing repairs. When Sir Geo. Baulton died, the Commodore was at China, and, in consequence, Captain Robert O'Brien, the next senior officer in these seas, hoisted a broad pendant. Captain Weir, of the *Thais*, has since taken the command of the *Cornwallis*. Captain O'Brien goes to England in the *Révolutionnaire*, as pas-

senger. The Zebra, Captain P. H. Bridges, and Cameleon, Captain J. M'Low, both lately launched at Bombay, have arrived in these roads, with the Philomel. Capt. Plumridge has since sailed from Trincomalee, with dispatches for Commodore Sayer. The Amphitrite frigate will be launched at Bombay in a few days, and Captain Curran, of the Elk, will commission her. The Lord Melville, 74, on the stocks at Bombay, will be completed before the end of the year. The Hon. Company's Cruiser Ernaud has been dispatched from Bombay to Cochin, to await his Lordship's arrival. We hear by the Thais, just come in from Kedgerce (Calcutta), that the free traders Sherburne, Fane, Baring, and Exmouth, for London, and the True Britain, for Liverpool, had nearly completed their cargoes, and were expected to sail for England early in the present month. The ships in these roads are—Acorn (sails to-morrow for England), Elk, Thais, Tyne, and Termagant; the Alpheus and Leda are at Trincomalee; the Révolutionnaire is at Bombay.

April 30.—The second Session of Oyer and Terminer terminated on Tuesday last, on which day the prisoners, whose trials we briefly detailed in our last number, were brought up for judgment. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, passed the awful sentence of the law upon two prisoners convicted of murder, after a feeling admonition to each of them.

Peter Lawton, you have been convicted of the wilful destruction of a fellow being, in cold blood, without the slightest cause. You have deprived of life an unoffending woman, unprepared to appear before her Maker. For this monstrous deed, admitting of no excuse, you must prepare, without loss of time, to answer to him for the acts of your's. Your life is forfeited, not so much as an atonement, for there can be none for such a crime; nor because he who is found to have committed it may be considered as unfit any longer to live; but for the sake of the example. Were sentence not to be passed upon you for this mortal offence, or if, being passed, the law were not, in your instance, to be allowed to take its course, there would be an insecurity for the peaceable, living in barracks, surrounded by soldiers having the command of arms and ammunition; and this court would be justly insupportable for the next atrocity of the same kind.

Upon your trial you would have had your Jury believe that, wearied of life, you had loaded your piece to destroy yourself; and that, in killing the deceased, it had gone off by accident. You have been pleading to the same effect now, in artic of judgment. But it was distinctly proved (and must have been believed by your

Jury, or they could not have convicted you,) that you levelled it directly at her, took your aim, and shot her by design. And, if it be true, that in loading your piece, your intention was to destroy yourself, your case is only the more aggravated, since a worse reason could not well exist for taking the life of another, who had not offended you, than that you were tired of your own.

Conscious that you could not rest your defence with safety upon such a pretence, you had recourse to another ground, not very consistent with the former; namely, not that your piece went off by accident, but that your discharging it, as you did, was the effect of drunkenness. Now, supposing this to have been the case, as was truly observed by the Learned Judge who tried you, it could constitute no defence, but an aggravation rather, as much as upon the former supposition. But, allowing that it might be some excuse (which however never can be admitted), there was no evidence of your being in liquor at the time when you committed the act for which you are now to receive judgment; and if it be to be traced only to a callous and desperate state of mind, produced by habitual drinking, it is to be hoped that your example may have some effect, in deterring others from that ruinous propensity, the source of so much disorder, the remote cause, in so many instances, particularly in the army, of the most fatal crimes.

These defences of your's (or endeavours at defence rather) were put to your Jury most distinctly, by the Learned Judge to whom I have already alluded. They had them in consideration; their decision upon them was not hasty; they took time to form their verdict; and having pronounced it without the least reserve, with me, who have been long acquainted with them, there arises a moral assurance of your guilt, which being of the highest kind, and accompanied with the slightest manner of expiation, you must, as I said before, prepare for the consequence. You must lose no time in endeavouring to make your peace with God, for any design that you may at any time have entertained against your own life, and most especially for the murderous one which you stand convicted of having perpetrated upon that of another. For this purpose, you can count but upon a very few days between this and the execution of your sentence which is—

“That you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, thence to the place of execution, to be there hung by the neck till you are dead. And may God, of his infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul!”

Yesterday was fixed upon for the execution of the European convict Peter

Lawton. The condemned sermon was preached at the Madras Chapel, on Sunday, by the Rev. Morgan Davis, which was greatly calculated to impress upon the unhappy prisoner and the congregation a due sense of the awfulness of the occasion. He was executed yesterday morning on the North Beach, outside the boundary—where he was attended by the Ordinary.

The unhappy convict was sincerely penitent for the commission of the crime for which he suffered. He continued in earnest prayer with the clergyman who attended him on this awful occasion, until he was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle. The following confession was written by the unfortunate man a few hours before he died :—

“ In the name of God, Amen.—I, Peter Lawton, was born in the city of York, in England, and came into the army at an early age, in the year 1794. Embarked at the Mother Bank from the Isle of Wight on the 29th of April, 1806, and disembarked at Madras on the 29th of August in the same year,—with my dear wife and two children, which I had the misfortune to lose, with four more children : that she bore since our arrival in India ; and now I am myself under the sentence of condemnation, which I must shortly suffer, and do here make a full and true confession of my guilt ; with heartfelt sorrow, I lament my unfortunate situation and agonizing state of mind which I feel in my serious and thoughtful moments, but I am convinced that regret and sorrow in the present instance avails not, nor can it in any measure silence the voice of justice.—I date my misfortunes from the time of my wife's departure from this world, which was on the 6th of August, 1813. I murmured at the dispensations of Almighty God ; my own evil heart, and the suggestions of the Devil, tempted me to take my own life. I therefore took a pen-knife one morning shortly after her death. To cut my throat over her grave, that I might as I thought, die and be buried by the side of her ; but the Lord at that time gave me to see the awfulness of the crime I was going to perpetrate, by a check of conscience ; I then went home to the Barrack, which was at Secunderabad, where the regiment I belonged to was lying at the time, and gave over all thoughts of committing such a horrid deed for some time. In a short time after we marched from Secunderabad, in the Nizam's dominions, to Seringapatam, which belonged to the Rajah of Mysore. I was there twice tempted to load my musket with the same intent, but my conscience accused me before I completed it ; in short, the commission of this atrocious crime cannot be committed without trampling

under foot all laws, both human and divine. On the evening of the 3d of Feb. when I went to bed, I had no evil design either against myself or any other person whatever ; the 4th, it being Sunday, we had an early parade.

“ In the morning, I loaded my musket, and not having an opportunity of discharging it on myself, I fired it at a poor unfortunate native woman, who never did me the least injury in any shape whatever, who was sitting against a pillar in the verandah, only a few yards from my own cot.—I hope and trust in the Almighty God, that my sufferings will be a warning to deter others from committing the like act of desperation. I had no power over the life of a fellow-creature, much more to hurry her to the bar of divine justice, for any thing that I know, in a state unprepared for so solemn a reckoning.—My sins have found me out, and brought me to an open shame, for which I must shortly suffer an ignominious death, which I acknowledge to be a just judgment ; but I trust through God's blessing and grace he will bring me to repentance for my past sins, and will enable me to employ every moment of the short space of time which remains to the benefit of my immortal soul, with a full conviction of the errors of my past life ; my case is deplorable it is true, but I trust it is not without remedy, it is not beyond the reach of infinite compassion. I must remember that Christ died for sinners ; whosoever I have offended in my life, or injured in thought, word, or deed, I hope they will forgive me, as I have reason to be truly and humbly thankful to Almighty God, I have no enmity against any person in the world ; but I hope through divine goodness to die in peace with all mankind,

“ Is the sincere prayer of the unfortunate

“ PETER LAWTON.”

Madras, April 30.—Accounts have reached the Presidency of the death of Ragoojee Bhonsela, the Rajah of Berar, and of the quiet and peaceable succession of his son to the Musnud. This event took place on the 27th of February at Nagpore, and the following account of the last moments of this prince has been handed to us :—

“ On the morning of the 28th of Rubbee ool Avel, the Rajah, having performed the ceremonies of ablution and prayer, ordered the ministers and principal officers of state into his presence, and his son being seated near him, he examined and adjusted the accounts of all the departments ; and those to whom any thing was due were immediately paid, and all dues to the Circars were cancelled. When this was concluded, the Rajah addressed

his son in presence of the assembly, and recommended him to take and profit by the advice of his counsellors and ministers, and protect them as he his father had done, and intreated him never to deviate from the advice he then gave him. After this he distributed one thousand cows in charity, besides other very considerable donations. He was thus occupied until the afternoon, when he expired."

May 1.—By way of Java, accounts of a favourable nature have been received from Macassar. The British force, which has been for some time engaged in Celebes, in opposing the encroachments of the Rajah of Boni, and other native princes, at the date of the last advices has succeeded in driving the army of the confederates into the fastnesses in the hills. It appears that the enemy shortly afterwards descended into the plains in considerable strength, and after much delay and difficulty, caused by the unfavourable nature of the country, they were at length brought to action, and after a struggle of five hours, entirely defeated by Major Dalton, commanding the European regiment. Seven of the enemy's chiefs were killed or wounded; the loss of the British was very small; a few men only were wounded.

It is said that the property which the late Bhow Begum bequeathed to the Honourable Company, is calculated to amount to nearly ninety lacs of rupees. Of this enormous sum, seventy-four lacs are in bullion, six in jewels, and the remainder in elephants, horses, furniture, and vast stores of grain.

PROMOTIONS.

Tuesday, April 9, 1816.—20th Regt. Nat. Inf. Capt. R. H. Yates, to be major, Capt. Lieut. H. Walpole, to be captain of a company; Lieut. J. W. Pew, to be captain lieutenant, and Ensign C. Ferguson, to be lieutenant, from the 12th November 1815, in succession to Claxson, deceased.

Lieut. J. Cameron, assistant quarter-master general's department, to be temporary assistant quarter-master general with Colonel Marriott's force, during the absence of Lieut. Johnson, on duty at the Presidency.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Bond is placed under the staff surgeon of Travancore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Tuesday, April 16.—The Honourable Mr. T. Harris, collector in the Provinces of Canara and Coonda.

Mr. J. F. Lane, deputy collector of Madras.

Mr. G. J. Casamajor, assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

BIRTHS.

In Camp, at Bolwarum, March 4, the Lady of George Mickle, Esq. Surgeon to his Highness the Nizam's Russell Brigade, of a son.

April 5, at Brodie Castle, the Lady of the Hon. Sir T. Strange, Chief Justice, of a daughter.

April 2, the Lady of A Brooke, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Vepery, April 1, Mrs. J. P. Cropley of a son.

At Madura, Feb. 28, the Lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq. of a son.

Feb. 27, the Lady of J. Gwatkin, Esq. of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, February 17, Mrs. Goldie, of a daughter.

Feb. 28, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Colonel Martin, of this Establishment, of a daughter.

April 14, the Lady of L. H. Stirling, Esq. of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, March 26, the Lady of Major M'Dowall, 2d batt. 24th regiment, N. I. of a daughter.

At Royapuram, April 10, Mrs. A. Eglan, of a son.

April 14, Mrs. Simon, Ave., of a daughter.

April 23, the Lady of John Carnarvon, Esq. of a son.

At the Presidency, March 12, the Lady of J. Goldenham, Esq. F.R.S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 2, Mr. S. M. Simons, to Miss Eliza Gomonde.

February 23, Mr. Joseph Samuels to Miss Elizabeth Hunt.

At Tanjore, March 27, the Rev. W. Greenwood, Missionary, to Miss B. T. Horst.

At Bellary, April 4, by the Rev. T. Wathenbert, A. M. Keelive, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 19th regt.

to Miss M. Wallace, second daughter of the late Charles Wallace, Esq. of Woodside.

April 17, at St. George's, Choultry Plain, by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, Henry Chamier, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Evelina Thiraby.

At the Presidency, March 7, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, the Rev. Charles J. E. Rhennis, to Miss Ann Van Someren.

At Cannanore, March 7, Wm. Scott, Esq. surgeon, 2d regt. L. C. to Miss Helen Goldie, third daughter of Thomas Goldie, Esq. of Cragnevie, Scotland.

DEATHS.

March 6, the lady of Lewis de Fries, Esq. in the 50th year of her age.

March 3, of an apopleptic fit, Captain Patrick Robertson, of the 12th Madras N. I.

March 7, in St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. J. Forsyth, conductor of ordnance on the Madras establishment.

At Samulcottah, March 22, Colonel Edward O'Reilly, commanding that garrison, and the 1st regt. Native Infantry.

At Vizagapatam, April 17, Capt. Chas. Thomas Cooper, aged 55 years.

At Berhampore, April 14, Emilia Mehetable, aged two years and eight months, the only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Steele, 2d regt. N. I.

At Royapettah, April 26, nearly at the close of her eighteenth year, Mrs. Aurora Ferrier, after a short but severe illness, borne with exemplary resignation to the Divine will.

April 5, Edward Collingwood, son of Austin Flower, Esq. aged one year, two months, and 25 days.

At Cuddalore, April 1, died suddenly from the rupture of a blood vessel, Lieut.-Col. Henry Roberts, of H. M. 34th regt. aged 44 years. He was a man of true honour, generous and charitable, even to excess, he lived beloved and has died correspondingly regretted.

The infant son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Colbrook.

At Arcot, Feb. 27, after a lingering illness of fifteen months, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Lady A. M. Sado.

the wife of Sir Vincent Sadio, of the Dutch service, leaving a daughter-in-law, two grand children, and a step-daughter, with a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to bewail her loss.

At Seringapatam, March 29, surgeon William Dodd Graves, of the Medical Establishment.

At Camp, north bank of Tombodrah, April 9, Captain Thomas Thompson Stevenson, 1st batt. 3d regt. N. I.

April 16, Mr. John Henry Herft, in the 52d year of his age.

At St. Thomas's Mount, March 20, after an illness of only a few days, Lieut.-Fireworker Richard Gomonde, of the 2d batt. April 1st.

a promising young officer, and much regretted by his brother officers, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At the Presidency, March 12, Mr. Thomas H. H. aged 50 years.

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an old and respectable Armenian merchant, who resided forty-six years at that Settlement, esteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and has left a circle of relations and friends, to deplore his irreparable loss.

March 14, Mrs. G. M. Pereyra, aged twenty five years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with becoming fortitude.

March 15, at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 50 years, Mr. Francis Johnson.

March 16, at Myrtle Grove, the residence of her son, Edward Gordon, Esq. and in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. L. A. A. Gordon, relict of the late William Gordon, Esq. surgeon on this establishment.

BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wm. Ashburner Morgan, Registrar to the Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay, is appointed to succeed the late Mr. J. Stephen, of the Company's Solicitor at that Presidency. Mr. Hungerford at present holds the latter situation.

By the death of Mr. Stephenson, the office of Registrar to the Archdeaconry of Bombay becomes vacant; it is in the patronage of the Bishop of Calcutta.

Sir John Malcolm goes out in the Charles Mills, Captain Christopher, direct to Madras; she is expected to sail daily.

DEATHS.

June 28, on board the *Alphon*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, from the recovery of his health, first Lieut. Thos. Richardson, of the Bombay Marine.

In Camp, near Cunttore in Wangur, Feb. 17, after a long illness, Lieut. James Steele, of the Hon. Company's regt. of Bombay E. Inf.

CEYLON.

April 3.—On Thursday morning last, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Young, R.A. Mr. Sutherland, secretary for the Kandian Provinces, Peter High, dep. inspector of hospitals, Major Hardy, dep. quarter master-gen. and A. D. C., left Colombo on a tour through the Kandian provinces.—His Excellency enters the three Cantons by the route of Avudawelle, and from thence turning to the right crosses by a pass into the fertile province of Saffragam, and skirting along the base of Adam's Peak, visits Battaramulla and Ballangoda, and from the latter place passing over the Idalgashana mountain into the lofty table land of Ouwah, inspects the British post at Badula. From this station, his Excellency proposes to return to Colombo by the way of Kandy.

On the 1st his Excellency was at Battaramulla, much pleased with the fertile appearance of the province, and the demonstration of attachment to the British government exhibited by the inhabitants.

Saffragam abounds in Areka coffee, pepper, cardamoms and wax. The luxuriance of the soil, and the exuberance of vegetation, are said to exceed every thing of the kind the party had before observed, great exertions are making to open the roads, and in the course of a few years, it is hoped that few natural obstacles will exist to oppose that free commercial intercourse with the interior of this island, which will tend so greatly to increase its general prosperity.

BIRTHS.

At Colombo, the lady of Captain Cleather, H. M. 3d Ceylon regt. Dep. Judge Advocate, of a daughter.

At Colombo, the Honourable Mrs. Rodney, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Colombo, Feb. 7, of a liver complaint, Lieut. Chambers, 12th regt. Nat. Inf.

At Colombo, March 3, aged 64 years, Jacob Burmand, Esq. late assessor merchant, in the Dutch East-India Service, universally regretted; this gentleman arrived in Ceylon in the year 1778, as a junior merchant, and was shortly appointed as Chief of the Batticaloa District, and subsequently, on account of his superior local knowledge, to the high office of Dessauve of Jaffnapatam.

At Colombo, March 11, Mr. Frans De Bruin, aged 46 years and 7 months, formerly Head Printer at the Government Press.

MAURITIUS.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 18, Mr. Jean Ragardette, to Mrs. Marie Sydonie Lebourg Santassan, (divorced Douglas).

DEATHS.

At Port Louis, Feb. 16, Philip, the infant son of Lieut. Barlow, H. M. 22d regt. aged 2 years and 3 months.

At Port Louis, Nov. 26, Mr. Samael Chambers, formerly Foreman of the late Mauritius Government press.

At this Port, Jan. 13, aged 55 years, after a course of lingering illness, sustained with equanimity and Christian fortitude, Henry F. Greville, Esq. Assistant Treasurer and Accountant General.

JAVA.

A dreadful fire recently occurred at Passarawang, which in its rapid progress destroyed, within an hour, from ninety to a hundred houses. It was occasioned by a thief, who entered a house inhabited by a Javanese and his wife, having excavated a hole under the threshold of the door. The inhabitant mrs. being asleep, a conflict ensued between the thief and the man, whilst the poor woman retreated into an inner apartment. The noise soon assembled the neighbours, but with the timidity that characterises the Javanese, they did not venture to enter the dwelling to afford the necessary assistance. The man being thus left alone, maintained a conflict for some time, in which he wounded his antagonist, but receiving himself a wound in the groin, was unable to effect his escape. The robber perceiving the house to be surrounded by armed people, and that his retreat was impracticable, locked the door in the inside and set fire to the roof, which being composed of combustible materials soon communicated to the whole building, and involved the adjacent houses in flames. The poor woman, by cutting a hole through the wall, contrived to get out, but was dreadfully burnt, and is still in a dangerous condition. The robber, it would appear, preferred self-immolation to delivering himself up, and was found the next morning, amidst the ruins, seated in a large water-jar, burnt to death, with both his legs and one

land consumed. Thus, by the desperation of one individual, have nearly a hundred families been deprived of their abodes, and have lost the greater part of their little property, which but for the exemplary exertions of the inhabitants, added to the fortunate circumstance of the wind subsiding at the moment, might have extended to the whole town.

The volcanic mountain, on the Island of Sumbawa, named Tomboro, an account of the awful eruption of which we published in our Journal, has become so much reduced by the enormous mass ejected in its late convulsion, as to have assumed the form of table land—instead of the peak, for which it was formerly remarkable.

A Chinese trading junk belonging to Batavia, which she left in January last on a voyage to the West Coast and Batavia, was on her return, and lying at anchor in the harbour of Pulo Dua on the West Coast, when she was attacked on the 26th of July by three piratical boats, containing nineteen Malays. The Nakhoda and part of the crew were on shore at the time, and there being but nine men in charge of the junk, the pirates succeeded in capturing her, after having killed three of the crew, and compelled the remainder, half of whom were wounded, to jump overboard and swim for their lives. They then took possession of a chest containing 11,000 dollars, the proceeds of the voyage, and immediately dispatched them in one of their boats to Sinkil, a port near to Pulo Dua. The unfortunate Nakhoda subsequently regained possession of his vessel with the aid of another junk which came in, after a contest, in which five of the pirates were killed, and the remainder put to flight,—and he has since returned to this port. It was ascertained that the pirates were from Sinkil, and headed by a relative of the Rajah of that place, whither it is supposed intelligence of the amount of the treasure on board must have been carried, as the junk had been lying at Pulo Dua for six days previous to the attack.

As a large trading prow, laden with rattans was on her way from Battoo Batra (on the east coast of Sumatra, about one hundred miles to the southward) to Batavia, she was hailed early in the morning by three large canoes and two boats, who demanded of the Nakhoda a supply of rice, and inquired if he had pepper or tin on board. Upon being told the nature of the cargo, they immediately commenced an attack with blunderbusses, and other fire-arms, which was returned by the crew of the vessel;—when a spark unhappily communicated to a jar containing their powder, (about four gantons in quantity) it exploded

whilst the Nakhoda was close by it; he immediately jumped overboard and was picked up by the crew, who took to their canoe, abandoning the prow to the piratical enemy. Upon their arrival here, the wretched Nakhoda was instantly conveyed to the hospital, but died very shortly after, having been so dreadfully burnt, that in several parts the skin was literally blown from his body by the violence of the explosion.

A large Java prow, bound to Batavia from Malacca, was attacked and sunk near Salangore, by two large pirate prows and four or five smaller ones, commanded, it is said, by some men of Rhio. The pirates, after taking the Javanese prisoners put the Nakhoda on shore on one of the Sambelong Islands, which is uninhabited, where he was two days afterwards discovered by a Malay fisherman, who conveyed him to Perah.

“During the progress, in 1815, of the Lieut.-Governor to the Eastward,” says a correspondent, “His Excellency elevated several of the natives to additional rank, and was himself present at the installation of the Panambahan, at Sumanap, which diffused universal joy. The greatest part of the population of the district was assembled on the occasion, and the ceremony took place amidst the firing of artillery and the reiterated plaudits of the multitude.

“The son of the Sultan of Madura has been declared heir apparent of that country, and obtained the title of Pangerang Ali Patty.

“The son of the Adi Patty of Grissce has been appointed Tumnungong, and eventually to succeed. The son of the late Tumnungong of Sedayo, (whose hospitality every traveller must recollect) has been confirmed regent, and we have likewise been informed that his Excellency conferred the additional rank of Adi Patty on the Tumnungongs of Banghil and Besookce, sons of the present regent of Lassum, a Javanese nobleman much distinguished by his abilities, who was presented by General Daendels with the ribband of the order of knighthood established by King Louis, in testimony of the great services performed by him for the government.”

From the log-book of the Dispatch, it appears that on the night of the 11th of April 1815, the explosions of the Tomboro Mountain were distinctly heard, like the discharge of heavy cannon, at the distance of seven degrees to the Eastward of Bina. Capt. Tenn informs us that the floats of timber and pumice-stone were so considerable along the coast of Flores, that it was with great difficulty the ship could at times make any progress through the water; and the bulk of some of the spar- was so great, that she must have

been materially damaged if she had struck against them with any force. The account which Capt. Fenn has given us of the misery and distress of the wretched inhabitants accords in every particular with the relation we have already published. The messenger who had been dispatched by Mr. Phillips, returned to Bima three days after the departure of the Benares, but he described the country to be so covered with ashes that it was impossible to make any progress—the cattle and inhabitants were nearly all of them destroyed as he approached the mountain, and those who survived were in such a state of deplorable starvation, that they would unavoidably share the same fate. At Bima they had fortunately received a small supply of rice but a few days before the eruption took place, upon which they were sparingly existing when the Dispatch sailed; but Capt. Fenn informs us, that unless they receive some speedy succour from the neighbouring islands, they must inevitably perish. The Dispatch mistook Sangier for Bima, and put into that port, where the misery beggared all description. The Rajah informed him that cocoa-nuts had been the only sustenance they had received since the eruption; of which melancholy fact the trees bore evident testimony, as they were every where stripped of their fruit; the Rajah further mentions, that a village and a considerable piece of land at the base of the mountain had entirely sunk, and that there was at that time upwards of three fathoms water over the place where the village had stood. That the earth was much agitated throughout the whole island, there can be no doubt. The Benares discovered a very great alteration in the anchorage of Bima harbour, which was previously known to have been exceedingly regular, shoaling gradually towards the shore; and several very large prows which had been sunk for a considerable time were thrown above the high water mark. The people of the country who had had an opportunity of seeing the top of the mountain since the eruption, mention that a great part of it had fallen in.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amboyna, dated the 23d May:—"Some time ago, (about a month I think) we experienced the most severe shock of an earthquake I have in the course of my travels felt. At Haraunka, an island adjacent, the fort and resident's house were nearly destroyed, the ground thereabouts having opened and thrown out fire and water. The sea about Amboyna was agitated in an extraordinary manner for two days, swelling up to high water mark and again retiring to low water mark in the course of ten minutes."

EASTERN ISLANDS.

Advices from Amboyna to the 21st May, 1815, which mention the occurrence of frequent severe shocks of earthquakes throughout the Moluccas, during the first fortnight of April. But little injury was done at the town of Amboyna, near which the sea rose more than six feet above its usual level. At the residency of Banea, a spice island about twenty miles distant from Amboyna, the whole of the public buildings were destroyed. It is strange that at Banda, the site of a great volcano, these convulsions were scarcely perceptible, although the rise and fall of the sea was very marked. No reference on the subject had been received from Ternate, on which is a burning mountain three times larger than that at Banca.

The island of Banda had been exceedingly unhealthy during the whole of the dry season. Amongst the victims to the insalubrity of the climate, we grieve to record the name of Captain Forbes, of the Madras Establishment, resident and Commandant of the station, who died on the 18th of April, after an illness of four days. The regret of all classes at the loss of this valuable officer and excellent man, cannot be better expressed than in the following orders issued by Mr. Martin, a few days after his death.

General Orders, by the Resident at the Moluccas.

Fort Victoria, April, 23, 1815.—The Resident having received the afflicting intelligence of the death of Captain Forbes, of the Honorable Company's Madras European Regiment, and late resident at Banda, is pleased to direct, in testimony of the public respect which is due to the memory of that distinguished and lamented officer, that thirty-four minute guns, corresponding to the age of the deceased, be immediately fired.—The garrison flag to be hoisted half-mast high.

By order of the Resident,
(Signed) G. BABINGTON, Secretary.

General Orders, by the Resident.

Fort Victoria, April, 24, 1815.—The intelligence of the death of Captain Forbes has excited in the Resident's breast the strongest sensations of concern and sorrow. Under the influence of these painful feelings he is called upon to perform the melancholy duty of rendering the last tribute of mournful respect to the memory of an officer, whose career of public exertion was marked by a succession of brilliant and important services, and the valuable qualities of whose professional character have been repeatedly attested and distinguished by the recorded thanks and approbation of the supreme government.

The gallant and decisive operations which extorted the surrender of Amboy-

na, the subsequent assault and capture of Ternate, and the total defeat and dispersion of the pirates assembled at Goram, will perpetuate the recollection of Captain Forbes's services, and commemorate the fame of his exploits; while the uniform tenor of his public conduct in the exercise of the civil duties confided to his charge at Banda corresponded to the confidential nature of the trust reposed in him, and entitle it to the strongest testimony of public gratitude and approbation.

The Resident directs that, as an additional testimony of respect for Captain Forbes, and in commemoration of the distinguished skill and gallantry by which the conquest of Ternate was effected, upon the receipt of this order at that island, thirty-four minute guns, corresponding with his age, be fired from the ramparts of Fort Orange.

By order of the Resident,

(Signed) G. BABINGTON, Secretary.

Mr. Serjeant was instructed provisionally to assume the situation of Resident, in the room of Captain Forbes, and was to proceed on the 22d May, with a rein-

forcement of troops to supply the vacancies in the garrison of Banda.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Letters dated the 15th August, 1815, from the Cape of Good Hope, contain no general information; but the following statement may possibly convey gratifying information to some readers:

J. R. Barwell, E. W. Blunt, and M. Ricketts, Esqrs. of the Civil Service on this Establishment; Lieut.-Col. C. Fagan, Judge Advocate General, and M. Lumsden, Esq. had derived great benefit from the climate. D. Maculloch, Esq. of this place, had not improved so much, and had with Mr. and Mrs. Money, of Bombay, determined on proceeding to England on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, 74, Capt. Caulfield. W. Money, Esq. of this Presidency, would accompany his brother as far as St. Helena, whence he would return to Bengal. Claude Russell, Esq. and family, and W. Trower, Esq. and Mrs. Trower, were in good health. Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal Army, arrived at the Cape some days before the Mills sailed.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS.

The London Gazette Extraordinary, Admiralty Office, Sept. 15.—Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office last night with the following dispatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. :—

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

SIR,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the King of the

Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's Government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence his Majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop *Jasper*, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind, of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole: from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey, by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the *Prometheus*, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gateway, and in consequence the surgeon, three midshipmen, in all eighteen persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and, as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.

The Dey informed Captain Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true? he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between forty and fifty gun and mortar boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up, or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the *Prometheus*.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land in the westward of

Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies), directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the Mole by the captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet, at this time, by the springing up of the sea-breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the *Queen Charlotte* bore up, followed up by the fleet for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two of the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the *Queen Charlotte*, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had stered for as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the

walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well-supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sun-set I received a message from Rear Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about one hundred yards, which I at length gave into, and Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing

upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours' incessant labour.

The florilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than twenty years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods, more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust, there is no officer in the fleet I have the honour to command, who will

doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbonded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services, which I found more difficult to restrain than excite: and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal: from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this dispatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked, or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships, and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch; and I am happy to say Captains Ekins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between six and seven thousand men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordships' protection and favour, I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A General Abstract of the killed and wounded, in the squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's command, in the attack of Algiers, the 27th of August, 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Admiral Lord Exmouth, G.C.B. Captain James Brisbane, C.B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.

Impregnable, Rear-admiral Milne. Captain Ed. Brace, C.B.—1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Ekins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 12 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden—William Parsons—3 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 2 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

Albion, John Coode—2 officers, 1 seaman killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.

Leander, Ed. Clitham, C.B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen,

23 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries wounded. *Severa*, Honourable T. W. Aymer—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Glasgow, Hon. A. Maitland—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 23 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 5 officers, 41 seamen, 5 marines, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.

Hobbs, Ed. Palmer, C.B.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.

Heron, George Bentham—None killed or wounded.

Mutine, James Mould—None killed or wounded. *Prometheus*, W. B. Dashwood—None killed or wounded.

Coriaria, W. Sargent—None killed or wounded.

Brumart, R. Riddell—None killed or wounded.

Betsebab, William Kempthorne—None killed or wounded.

Tarent, Hon. G. J. Percival—1 officer, 1 seaman killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, wounded.

Hercles, W. Popham—None killed or wounded.

Fury, C. R. Moorsom—None killed or wounded.

Total,—15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, 12 supernumeraries wounded.

Total killed and wounded—123 killed, 690 wounded.

DUTCH SQUADRON.

Melampus, Vice-Admiral Baron Van Capellen, Captain De Mai—1 killed, 15 wounded.

Frederick, Captain Vander Straten—3 wounded.

Dagarrad, Capt. Polders—4 wounded.

Jhana, Capt. Ziervogel—6 killed, 22 wounded.

Amstel, Captain Vander Hart—4 killed, 6 wounded.

Endracht, Capt. Wardenburgh—None killed or wounded.

Total 13 killed, 53 wounded. Grand total, 833.

Fleet, consisting of five gun-boats, 10 mortar-boats, launches, 8 rocket-boats, flats, 32 gun-boats, barges, and yachts. Total 35.

The whole commanded by Captain F. T. Mitchell, assisted by Lieutenant John Davies, of the *Queen Charlotte*, and Lieutenant Thomas Keane, Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Milne.

EXMOUTH.

A Return of the Officers killed and wounded in the squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's command, in the attack of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816.

Queen Charlotte—Wounded—Frederick J. Johnston, lieutenant, dangerously; George M. King, lieutenant, slightly; J. S. Jago, lieutenant, slightly; Mr. Jos. Grimes, secretary, to commander-in-chief, slightly; Mr. Maxwell, boatswain, slightly; Mr. George Markham, midshipman, severely; Mr. Henry Campbell, midshipman, severely; Mr. Edward Hibbert, midshipman, severely; Mr. Edward Stanley, midshipman, slightly; Mr. R. H. Baker, midshipman, slightly; Mr. Samuel Colston, secretary's clerk, slightly; Captain F. Burton, Royal Marine Artillery, severely; Lieutenant P. Robertson, Royal Marines, slightly.

Impregnable—Killed—Mr. J. Hawkins, midshipman. Wounded—Mr. G. N. Wesley, mate, contusion.

Superb—Killed—Mr. Thomas Howard, mate; Mr. R. C. Bowen, midshipman. Wounded—C. Ekins, Esq. Captain, slightly; Philip T. Home, first lieutenant, severely; John M'Dougall, lieutenant, slightly; George W. Gunning, acting-lieutenant, severely; Mr. William Sweeting, midshipman, severely; Mr. John H. Wolsely, midshipman, slightly.

Minden—Wounded—Mr. Charles C. Dent, mate, slightly; Mr. Charles G. Grub, midshipman, slightly.

Albion—Killed—Mr. Mends, assistant surveyor; Mr. Jardine, midshipman. Wounded—John Coode, Esq. Captain, severely; Mr. Harvey, midshipman, severely.

Severn.—Wounded—Mr. James Foster, midshipman, arm amputated; Mr. Charles Caley, midshipman, contused foot; Mr. Wm. Ferror, midshipman, wounded hand and contusion; Mr. Daniel Beattie, midshipman, contusion; Mr. W. A. Carter, midshipman, wounded knee.

Leander.—Killed—aptain Wilson, royal marines; Lieutenant Baxter, royal marines; Mr. Lowdon, midshipman; Mr. Cathorne, midshipman; Mr. Hanwell, midshipman. Wounded—Henry W.
Lieutenant
man, severe
Mr. May
midshipman, severely; Mr. Pickett, clerk, slightly; Mr. Dixon, midshipman, slightly.

Glasgow.—Wounded—P. Gilbert, lieutenant, contusion of chest; Mr. Robert Tulton, master, contusion of face and knee; A. Stephens, heat, royal marines, leg; Mr. Duffill, midshipman, severely; Mr. Hatvey, midshipman, severely; Mr. Baird, midshipman, severely; Mr. Heathcote, midshipman, left foot; Mr. Keay, midshipman, severely.

Graveyard.—Killed—William M. Morgan, heat, royal marines; William Rennie, heat, royal marines; Mr. Robert Pratt, midshipman. Wounded—H. A. Perkins, lieutenant, slightly; Mr. L. Mitchell, midshipman, severely; Mr. L. T. Jones, midshipman, slightly; Mr. G. R. Glennie, midshipman, dangerously; Mr. Dacies F. Wise, midshipman, slightly.

Hobbs.—Killed—Mr. G. H. A. Pococke, midshipman. Wounded—Mr. A. S. Symee, midshipman, lower jaw.

Infernal.—Killed—G. J. P. Bissett, lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery. Wounded—John Louman, lieutenant, slightly; Mr. G. Valentine, boatswain, slightly; Mr. Morgan Hopkins, clerk, severely; Mr. James Barber, midshipman, severely; Mr. James M. Cross, midshipman, slightly; Mr. J. H. Andrews, midshipman, slightly.

(Signed)

EXMOUTH.

Memorandum of the destruction of the Mole of Algiers, on the attack of the 27th Aug. 1816.

Four large frigates, of forty-four guns; five large corvettes, from twenty-four to thirty, all the gun and mortar boats except seven, thirty destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners, a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; store-houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun-carriages, mortar-beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions.

EXMOUTH.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28, 1816.

Sir,—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name: without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided

neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and I repeat my demand, that the Consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties.

I have, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

*Queen Charlotte,
Algiers Bay, Aug. 30, 1816.*

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The Commander-in-chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of twenty-one guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England:—

I. The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The Commander-in-chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct, that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for this signal interposition of His Divine Providence, during the conflict which took place on the 27th, between his Majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ships' companies. To the Admirals, Captains, Officers, Seamen, Marines, Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marine Artillery, and the Royal Rocket Corps.

*Queen Charlotte,
Algiers Bay, Sept. 1, 1816.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information,

that I have sent Capt. Brishane with my duplicate dispatches, as I am afraid that Admiral Milne, in the *Leander*, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward a few hours after he sailed.

Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their Lordships upon all points that I may have omitted.

Admiral Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,000 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The *Minden* has sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The *Albion* will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's flag. The *Glasgow* I shall be obliged to bring home with me.

I have the honour, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c.
Admiralty.

The following is the Dutch official account:—

The Hague, Sept. 13.—Lieut. Arriens, of the naval service, this morning arrived from the Bay of Algiers, which he left on the 1st of September, at the office of the Marine Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Capellen, of the following contents:—

Hon. Sir,—Lord Exmouth, during his short stay at Gibraltar, having increased his force with some gun-boats, and made all his arrangements, on the 14th of August the united squadrons put to sea, consisting of the vessels as per margin.*

On the 10th, off Cape de Gate, the *Prometheus* corvette joined the fleet. Capt. Dashwood reported, that he had succeeded in getting the family of the British Consul at Algiers on board by stratagem; but that their flight being too soon discovered, the Consul, together with two boats' crews of the *Prometheus*, had been arrested by the Dey, who, hav-

ing already received a report of this second expedition, had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and summoning the inhabitants of the interior, had already assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers.

In consequence of a calm, and afterwards by strong easterly winds, we were not before the Bay of Algiers until the 27th of August in the morning. Lord Exmouth immediately sent, by a flag of truce, a written proposal to the Dey, containing in substance, that the late atrocities at *Bona* having broken all former connexions, he demanded in the name of the Prince Regent—

1. The immediate delivering up of all Christian slaves without ransom.

2. The restitution of all the money which had already been received for the Sardinian and Neapolitan captives.

3. A solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself, like those of Tripoli and Tunis, to respect the rights of humanity, and in future wars to treat all prisoners according to the usages of European nations.

4. Peace with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the like terms as with the Prince Regent.

On all these articles his lordship expected an answer, *yes* or *no*, or hostilities must immediately commence.

His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid that he should that day be obliged to rest satisfied with coming to anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by bomb-vessels, gun and rocket boats.—Scarcely had I returned on board my vessel when the sea-breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with press of sail: the four bomb-vessels immediately took their station before the town, and every thing was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship communicated to me, by private signal, "I shall attack immediately, if the wind does not fail." Upon this I immediately made signal to form line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fell to our share, before the attack was to begin; but as it appears that the signal was not well understood, I resolved to change the line, and to lead it myself in the *Melampus*.

At half past one o'clock the whole fleet bore up in succession, the *Melampus* closing in with the rearmost ship of the English line; and at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the *Queen Charlotte* before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her broadside in the wished for position, within

* *Queen Charlotte*, 110 guns; *Impregnable*, 98. *Superb*, 74; *Minden*, 74; *Albion*, 74; *Leander*, 50; *Severn*, 40; *Glasgow*, 40; *Granicus*, 36; *Hebrus*, 36; *Heron*, 18; *Mutine*, 18; *Prometheus*, 18; *Cordeha*, 10; *Britomart*, 10; *Express*, 8; *Exmouth*, 8; *Belzebub*, bomb; *Fury*, idem; *Hecia*, idem; *Infernal*, idem; (*Dutch*) *Melampus*, 44; *Frederica*, 44; *Dageraad*, 30; *Diana*, 44; *Amstel*, 44; and *Eendragt*, 18.

pistol-shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the Mole.

This daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three-decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

Having told Captain de Main that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the *Melampus*, and the other frigates in succession, to take our position on the larboard side of Lord Exmouth, and to draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the Captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner under the cross-fire of more than one hundred guns, the bowsprit quite free of the Glasgow, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position, so as to open our larboard guns at the same minute. Captain Ziervogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate, the *Diana*, nearly at the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place where I had wished it, for our directed position. The *Dageraad*, Captain Polders, also immediately opened her batteries in the best direction. The Captains Van der Straten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments; but worked with the greatest coolness, and under the heaviest fire, so as to give their batteries a good direction. The *Eendragt*, Captain Lieut. Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when Lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire of our squadron on the southern batteries, because these giving now as little hindrance as possible, he commanded the whole of the Mole, and all the enemy's ships.

His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause to all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to close under the masonry walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self-devotion of each individual, and the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and, at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen

Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the battle until the whole was completed, and his displaying such perseverance, that all were animated with the same spirit, and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

Shortly afterwards, the Queen Charlotte, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but, upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was,—“that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example.”

His Lordship at last, about half an hour to ten o'clock, having completed the destruction in the mole, gave orders to retire without the reach of the enemy's fire: which I, as well as all the others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

In this retreat, which, from the want of wind, and the damage suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new-opened and redoubled fire of the enemy's batteries: at last, the land-breeze springing up, which Lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet, at 12 o'clock, came to anchor, in the middle of the bay.

The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the *Melampus* under sail, his Lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying,—“I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends: they have, as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day.”

This circumstance, and the general order of Lord Exmouth to the fleet, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, must make the squadron hope for his Majesty's satisfaction.

For our loss in killed and wounded, I have to refer you to the subjoined list: it is remarkably small for ships exposed to a fire of eight hours' duration, in comparison with that of the English ships. In the damage done to our rigging, &c. your excellency will observe that we have been less fortunate.

The day after the action, Lord Exmouth sent a second summons to the Dey, of which his Lordship sent me a copy: it stated, that by the destruction of half Algiers and of his whole navy, the Dey was now chastised for his faithless conduct at Bona, &c. and that he could only

prevent the total destruction of the town by the acceptance of the conditions of the preceding day. The signal of the acceptance of the conditions was the firing of three shots, which, three hours afterwards, we had the satisfaction of hearing. In a conference with two persons empowered by the Dey, on board Lord Exmouth's ship, at which myself, together with Admiral Milne and Captain Brisbane, were present, all the points were regulated. The conclusion of the peace was for England and the Netherlands celebrated by the firing a salute of twice twenty-one cannon; and I have now the satisfaction of wishing you joy on the successful termination of the efforts of his Majesty in the cause of humanity.—[Here follow praises bestowed by the Admiral on the different officers of his squadron.]

In proof of his adherence to the treaty, the Dey must this day, at twelve o'clock, deliver up 300,000 dollars; and all the slaves must be ready for embarkation at

the wharf. Those of our country are in number twenty-six or twenty-seven, all well, besides many others driven into the interior of the country, and who cannot be here before two or three days.

I shall have the honour, on a future opportunity, to report further to your Excellency; and am, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. VAN DE CAPELLEN.

*H. M. Frigate Melampus,
Bay of Algiers, Aug. 30, 1816.*

The Netherlands who were in captivity at Algiers, were already, on the 31st of August, on board the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Van de Capellen, who had appointed the Dageraad frigate to convey them to their native country. The corvette Lendragt has been sent to Marseilles, to bring the Consul Fréminet.

The joyful tidings of the victory over the Algerines was made known to the inhabitants of this residence by the firing of cannon.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ST. HELENA.

June 30.—On the 17th instant arrived here H. M. S. Newcastle, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, to relieve, in the command on this station, Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, K. C. B. who sailed from hence for England in H. M. ship Northumberland, Captain Ross, on the 19th of February.

Every military London was paid to Sir George on his embarkation; the whole of the troops composing this garrison, officially, being drawn up on the main line, extending from the town-gate to the landing-place, under the command of Brigadier General Sir George Bingham, K. C. B. presented arms to him as he passed: on his stepping into the boat the usual salute was fired fromadder-hill battery, and, as he proceeded to his ship, the troops manned the ramparts, and gave him three most hearty and heartfelt cheers.

Sir George was attended to the water-side by his Excellency Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. Governor, the members of government, and a great number of other persons of the most respectable description.

All this was due to the rank and public character of this eminent officer; and it would have been a pleasing sight if the occasion of it had not been his departure.

The zeal, activity, and ability of the gallant admiral, from the hour of his arrival here with Buonaparte in his custody, in making and carrying into effect arrangements for the security of his important charge, have been most conspi-

cuously displayed: no point of the island, either of coast or interior, was left unexplored by his own eye. Important works for the better defence of the former were erected with such promptitude and dispatch, under his special direction, and nothing left undone which, on further judgment, was necessary to be effected.

It is almost incredible with what rapidity he built a spacious and comfortable residence for Napoleon at Longwood, and provided accommodations for the persons of his suite, supplying them with all the good things this island produces, or he could otherwise obtain—yet were they dissatisfied with his exertions; and he was, upon more occasions than one, under the necessity of exhibiting to them the well-known decision and firmness of his mind.

Whilst thus employed, he was not unmindful of paying every attention to promote the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of the island. It may be truly said, that no man could, by the exercise of the most amiable qualities, make a farther progress in the affections of those surrounding him, than Sir George did here in the course of eight months; and the sincere regret expressed at his departure must have convinced him that he had not bestowed his kindnesses on those who could not appreciate, and were not truly grateful for every instance of his polite and friendly regard.

Colonel Henry Keating, formerly Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, lately arrived in the Acorn, had a long interview

with Buonaparte, whilst that ship lay at St. Helena. Buonaparte, it would appear, was induced to break through his accustomed restraints upon this occasion, from a desire of being made acquainted with the character and condition of several persons whom he had banished to Bourbon, and who resided there under Colonel Keating's government. It was, likewise, the last hold of the French in the east; and upon these subjects Buonaparte entered into conversation with great freedom and much apparent interest. He appears now to have established himself in a quiescent methodical way of living: he sees no company, and never goes beyond his interior bounds. Before Colonel Keating left him he was disposed to confide in him the task of explanation between Sir Hudson Lowe and himself, regarding several regulations which Sir Hudson had ordered since he took upon him the government of the island. The explanations led to as much mutual satisfaction as the nature of the case would permit: previously, Buonaparte was very wrath with Sir Hudson.—Madame Bertrand had been much affected upon hearing of the condemnation of her husband to death by the French government. It would prevent her from visiting Europe, as she had intended, for the education of her children; and she made a particular request, that permission might be obtained for a French female servant who lived with her at Elba to be sent out to her.

The general laughed at her fears, (says another account,) saying, " 'Tis nothing, for I am contumace!" She is in the way to increase the population of St. Helena. Buonaparte expresses himself indebted to the Prince Regent for some personal accommodations conferred upon him. The cottage-palace, &c. has arrived out; but it is said there will be extreme difficulty in conveying its most bulky and heavy parts up the mountains to construct the building. Some of the timbers must be sawed into a more portable size.—Buonaparte reads many of the London newspapers, and argues on political subjects from the data they afford him. He is rather better reconciled to Sir H. Lowe; and the Bertrand family are much attached to the governor's lady, who has had it in her power to pay some kind attentions to Madame B. in her particular situation.

A few days before the Acorn left St. Helena, a fire broke out in Buonaparte's house, which threatened the total destruction of the whole buildings; but, by prompt and intrepid means, the flames were confined to the room, the interior of which was totally consumed. It was supposed to have been occasioned by accident.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Do. et. 21 Sept. 1815.—Arrived off here, the Cambrian, Capt. from Bombay, Penang, and China, sailed from Bombay, 25th Oct. China, 25th Feb. and Penang, 5th April.

Doris, Sept. 3.—Arrived the Northampton, Thence, from China, sailed from thence 4th March, and St. Helena 25th June. Admiral Ganter, Duke, from Batavia, sailed from thence 25th March, Cape, 4th June, did not touch at St. Helena. Passengers—Captain W. Bayles, late commander of the Indefatigable. The Metcalfe was spoke with off the West Islands. Passengers per Northampton—Capt. T. W. Leach, from St. Helena; J. L. Nicholas, Esq. from New South Wales, Mr. J. Groves.

Portsmouth, Sept. 3.—Arrived the Pilot, Grice, from Batavia.

Off Hastings, Sept. 5.—Arrived, the Metcalfe, Sanders, from Amboyna, sailed 11th March, and St. Helena 10th July, Banda 2d April. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Hylworth, from Bengal, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Stewart, Mr. F. A. Matthews, late surgeon, Lieut. and Mrs. Meld, Mrs. Mullens, Masters H. C. Bristow, John Des Fountain, John Campbell; Miss Sophia Crossley.

The True Briton sailed from Bengal for Liverpool, Parted from the Baring, 6th April, lat. 29 N. long. 81° 30' E.

Passengers per Baring—Major Hay, Bengal Artillery; W. H. Valpy, Esq. Civil Service; Cornet Williams, N. C. (left at Cape); Quarter-Master Belcher, H. M. 24th regt.; Mrs. Slaney, wife of Lieut. Slaney, 5th Light Dragoons; Master Malkin, son of Captain M. 24th regt.

The Astell, outward bound to China, was all well 12th June, lat. 17° N. long. 21° W.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.—Arrived the True Briton, Head, from Bengal; sailed from thence 14th March, St. Helena 12th June, and Ascension, 19th June.

Passengers per Cambrian—Mr. Thomas Habbington, from Penang; Lieut. Buyn, navy, Capt. Stirling, country service.

The Moura, Capt. Kemp, outward-bound, was all well 3d June, in lat. 19° 30' S., long. 50° W., within two days sail of Trinidad, South America, having passed Madeira 1st May, and crossed the Line 27th June. The Moura spoke the Windham, Andrews, outward bound to China, May 17, all well, lat. 5° 10' N.

Doris, Sept. 12.—Arrived, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Craig, from Madras; sailed from thence 30th April, and St. Helena, 31st July.

Portsmouth, Sept. 12.—Arrived—the Acorn, Sloop of War, from Madras, Cape, and St. Helena, sailed from Madras 29th April, Cape 9th July, St. Helena, 10th July.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the Portsea, Nichols, from Bengal and New York; sailed from Bengal 10th March, and New York 18th August.

The Europe and Surry arrived at Madras the 19th April, the latter to sail to Batavia early in May. The Barossa, Hawke, had sailed from Madras for Bengal, about 25th April.

The Moura, Kemp, outward-bound to Bengal, arrived at the Cape on the 30th June, and sailed again the 7th July.

The Ehza, Sivrac, was spoke with on the 6th inst. outward-bound to Bengal; all well, lat. 49° 7', long. 9° 21'.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte of Wales—From Bengal, Mr. Ranken, Mrs. Cluett, Rev. Dr. Ward, Dr. Ranken, Richard Cluett, Esq. Miss Mary Ann Hogg, Charlotte Atkinson, Louisa Atkinson, Master Robert W. Hogg; from Madras, Mr. C. Martin, Colonel Hill, H. M. Royal Scot, Capt. O'Brien, R. N. Lieut. Pennerther, H. M. 10th Regt., Lieut. Scott, H. C. 15th N. I.; Lieut. Murrell, 8th N. I.; Lieut. Smith, 8th N. I.; Alexander Reid, Esq. Civil Service; James Bird, Esq. Dep. Mist. Att.; Miss Sarah Frith, Miss Martin, Master Francis Martin, Master James Annesley.

St. Helena, July 21.—Sailed for England, Mary, Hallett, from the Cape, July 25. Kent, Ireland, from Batavia, July 26. Sovereign, Telper, to China. Barksworth, Lynn, do. Providence, Mason, do. The Brilliant, Young, and Blucher, Kerr, had arrived at the Cape, outward bound.

The *Flanders*, from Mauritius to Bombay, struck on a shoal the 3d March, to the westward of Extra-Bar, one of the Lacadive islands, and was totally lost crew and treasures were saved, but the cargo was entirely lost.

Bengal, March 2.—Arrived from England, Mary Ann, Edwards; Lady Nugent, Robertson. 9th do. Miustiel, Hayard. 20th do. Resource, Henderson. 29th do. H. M. S. Iphigenia, and Wellington, Townsend, from Bombay.

Graceland, Sept. 15.—Arrived the Mary, Hallett from the Cape and St. Helena.

Off Portsmouth, Sept. 15.—Arrived the Kent, Ireland, from Bengal, Malacca, and Batavia; sailed from Bengal 18th Feb., Malacca 10th April, Batavia 15th April, and St. Helena, 28th July.

The *Union*, Johnson, had arrived at Malacca. The *Libelle* was passed in the straits of Sunda, having a Dutch governor, Admiral Juid, to take possession of Batavia, &c.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1816.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton during the last week, including the East-India Sale, may be estimated above 1600 packages. By the Company, 631 Bengals, clean and good D T quality, sold from 11d. a 14d.; damaged 12d. a 13d.; 23 Surats 10d. a 17d. By private contract, in the warehouse, 30 Bengals were taken 15d. to 17d.; and 90 Bengals 13d. a 14d.; the greater proportion of the India sale was reported to be taken for exportation.—The export of Cotton Twist continues very extensive, but no material alteration in the prices can be stated; the Baltic shipments are nearly closed for the season.

Sugar.—The Company brought forward last week 5610 bags East-India sugars; the prices went 2s. a 3s. lower than the last sale—brown soft 92s. a 35s.; yellow 34s. 6d. a 38s.; very ordinary white 33s. a 38s.; good 41s. 6d. a 40s. 6d. Another public sale of East-India sugars was brought forward last week, but not sold through the Company, 900 bags—brown 55s. a 57s.; yellow 40s. a 40s. 6d.; strong white 54s.

Coffee.—There continues to be very extensive sales of Coffee, and very considerable fluctuations in the currency; the extensive sale by the Company, 13,632 bags, went off 2s. a 3s. higher than any previous sale; the prices of West-India, declined fully 2s. The Sumatra went at 60s. 6d. a 64s.; Cheribon at 63s. a 65s. 6d., good brown Java at 70s. a 73s.; good brown Bourbon 70s. 6d. a 77s.; good Mocha 100s. 6d. It was calculated about a third of the quantity advertised was taken in for the proprietors.—An application of considerable importance to the East-India trade was lately made to the Treasury, that the export duty on East-India Coffee, 5s per cwt. should be taken off. In a Treasury minute, which has been sent to the city, the Lords of the Treasury give notice that they shall recommend the measure to Parliament, and that the duty is at present dispersed with, on the party giving bond for the amount, if it should in future be required, of which there is at present little or no probability.

Spice.—By public sale last week, 128 tons Cinnamon,

Rs. 600 5 per cwt. 46s. 6d. a 46s. 6d.
Do. 3 per cwt. 47s. 6d. a 48s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

In Portland-place, the lady of Wm. Curtis, Esq. of a son.

In Somerset-street, the lady of N. Reid, Esq. of a son.

Lady Charles Bentinck, of a daughter.

In Grosvenor-street, the lady of P. Methuen, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

Mrs. Walter Lewes, of the Stag Brewery-house, Pimlico, of three girls, who with the mother are likely to do well.

At Duffryn House, Caernarthenshire, the lady of M. D. O'Meara, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dunottar, North Britain, lady Kennedy, of a son.

At Kelly, North Britain, the lady of Col. Ramsay, of a son.

In Golden-square, the lady of E. Key, Esq. of a son.

Lady Mary Shepherd, of a still born child.

In Euston-square, the lady of J. Sweetland, Esq. of a daughter.

In Doughty-street, the lady of W. Larkins, Esq. of a daughter.

At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fyers, R. H. Art, of a daughter.

In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Veniam, of a son.

Viscountess Templetown, of a son.

Lady E. Drummond, of a son.

At Nocton, Lincolnshire, lady Sarah Robinson, of a son.

At Ballyfin, Queen's County, Ireland, the lady of Sir Henry Coote, of a son.

In Queen street, Mayfair, the lady of J. Beardmore, Esq. of a son.

In Portland place, the lady of V. Connolly, Esq. of a son.

At Beddington-house, Surrey, the lady of Sir H. Bridges, of a son.

At Battle Abbey, Sussex, Lady Webster, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington, Col. H. Powlett, to Jane, daughter of the late C. Perle, Esq. of Camden-place, Bath.

Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, of Spital-square, to Letitia, daughter of Mr. J. Howlett Fenner, of Long-lane, Southwark.

Mr. C. A. Lees, of the Inner Temple, to Sophia, daughter of the late F. Fauche, Esq. of Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

At St. George's, the Rev. T. L. Bennett, Esq. of Highmoor, Oxfordshire, to Frances, daughter of F. Willock, Esq.

F. Duval, Esq. of the Custom-house, to Sarah, daughter of J. Wolfe, Esq. of London-street, Fitzroy-square.

Wm. Fox, Esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Sarah, daughter of James Thompson, Esq. of Stratford, Essex.

H. Heylin, Esq. of Larend Hill, Battersea, to Harriett, daughter of the late J. Lockwood, of Beichworth.

J. Minchin, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Jesse, daughter of J. Innes, Esq. of Leyton.

Mr. W. Thorman, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss S. Ensor.

Mr. J. Barand, of Camberwell, to Miss M. Anne Barlow.

At Truro, the Rev. Wm. Webb, D.D. Master of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Gould, Rector of Farnham, Suffolk.

Dr. Whiting, of Tavistock-place, to Jane Munro, daughter of the late Mr. T. Kitson, of Lambeth.

Major Hector MacLain, 57th foot, to Martha, daughter and heiress of the late M. Osborne, Esq. of Kingston, Gloucestershire.

Mr. T. L. Stanger Leathes, of Kennington, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of B. Brown, Esq. of Oakingham.

At Longleat, Hon. J. F. Campbell, son of Lord Cawdor, to lady Elizabeth Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

At St. George's, J. Wilkins Williamson, Esq. of Keppel street, Russell-square, to Henrietta Anne, daughter of the late George Shunn, Esq. M.P. of Bedford square.

At Workington, near Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Slaton, to Mrs. Sarah Twentymen, being the fifth time the happy couple have entered into the holy state of matrimony; the bridegroom is 73 years of age, and the bride 63; previous to the ceremony taking place, the lady remarked that she was some years younger than her intended husband.

At Greenock, Lieut. Col. Douglas, 79th foot, to Barbary, daughter of George Robertson, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Leicester-square, aged 76, Dr. Bland.
 At Stoke, near Plymouth, six days after arriving from the East-Indies, John Great, R. Esq.
 In Lamb's Conduit-street, Robt. Dover, Esq.
 At Calg rth Park, Westmoreland, at a very advanced age, the Right Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Ely.
 At Westdean, aged 69, Lord Selsea: he is succeeded by Capt. Peachey, R. N.
 At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th of April, after a severe and painful illness, aged 85, Major Gen. J. Baird, brother of Sir D. Baird.
 At Woolwich, Lieut. Col. Sir John Dyer, R. Art.
 At Margate, the day after his arrival from Africa, having been absent from England 27 years, Ed. Wm. White, late Governor in Chief of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, aged 49.
 At Cheltenham, Major-Gen. D. Coningham, of the Bengal establishment.
 Aged 55, Mary, the wife of Mr. J. White, of Little James-street, Bedford-row.
 Aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of Frances Lowell.
 At Bath, aged 85, the Rev. Thos. Webster, D.D.
 In Devonshire-street, aged 77, F. Towne, Esq., an eminent landscape painter.
 At Holloway, aged 7, Augusta, the daughter of Sir Riccard Phillips: her premature death was occasioned by her having suffered two days previously a severe scald from boiling water.
 In Compton-street, Brunswick-square, Eleanor, the wife of Rich. Addison, Esq. of Staples-Inn.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brydges Henniker, of Newton-Hall, Essex: he was the youngest son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Henniker.
 The Hon. W. A. Townshend, M. P. in Chapel-street, Grosvenor square.
 At Petersburg, Prince Soltikoff: he has left immense property to his three sons, among which are 26,000 peasants.
 At Oakley-Hall, Staffordshire, aged 26, William, son of Sir J. Chetwode, M. P.
 At Naples, aged 84, Pasello, the musical composer.
 In the London Hospital, Dutch Sam, a well-known Jew pugilist.
 At Henwick, near Worcester, the widow of the Rev. Sir W. U. Wray.
 At Battersea, aged 80, Mr. H. Hevlyn.
 At St. Cloud, near Paris, Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress: for some time previous to her death she had been in a state of insensibility.
 At Darlington, aged 53, Adam Yarker, better known by the name of Blind Adam, having been blind from his birth: he was noted for keeping poultry: and, owing to his superior management, his hens had their eggs in the winter, although subsisting on the bounty of a few individuals, the profits of his poultry enabled him to realize 200l.

Drowned, while bathing in the Thames, near Kew-bridge, on his return from Richmond, the eldest son of Mr. Brookson, proprietor of Dolly's beef-steak house, Paternoster-row.
 Suddenly, at Brixton, aged 54, Mr. Henry Garden, late purser of the Marquis Camden Indianman. This Gentleman had made fifteen voyages to the East Indies, from whence he had recently arrived, and intended to retire from the service.
 At Hereingham-Hall, Suffolk, aged 71, Joshua Vanneck, Lord Huntingfield. This family is of ancient Dutch lineage, and settled in England in the beginning of the last century.
 In York-street, Portman-square, Lady Susan, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Clinton.
 At Liverpool, Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Caruwan; his death was in consequence of falling off the barouche seat of his carriage, on which he was riding, and the wheel going over his breast.
 At Hastings, Miss Vittoria Ruffo, the eldest daughter of Prince Castellecale, the Neapolitan Ambassador.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Cape of Good Hope.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Probable Time of Sailing.
Adolphus	150	from Gravesend Sept. 19
Agnes	135	Sept. 25
Alacrity	270	Sept. 30
Cape Packet	230	Do

Batavia.

Margaret

Bengal.

Sir J. H. Craig

Bombay.

Louise Family

Oxford

Isle of France.

Alcyon

AT LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta.

Roberts

—0—

The Wellington, Captain Lyons, with Packet Mails to Colombo and Bombay, sailed from Gravesend on the 21st inst. for the Downs, not detained.—She was prevented from reaching Gravesend, and sailing on the 18th as intended, by calms and contrary winds.

Packet Mails to Madras and Calcutta will be dispatched by the Hereward, Capt. Hainsworth.—Letters in time on the 27th inst.

TIMES APPOINTED FOR THE FOLLOWING SHIPS TAKEN UP FOR THE SEASON 1816.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	Consignments.	To be about.	To sail to Gravesend.	To stay there.	To be on the Downs.
4 Bombay	1200	J. Forbes, Esq.	A. Hamilton..		1816	1-16		1816
3 General Harris..	1200	J. Sims, Esq.	G. Webster..					
4 M. ...				Bombay & China.	21 Oct.	5 Nov.	30 days	22 Dec.
9 General Kyd....	1200	J. Walker, Esq.	A. Nairne...	Bengal and	18 Dec.	1817		1817
3 Atlas	1200	J. Stanforth, Esq.	C. O. Mayne.	China.	18 Dec.	3 Jan.	40 Do.	17 Feb.
2 Herefordshire...	1200	John Card, Esq.	C. Le Blanc	Madras, Pr. of	4 Dec.	1816		
3 Bridgewater.....	1200	James Sims, Esq.	P. Hughes.	Wales's Isl. and China..	18 Dec.	40 Do.	3 Feb.	
						17 arch	30 Do.	9 April

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal	0 3 10	to 0 4 4	Sal Ammoniac . . .cwt.	5 0 0	to 5 15 0
Cobalt, Java . . . cwt	3 9 0	— 3 14 0	Senna lb.	0 1 6	— 0 2 6
— Cherbon	3 4 0	— 3 8 0	Turmeric, bengal cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0
— Bonbon	2 10 0	— 4 0 0	— China	2 10 0	— 2 15 0
— Mocha	5 0 6		Zedoary		
Cotton, Surat . . . lb.	0 1 2	— 0 1 5	Galls, in Sorts . . .	6 0 0	— 6 10 0
— Extrafine	0 1 5	— 0 1 7	— Blue	8 15 0	— 9 0 0
— Bengal	0 1 1	— 0 1 2	Indigo, Blue lb.	0 9 9	— 0 10 0
— Bonbon	0 2 2	— 0 2 8	— Blue and Violet . . .	0 8 5	— 0 9 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Purple and Violet . .	0 7 6	— 0 8 6
Aloes, Epatica . . .cwt.	6 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Fine Violet	0 7 0	— 0 7 9
Ambergris, Star . . .	5 10 0		— Good Ditto	0 6 0	— 0 6 9
Borax, Refined . . .	5 0 0	— 6 0 0	— Fine Violet & Copper	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
— Unrefined, or Fineal	4 0 0	— 5 0 0	— Good Ditto	0 5 3	— 0 5 6
Camphire, unrefined	11 0 0	— 13 9 0	— Fine Copper	0 5 6	— 0 5 9
Cardamom, Malabar to	0 2 6	— 0 5 0	— Good Ditto	0 4 9	— 0 5 3
— Ceylon			— Ordinary Ditto	0 3 1	— 0 3 9
Cassia Budscwt.	17 0 0	— 18 0 0	Ricecwt.	0 17 0	— 1 2 0
— Linnæa	10 0 0	— 13 10 0	Safflowercwt.	4 0 0	— 9 0 0
Castor Oillb.	0 1 3	— 0 4 0	Sagocwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0
China Rootcwt.	2 0 0	— 2 5 0	Saltpetre, Refined . cwt.	2 15 0	
Cinnamon, Java . . .	3 1 0	— 3 10 0	Silk, Bengal Skem . . lb.	0 10 1	— 0 11 10
Columb. Root	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	— Now	0 15 1	— 1 2 2
Dragon's Blood . . .			— Ditto White		
Givo Amaro, Java, Java			— China	1 0 1	— 1 2 4
— Avale	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Organzine	1 10 7	— 1 17 0
— Avale, Java	6 0 0	— 15 0 0	Spice, Cinnamon . . .lb.	0 10 1	— 0 10 10
— Benjamine	6 10 0	— 50 0 0	— Cloves	0 3 0	— 0 3 7
— Arumcwt.	5 10 0	— 10 0 0	— Mace	0 9 0	— 0 10 2
— Galbana			— Nutmegs	0 6 1	
— Gambogium	16 0 0	— 18 0 0	— Gingercwt.	3 10 0	— 4 0 0
— Myrrh	9 0 0	— 11 0 0	— Pepper, Black . . . lb.	0 0 8	
— Olibanum	4 10 0	— 6 0 0	— White	0 1 3	
Lac Lake	0 1 3	— 0 1 9	Sugar, Yellowcwt.	1 16 0	— 2 2 0
— Dy	0 3 6	— 0 5 6	— White	2 8 0	— 3 8 0
— Shell, Black	3 0 0	— 3 10 0	— Brown	1 12 0	— 1 17 0
— Shriv			Tea, B. Javalb.	0 2 6	— 0 2 7
— Stick	3 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Congou	0 2 8	— 0 3 5
Musk, Chinaoz.	0 14 0	— 0 18 0	— Souchong	0 2 10	— 0 4 0
Nux Vomicacwt.	1 12 0	— 2 0 0	— Camboi		
Oil, Castoroz.	0 2 0	— 0 2 6	— Twankay	0 2 11	— 0 3 3
— Cinnamon	1 0 0	— 1 1 0	— Peckoc	0 3 10	— 0 5 4
— Cloves	0 1 10	— 0 2 0	— Hyson Skin	0 2 9	— 0 4 4
— Mace			— Hyson	0 4 9	— 0 5 7
— Nutmegs	0 3 6		— Gunpowder	0 5 0	— 0 5 6
Opiumlb.			Tortoiseshell	0 19 0	— 1 6 0
Rhubarb	0 4 8	— 0 7 0	Woods, Saunders Red-ton	7 0 0	— 9 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Wednesday, 16 October—Prompt 17 January.

Privilege and Private Trade. — Indigo, 9,650 chests—N B 402 chests per Hibernia, and 140 per Zenobia, withdrawn.

On Tuesday, 22 October—Prompt 17 January.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk, 1,419 bales.

Privilege.—China and Bengal Raw Silk, 619 bales.

On Tuesday, 12 November—Prompt 14 February.

Company's. — Saltpetre, 1,000 tons — Camphire unrefined, 128 tubs — Cinnamon, 100,000 lbs.—

Mace, 10,000 lbs.—Nutmegs, 50,000 lbs.—Cloves, 100,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and Mace, 169 bottles.

Privilege.—Saltpetre, 166 tons

Property of Ceylon Government.—Oil of Cinnamon, 30 bottles.

On Friday, 1 November—Prompt 31 January.

Privilege and Private Trade.—Sundry small parcels of Silk Handkerchiefs—Bandannoes—Choppahs—Pulicat — Taffatus — Shawls — Abroahs—Gurrahs — Sannoes — Nankeens — Blue Cloths—Sallampore.—Madras Handkerchiefs—Longcloths—China Silks—Seersuckers—Romals.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargo of the Metcalfe, from Bengal and Amboyna.

Company's. — Saltpetre — Nutmegs — Mace — Cloves—Gomootoo Yams—Keemoo Saells.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Nutmegs—Mace—Oil of Mace—Wine—Safflower—Ginger—Turme-

ric—Rattans—Redwood — Tincal — Gum Copal—Indigo—Tortoiseshell—Mangoes—Kayapooty Oil.

Cargo of the Northampton, from China.

Company's.—Tea, 6,548 chests.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea, 554 chests—Nankeens, 71 boxes—Cassia Buds, 30 boxes.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1816.

1816.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy.	Long.	Irish.	Imperial.	Ditto.	Annuities.	Omnium for	India.	South Sea.	Old So. Sea.	New Ditto.	3 per Cent.	Bills.	Consols.	Lottery.	1816.
Aug 26	215	61 62	78 78	78 78	92 92	16 16										6 7p	3 4p	61 62	23 19	Aug 26
27	215	62 61	78 78	78 78	92 92	16 16										6 7p	3 4p	62 61	23 19	27
28	215	61 61	77 78	77 78	92 92	16 16										6 7p	2 6p	62 61	23 19	28
29	215	61 61	77 78	77 78	92 92	16 16		61				180 180				6p	2 3p	62 61	23 19	29
30	216	61 61	77 78	77 78	92 92	16 16						180 180	65			5 6p	2 3p	61 62	23 19	30
31	216	61 61	77 78	77 78	92 92	16 16						180 179				6 7p	2 3p	62 62	23 19	31
Sept. 3	216	62 62	78 78	78 78	92 92	16 16						180 179			9	7 8p	2 3p	62 62	23 19	Sept. 3
4	—	62 61	78 78	78 78	92 92	16 16		60				180				6 7p	3p	62 62	23 19	4
5	—	61 61	77 78	77 78	92 92	—		60				181 180				7p	2 3p	61 62	23 19	5
6	—	61 61	78 78	78 78	92 92	—		60				180 181	65			6 7p	2 3p	61 62	23 19	6
7	—	61 62	—	—	92 93	—										7 8p	3 4p	62 62	23 19	7
9	—	62 62	—	—	93 93	—							66			7p	3 4p	62 62	23 19	9
10	—	62 62	—	—	93 93	—										7 8p	3 4p	63 62	23 19	10
11	—	62 62	—	—	92 93	—		61								7 8p	3 4p	62 62	23 19	11
12	—	62 61	—	—	93 93	—		61								7 8p	2 3p	63 62	23 19	12
13	—	61 62	—	—	93 93	—		61								7 8p	2 3p	63 62	23 19	13
14	—	62 61	—	—	93 93	—										8p	2 3p	63 62	23 19	14
16	—	6 62	—	—	93 93	—										8 7p	2 3p	63 62	23 19	16
17	—	62 61	—	—	93 93	—							66			7 8p	2 3p	63 62	23 19	17
18	—	61 62	—	—	93 93	—		61								7 8p	2 3p	63 62	23 19	18
19	—	62 61	—	—	93 93	—										—	2 3p	63 62	23 19	19
20	—	62 61	—	—	93 93	—						181 182				7 8p	2 3p	63 61	24 7	20
24	—	61 61	—	—	92 92	—						182 181				6 8p	2 3p	61 62	24 7	24
25	—	61 61	—	—	92 92	—		60								6 8p	2 3p	61 61	24 7	25

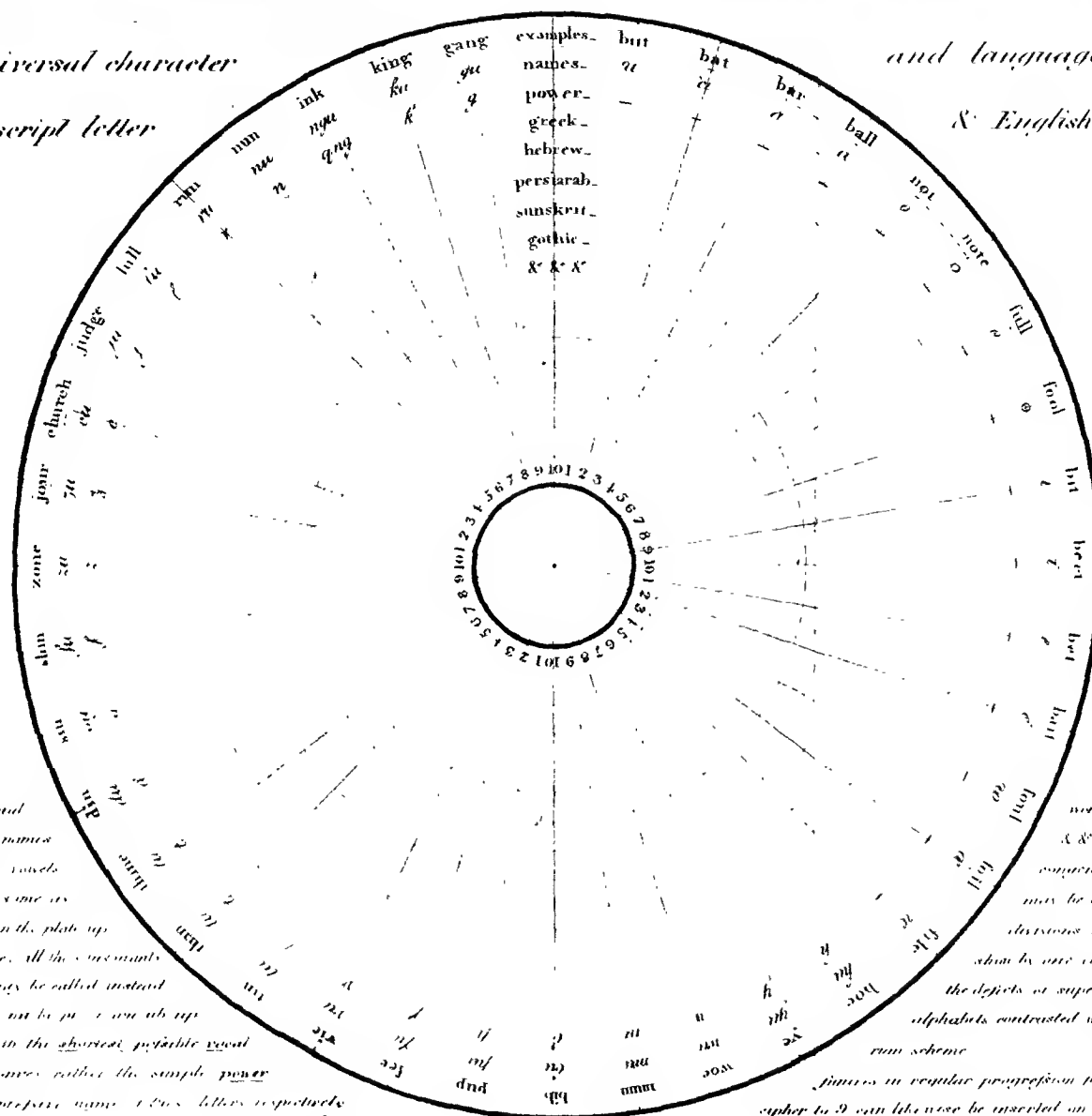
E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.



ABECEDARIAN CLOCK

roman script letter

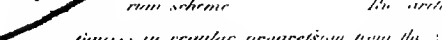
& English tongue.



the appropriate name in two letters respectively

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

Opposite the
words greek, hebrew
& 888 their various
connected characters
may be inserted in the
columns in succession to
show by one connected glance
the defects or superfluities in those
alphabets contrasted with this aboriginal
scheme


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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, 20th Sept. 1816.

SIR,—From the encouragement lately given me by a gentleman of the very first mechanical genius in this age, to whom I explained the nature of my abecedarian clock, there can be little doubt of the invention being practicable, though the expense may be considerable. If it moreover be true, that an automaton was once exhibited in Ireland, which could distinctly repeat and pronounce the whole of the Lord's Prayer, I need not despair of seeing my orthoepigraphical machine also succeed to admiration, when we believe that a common wooden clock cries *ku-koo* exactly, which is a simple enough contrivance for the production of the three letters *k*, *u*, and *oo*.

The common dial-plate of an ordinary clock may be divided into forty parts, on the radii of which, at their circumferential terminations, each character may appear in succession, through the whole alphabet, from radius one to forty, as a kind of zero number at the meridian-point, whence the series commences with one and ends at thirty-nine. As soon as the literal index reaches the first letter, the clock simultaneously must strike the sound *u* thrice,

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u u u with a short intermediate pause, that this vowel in *sun* may thus be distinctly heard; and a similar reiterated process carries the pupil, in the course of one hour slowly over the whole alphabet; the spaces between every letter occupying just one minute and a half, and consequently sixty minutes in all, for the thirty-nine letters; including a sort of symphony to call attention to the fortieth radius or starting post, before noticed as the zero point. Such an organ for rendering sounds visible and audible at the same instant may, when made, be furnished with two or more faces, according to circumstances, as one piece of mechanism could move the whole of the letter handles, while the automaton figure might compose the body of the machine, and thereby convey the sounds required to a numerous audience, looking to the literal figures under such rehearsal in regular rotation.

Could the mechanical delineation of each letter by the hand, as well as its particular formation by the organs of speech be displayed together by any congenial device, this would indeed soon fix the whole alphabet in the pupil's mind for ever, and the clock would thus become an

VOL. II. 3 L

excellent monitor for the abecedarian on the forms of a Lancasterian school: a perfection in the invention, I am bold enough to aim at, and too sanguine to apprehend, that it is altogether unattainable by those machinists who learn to accomplish the most arduous tasks, by daring to perform them.

To return to our alphabetical diagram and show its uses for a universal character in the script, applicable to all languages as well as the English, I must here remind the learner, that every letter in the world must range under the one or other of our thirty-nine sounds, either as a perfectly parallel sign, or one which belongs naturally to the same general class of *labials*, *gutturals*, *dentals*, &c.

Suppose the circumferential extremities of the thirty-nine literal radii exhibit, as formerly explained, our improved alphabet, let as many interior circumferences be drawn as may be required for Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Sanscrit, and other interesting characters, placing congenial letters on their appropriate radii, leaving blanks where none such exist; and making commensurate entries where the number is redundant.

In this way, we would have a comparative view, at one glance, of every correlative oral and graphic sign, worthy of general attention among linguists, which could not fail of proving highly useful for abecedarian researches, or those antiquarian pursuits, that are intimately connected with this subject, and the progress of man, as a rational being in every age and clime. While the Hindoos appear defective in the vowels *a* of *bat* and *e* of *bet* they would beat us hollow in the consonants, having, as formerly remarked, a whole string of aspirates of this description, *bh*, *ph*, *th*, *dh*, *ch*, *jh*, *kh*, *gh*, in all of which, both letters are as clearly expressed and heard as *pl* in *plus* or *rn* in *burn*, though not so readily recognized by a careless ear.

Besides the above, there are two harsh dentals, with corresponding aspirates that I would now feel inclined to represent by the Greek tau τ and delta δ so τ , δ ; τh , δh , instead of dots under or over our *t* and *d*.

If we advert to the diversified shapes of all our letters in their capital, printed and written forms, there can be no lack of figures for four or five generic sounds, though our tongue has one or two of these only; thus the Moosulmans have three more gutturals than we possess, which may conveniently be denoted by the Greek χ or different modifications of *g* and *k*.

They moreover can boast of a demi-vowel or semi-consonant, which, while it appears to require occasionally each of our vowels in turn, with some badge or other for such an occurrence, seems one of those inexpressible eye-sores, that should rather disgrace than recommend the languages which are cursed with them, in the estimation of every wise man. In this number I do not even except the queer Welch *l*, though, if under the necessity of branding such a whiffling liquid, I would certainly make a dot or dash in the loophole, and send a scholar to learn the inimitable sound from those who sucked it in with their mother's milk, either on the mountains of Wales or Scotland. Were the projected machine convenient enough to exhibit all the visible signs of sounds in most languages upon converging lines, I despair of making it pronounce them by any supplementary apparatus, and should this even be practicable, I would feel some repugnance to immortalize useless perplexities of speech, while allured from this attempt by the hope, that the English tongue, like Aaron's rod, will yet swallow and supersede all its competitors, being the only one among them which really deserves to live for ever, as a boon worthy of Old England to waft with the magic breath of civil

and religious liberty from pole to pole, expanding in its cheering progress over both the Oriental and Occidental hemispheres.

Were this consummation really to happen, what a vast saving of the time, trouble and expense, that are now lavished on numberless languages, characters, versions, and puerile erudition, not worth one half of the labour and pains they inflict upon man, both to acquire and disseminate them; independent of the facility and diminished cost in printing and other operations, with which the Bible and Missionary societies could thereby diffuse our gospel truths, from the river to the ends of the earth, in a simple vehicle, admirably calculated for so beneficial a design as the preaching of universal good-will and peace among all the rational creatures of a merciful and omnipotent creator. A being who never can delight in their misery and misfortunes, whatever the reigning demons of evil, in the breasts of blind and selfish mortals, from perverted tuition, may contrive in order to perpetuate man's superstition, ignorance, animosity, and their consequent calamities.

To examine how far the Chinese language and character could stand the test of comparison with my design, I took a superficial glance of the learned and ingenious Mr. Marshman's valuable dissertation on that subject, and in spite of the various arguments adduced in favour of the preference he has given to the Chinese literary system, I feel a conviction, that all the European nations, in that respect, have infinitely the advantage over the disciples of Confucius. It is far from my intention to detract from the distinguished talents and acknowledged merits of Mr. Marshman, in any point of view, because I sincerely think the republic of letters highly indebted to the philological labours of that gentleman, whatever may be the result of my lucubrations, in an op-

posite direction to the natural prepossession of a Chinese scholar.

"I grant," says Mr. Marshman, "that the language is singular in its formation, and that each compound character is composed of *significant characters*, instead of letters without meaning; but these component parts are seldom numerous, often no more than two, indeed all of them are only two hundred and fourteen significant characters, compounded in various ways, and generally, if not always, with a reference to their signification. Were this not the case however, and had the figure of a door and the ear, in the character* *mun* to hear, no more tendency to suggest the idea of *hearing*, than the four characters or letters h, e, a, r, the component parts of the Chinese word would still have the advantage of being only half the number of characters necessary to be retained in the memory in order to recall the idea expressed by the English word *hear*." From the followers of Horne Tooke and those who have any faith in the etymological canons that must originate from his theory of languages, a very short reply to Mr. Marshman's example of comparative excellence will thus be given. We, in English form eye, nose, hand, mind, heed (head), mouth, stomach, face, finger, &c. from very obvious premises, may we not therefore aspire to *car* or *hear* on similar principles? If the foregoing statements have any claim to accuracy, I fancy the much boasted Chinese characters will sink as far below the literal system of other nations, as their types will in elegance, simplicity, or utility fall short of the script character. This must ap-

* Not having the Chinese type, I can give no other idea of it than a figure somewhat resembling a flag-staff, with two pennants or jacks at top on a line, and a third in the centre below them, half way from the bottom of the staff.

proach very near the most beautiful Italian hand, while that will ever bear a strong resemblance to the impressions of a hen's feet dipped in ink, when let loose on a sheet of white paper. That your philological readers, Mr. Editor, may duly comprehend the plan of my orthoepigraphimeter, I have sent you a sketch for the engraver, and trust you will favour them with a copperplate view of it, in the present number of your popular miscellany, that they may suggest other improvements which have probably escaped me, in the hurry of desultory composition, and thence enable me to reach the *ne plus ultra* of my speculations, in this instance, at once, if such perfection be possible.

The following transcript from Horne Tooke will serve as no bad specimen of my orthoepigraphical system for the script type, as a universal character in its English dress, according to the latest and best standards for the pronunciation of that language, which, wherever it already appears consistent with rational principles, chimes exactly in with my spelling all words as they are pronounced, and this will occur also at any period of their existence as sterling English.

re acknoledge fillozoffikul grammur to bi a most nessessari step lordz wizzard and tro nolleg. from te unnyemurabl and invetteret mustéks hwic hav bin med konsurniq ut bie te wizeest filosofurz and most dilyent inkwierzur ov al éjex, and from te tik darknes in hwic té hav hiturto left ut, re imagyn ut to bi wun ov te most diffikult spekyolefunz. yet re suppoz, a man ov plén kommun senz mé obtén ut if hi wil dig for it; but re kannot tiqk tat hwat iz kkommunli kald lurniq, iz te mien in hwic ut wil bi fiوند. trol, in mie opinyun, haz bin impropurli imagind at te bottum ov a wel: ut lies muc nirur to te surfas, to berred undid at prezent undur muonténz ov turned rubbis; in hwic tér iz notiq to admier but te améziq streit ov toz east jéants ov

*literatyor he hav bin ebl tus to hip pelyun upon ossa.**

In the above specimen, if correctly printed, it will puzzle the critic to point out one inconsistent, complex, misplaced letter, or superfluous mark of any kind, nor do I believe, that mistakes ever can occur from the several signs or elementary parts of the words being sometimes apparently similar in form; *l* and *l*, *z* and *u*, *y* and *y*, *f* and *j*, are those only which run the smallest risk of being confounded, until their discriminating shapes be accurately recognized, in the appropriate head loops of *l* and *f*, the initial curve in *u* and *y*, which are never found in the vowel *i* or its corresponding consonant *j* usually written *j*, *J*, and I need hardly repeat here, that the dots of short *i* and *j* have been discarded as useless.

Let any person, who has previously learned the orthoepigraphical alphabet completely, now attempt to read the foregoing quotation from the Diversions of Purley, and I could stake a great deal, that his pronunciation will perfectly coincide with the English standard, fixed by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, and the most celebrated orthoepists of the present day. A foreigner or even a mere child, who knows no more of the language than the thirty-nine elements of my scheme, will thereby render the sentence perfectly intelligible to any good English scholar, though the reader himself may not comprehend two words of the whole; and if this be not the result of a fair trial, there must be something so radically defective in the system, that it will prevent the universal preference and adoption, to which, in

* The want of all the requisite types, with the writer's inability to superintend in person this rather difficult portion of his labours in the press, will best account for any apparent inconsistency or obscurity that may be detected in the text, or in the specimen of the orthoepigraphical script character; but these will be obviated in a subsequent letter.

my humble opinion, it is really entitled. Even this moderate proficiency, to a young beginner, will prove more encouraging than people would at first view imagine, because they do not recollect, that a very different effect is produced in all languages, where alphabets only have been acquired.—On the contrary, considerable progress must be made in the tongue itself, before a learner can by mere reading, make himself understood through a competent knowledge of the alphabet only, by which is meant the capacity of discriminating the power from the name of every letter, in all the various situations, to which in the formation of words, it may be exposed.

When the elementary symbols of speech are formed and used on rational principles, like arithmetical figures, they will prove equally consistent with any unit, once properly understood; thus 4 will ever convey the analytic and synthetic notion of that identical integer in its application to tens, hundreds, and thousands, but no arithmetical process whatever can make it represent any other unit or a cipher. If the digit 4 must always appear in that shape, possessing invariably its numerical property, unimpaired by form or position, why may not the Grecian bugbear *beta*, by us called *be*, in the form of *b* meet with similar usage, without being degraded to a nonentity in thumb, bomb, dumb, plumb; since these words, might at once appear orthoepigraphically as thum, bum, dum, plum, in which the fundamental features of each would be luminous enough to an Englishman, from the context. By a parity of reasoning *kurnel* would always be the best possible substitute for *colonel*; even though this personage might have his influence limited to a nutshell by one of those fortuitous mishaps, in speech, which do not occur twice in a man's life-time. Profound scholars, enlightened philosophers, as well as superficial observers, may

view with contempt all labours on the organical department of language, which has been in many respects grossly mistaken and misrepresented, by several authors, who have written expressly on the subject, previous to the useful publications of Sheridan, Walker, and other orthoepists of equal celebrity. To those late writers, the reader is once for all referred, for such *minutiæ* as could not properly find a place in my cursory essays; but I may here quote what the learned Bishop Wilkins adduces in defence of such researches, which the generality of people are so apt to overlook and despise, as objects too low and contemptible for their notice or acquisition. “If any shall suggest, that some of the inquiries here insisted upon (as particularly those about the letters of the alphabet) do seem too minute and trivial for any prudent man to bestow his serious thoughts and time about, such persons may know, that the discovery of the true nature and cause of any, the most minute thing, doth promote real knowledge and therefore cannot be unfit for any man's endeavours, who is willing to contribute to the advancement of learning. Upon which account some of the most eminent persons, in several ages, who were men of business, have not disdained to bestow their pains about the first parts of speech. Julius Cæsar is said to have written a book *de Analogia*, and the emperor Charles the Great to have made a grammar of his vulgar tongue. So did St. Basil for the Greek and St. Austin for the Latin, both extant in their works. Messala Corvinus, a great man and a famous orator among the Romans, wrote a book concerning the letter *a*. These, and many more who have fully treated on similar subjects, were generally well esteemed for their great usefulness in the promoting of learning: which may

"be a sufficient vindication against any prejudices of this nature."

Innovations, however good, when too suddenly introduced, will no doubt produce some share of collateral evils, but as these cannot prove either insufferable or permanent, we must not permit scarecrows of that description, to frustrate any generous effort at evident reformation or improvement, seeing we are indebted to the liberal spirit, which has been gradually pervading society, during the last four centuries, for some of the most useful and valuable discoveries, in every art and science, that have so long exalted, embellished, and rendered life delightful; to which in the rapid progress of human knowledge, what power on earth can prescribe any impassable bounds.

This universal expedient, independent of other considerations, would be well adapted to extensive Missionary and Lancasterian expeditions, as rational objects for the general dissemination of truth and knowledge all over the world; for the whole of the manuscripts, printed books, and exercises, might com-

mence and be continued in the script character and our vernacular speech, as the Catholic vehicle of the most reasonable morality and religion ever yet preached to mankind.

Though the correction of our Calendar by the new style has been wonderfully slow in its progress, the general introduction of many other discoveries, including vaccination, has been uncommonly rapid; which alone inspires me with more hope than fear for the ultimate reception of my orthoepigraphical undertaking, in favour of the English, contrasted with any other, the French tongue, as a universal language; which last, I have been assured, is now under the serious consideration, in that respect at present, of the *litterati* in France, whose philosophers have certainly set one admirable example for universal imitation in the momentous concern of weights and measures, upon principles, esteemed by many intelligent men among ourselves, almost incontrovertible.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient
B.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The very temperate Letter of the Rev. Mr. Corrie, in your Journal for July, would have received an earlier acknowledgment, had I not been one of the penitent Emigrants, who, at the cost of dear bought experience, am now ready to acknowledge, that an Englishman with an estate of £2000 per annum, subject however to a mortgage of £7000, can better retrieve his circumstances by retrenching his expenditure to £400 per annum in England, than can be done with equal comfort, for a like sum on any part of the Continent.

I sincerely congratulate you, Mr. Editor, on the acquisition of so very valuable a correspondent

as Mr. Corrie, whose character is too well established to need any eulogy from my pen; but as your readers may not be acquainted with the laudable zeal of the rev. gentleman, although an apology may be requisite to him for the insertion, yet the following extract from a letter respecting proselytism in British India may be generally acceptable:—

"The celebrated Missionary Society at Serampore, where three of the best of men, Carey, Marshman, and Ward, labour incessantly in printing the Scriptures, and animating others by their conversation and example, has literally effected nothing in this part of the Company's territories. It is at

Agra only, under the mild, intelligent, benevolent, and truly pious chaplain, Mr. Corrie, that the work of conversion can be said to have commenced in Hindustan. With the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Parsons at Merut, he had collected a congregation of nearly thirty native Christians, including children, and half cast Portuguese, &c. before he returned to Europe for the benefit of his health; but these I fear are beginning to faint and droop in his absence. Among these, are three who might do particular credit to his labours—Abdool Meeseeh (the servant of the Messiah), Barket Collah, and Moolavie Munsoor, on whom I had placed my greatest hopes. He appeared to have become a convert from the pure force of conviction, operating upon a mind earnestly disposed for his change of faith, as has often delighted and surprised me. His penetration, acuteness, and powers of mind are great, and his acquaintance with the sciences and literature of the Mohammedans complete. He is the son of a respectable parent residing at Rampore, the capital of Ahmed Khan, an independent chieftain in the Moradabad district. I have, however, been already disappointed in this man, and fear to hear worse accounts of him than I at present know. Since we parted, so very many instances of worldly-mindedness, duplicity and insincerity on his part have been brought to my notice, that I am compelled to acknowledge, he is not a true convert, and most probably became professedly one, merely to suit his own views. There are no others among Mr. Corrie's flock, deserving of mention; as they are all so low in life,

that their addition can be said to add no strength to the cause."

I certainly differ *in toto* from the opinion of my friend, as to "the low in life;" for it is with the nominal Christians the work of conversion should first commence, and on this subject unanimity must prevail. If attention is paid to the letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, in your Journal for last month, wherein the parents are described as having "contracted (among other evil propensities) an excessive fondness for intoxicating spirits; that they have neither inclination nor means to pay the expense of their children's education, among whom, it is melancholy to observe the early habits of intoxication, and of low profligacy exhibited by mere boys of this class;" and among the females "there are instances of mothers breeding up their children as Mohammedans, and others may be considered as devoting them from their earliest years to prostitution;" it certainly appears to myself, that the Bombay Bible Society wish to introduce a little morality among these nominal Christians, by the establishment of a school for the purpose of instructing the children in the first principles of the Christian religion; but whether this is the point to start from, or the more generally received opinion of Proselytism among Hindoos or Mohammedans, is a subject so particularly interesting, that Mr. Corrie and Mr. Ward will confer a real obligation on several of your subscribers, if they will favour the public with their sentiments; their zeal being tempered with discretion, as well as those of

MODERATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Sixteen years ago, when the college was first established at Calcutta, my old friend, the late

Dr. William Hunter, was chosen one of the early moderators; and being a proprietor of the flarka-

rah, he proposed to devote a few columns every week to translations in poetry and prose from Hafiz, and other Persian classics; and many of the students soon displayed great proficiency and taste in those exercises. But, as is usual with young folk, most of them preferred poetry; and though their lines were smooth, and often written with vigor and spirit, they missed the sense of their original, and particularly that delicate and happy finish, that a Hafiz, a Horace, and an Anacreon, give to all their ghaz'ls and odes. In order to check this propensity, the Doctor applied, among other students of the old school, to me, and I undertook to manage the most voluminous of them, who like E. C., the imitator from Hafiz, in your last month's Asiatic Journal, wrote very fine verses, and for a stanza or two something of the sentiments, but at last forgot both the sense and phraseology of his original. For this purpose I gave a correct copy of his original, (which should ever accompany such imitations or translations,) my

own literal translation, and occasionally a poetical version; and followed this up with a fresh ghaz'l, that he might have an opportunity of retaliating upon me. In this way matters proceeded for some months; and a selection of those translations was afterwards published in England under the imposing title of the Oriental Anthology; and I was flattered by finding every translation of mine included in it. But my professional duties carrying me into a remote part of India, this rational exercise soon after ceased, and the original communications in the Harkarah and Oriental Anthology are both equally and long since forgotten. I beg leave to adopt the same plan with your correspondent E. C.; and, if he will afford me a text, I have no objection, if you, Mr. Editor, have none, to fill a couple of pages of your Journal every alternate month; being, under my old signature, very much, yours,

GULCHIN.

15th Sept. 1815.

ای همه شکل تو مطبوع و هم جای تو خوش * دلم از عشوه یاقوت شکر خای تو خوش
همچو کلبرک تری هست وجود تو لطیف * همچو سرو چمنی خلد سراپای تو خوش
شیوه شکل تو شیرین و خط و خال تو ملج * چشم و ابروی تو زیبا و بالای تو خوش
هم کستان خیالم ز تو پر نقش و نگار * هم مشام دلم از زلف سمن ساي تو خوش
پیش چشم تو بمیرم که بر آن بیماری * میکند درد مرا از رخ زیبای تو خوش
دره عشق که از سیلاب بلا نیست کریز * کرده ام خاطر خود را به تویی تو خوش
دریابان طلب گر چه زهر سو حطراست * میروم حافظ بیرل به تمنای تو خوش

What follows are prose and poetical translations of the above ghaz'l of Hafiz:

1. Yes! your whole body is a model of symmetry, and every limb exquisitely delicate; my heart is fascinated with your blushing ogle and sugary smiles:

2. Your outward form is lovely as the fresh-budding rose-leaf, and all your gestures are graceful as the cypress of Paradise:

3. Your amorous blandishments are bewitching, and the mole and down on your cheek delightful; your eye and eyebrow beautiful, and stature and figure elegant:

4. The rose-bower of my imagination is on your account furnished with paintings and pictures, and the nerves of my heart are also perfumed from your jasmine-shedding ringlets:

5. I will expire before your eyes, for

in that termination of my malady, God may relieve my anguish by a sight of your charming countenance:

6. In the path of love, for there is no escape from the torrent of calamity, I have consoled my heart with the prospect of your humane attention:

7. In the wilderness of seeking after you, notwithstanding he is encompassed with danger, the heartless Hafiz is proceeding under the solace of calling you to his recollection.

Yes! thy form, my sweet nymph, is fair
symmetry's mould,

And each limb has an exquisite grace;
How transporting, thy shape and thy
looks to behold,

As sly wantons young Love in thy face:
Like the bloom of the rose, when fresh
pluck'd in full blow,

Kind and bland are thy nature and state;
Like the cypress erect, that in Paradise
grew,

To and fro wave thy gesture and gait:
Thy arts so coquettish, and thy feigned
disdain,

The soft down and black mole of thy
cheek;

That dark eye and arch'd brow all my
senses enchain,

I may gaze, but a word dare not speak:

As I note every charm, what a lustric assume

All the objects which fancy presents!
O'er my brain have thy ringlets shed
grateful perfume,

Still more fragrant than jasmine's sweet
scents:

As I choose in thy presence to sink and
expire,

Yet before I can reach this last goal,
Let me look on that cheek, and my God!

I'll retire,

Nor repine that I yield thee my soul:
Tho' in the wide maze of love no path
can be found,

Which might lead from this torrent of
grief;

Yet my heart feels consol'd, nor cares to
be drown'd,

While thy friendship holds forth such
relief:

Tho' lost in this desert, and in seeking
thee there,

Nought but hazard and danger he find,
Yet to Hafiz thus roaming, and mock'd by
despair,

'Tis his solace to call thee to mind!

I shall now present E. C.'s original, and a like prose and poetry translation of it:—

درد عشقی کشیده ام که میس * زهر هجری چشیده ام که میس
کشته ام در جهان و آخر کار * دلبری بر کزیده ام که میس
آن چنان در هوای خاکدش * میرو آب دیده ام که میس
من بکوش خود از دهانش دوش * نکتهای شنیده ام که میس
موی من لب چه میگری که مکوی * لب لعلی کزیده ام که میس
بی تو در کلبه کدای خویش * رنجهای کشیده ام که میس
هم چو حافظ غریب در ره عشق * بمقامی رسیده ام که میس

1. I have suffered the anguish of love; ask me not how: I have tasted the poison of absence; ask me not where:

2. I have wandered all over the universe, and have at length made choice of a mistress who ravishes my heart; but ask me not who.

3. The flood of my tears bedews her footsteps to such a degree you must not ask me to declare:

4. Yesterday I heard with mine own ears such pretty whisperings from her

mouth, as you must not ask me to repeat:

5. Why do you bite your lip, as much as saying divulge it not? I have, I will confess, kissed a ruby lip; but ask me not whose.

6. Sitting within my own hut of poverty, and forbade your presence, I have endured such torture as you must not ask me to specify.

7. Also, a stranger, like Hafiz, on the highways of love, I have reached such a stage as you must not ask me to state

What follows is the precise measure, manner, and form of the original Ghaz'l :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What pangs of love I bore, | * Ask me not to tell ; |
| How absence added more, | * Ask me not to tell : |
| 2. O'er the world I roam'd, now | * Home again's my lot ; |
| Ask me not to tell | * What dame my heart has got : |
| 3. My eyes along her path | * Dropt tears at every step, |
| But ask me not to tell | * Where first I saw her shape : |
| 4. The plaints of love most true | * She pour'd into my ear, |
| Ask me not to tell | * What 'twas bliss for me to hear : |
| 5. Why bite your lip at me, | * If you the chance have miss'd ; |
| Ask me not to tell | * What ruby lip I kiss'd : |
| 6. Doom'd to pine apart, I | * Kept the hut of care, |
| Ask me not to tell | * What there my sorrows were : |
| 7. A stranger, to her door, like | * Hafiz, now I come, |
| 'Twere idle then to tell | * That here I find my home ! |

I shall add the first stanza of the original in the Roman character and measure :

Dārdī īshkī kishīdāh ān, kah mīpurs,

Zāhiri hājī chishīdāh ān, kah mīpurs.

As there are many East-India gentlemen that can recollect this Persian melody, as sung by the Natch-women in Bengal, and it may be seen from the above how the last translation and origi-

nal correspond in measure, form, and manner, any of our many able composers of national melodies might at once set this beautiful air, and adapt it to an English audience.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR—The following Papers, the authenticity of which is sufficiently apparent, were placed in my hands, two years since, by a very intelligent friend, who had just returned from India.

As the policy of retaining so many Colonies has long been a subject of speculation among the deepest politicians, I request your insertion of both documents, and more particularly as it is possible many of your readers may not be aware of the cost at which the island of Ceylon is retained by this country.

I am, Sir, &c.

Oct. 1, 1816.

E. W.

No. 1.

King's House, Colombo, Nov. 1813.

My Lord,—The pecuniary necessities of this government having obliged me to address a letter of this date to your Lordship

in Council, wherein, from the urgency of our situation, I gave notice of having drawn bills to the Sa. Rs. 400,000, in addition to former bills for 2,25,500, amounting, in the whole, to a balance of Sa. Rs. 700,000, in the confident hope that the wonted liberal aid of the Supreme Court of India, will, under your Lordship's auspices, acquire a new stimulus. But, in adopting this measure, I consider it my duty to place before your Lordship, the enclosed confidential Memorandum, which sets forth, in as compressed a view as I could exhibit it, the actual financial situation of this colony. In addition to which statement, which, your Lordship will perceive from its nature, is calculated only for your Lordship's private information, I shall not trespass on your time, farther than to express the sanguine expectation I entertain, that notwithstanding our present depressed state, when relieved, as I trust we shall be, from the restriction imposed by the exclusive trade of the East India Company, and that a direct

commercial intercourse is established with the mother-country, that the resources of this valuable colony will, ere long, more than meet its expenditure. The boon that I have asked from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's government, is, that I may be allowed to draw on the Treasury for the pay of our four colonial regiments, at present entirely supported at the expense of the colony, and that a credit to that amount, in addition to the Cinnamon contract of £60,000 annually, should be granted on the Indian Presidencies. Calling also the attention of Ministers to the low terms of that contract by which the Company receive this commodity at 3s. the lb., when it produces, at the sales in Leadenhall-Street, I believe, on an average 7s. 6d.

It is due to my own arrangements, that I should take the liberty of assuring your Lordship, that from the time of my assuming the direction of this government, in March last year, I have governed my measures by the strictest rules of public economy; that both in the civil and military departments, I have made retrenchments, and in the latter to no inconsiderable amount.

My predecessors drew largely on the treasury of England, in aid of the colonial revenue, and, I believe, also experienced extensive aid from the Presidencies of India. The present is the first appeal I have made to the last-mentioned source, and, aware of the extraordinary demands on the British treasury, in these times of unparalleled exertion and difficulty, the only sum I have yet drawn, for carrying on the public service here, is £6,000, on account of the new works forming at Trincomalee, for the protection of the intended naval arsenal.

It will be gratifying to me to know that my statements are intelligible to your Lordship; and, recommending them to your high protection,

I have the honour to be, with great respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and faithful humble servant,

To the Right Hon.

&c. &c. &c.

No. II.

King's House, Colombo, Oct. 31, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.—An experience of
eighteen months, during which the re-

sources and expences of this colony have been, almost constantly, presented to my view, both in occasional statements and periodical accounts, enables me, I think, to form a competent opinion as to their relative amount. Taking the former at what may be called their advancing rate, namely, that which the condition of the island and people will permanently bear, in years of common fertility, and stating the latter without the addition of any of those burthens which arise from calamitous seasons, or public undertakings of any extent, my estimate is, that the expenditure exceeds the receipt, by at least £70,000 annually, excepting those years in which a pearl-fishery can be held, the greater or less produce of which, must be considered as relieving so far the above excess. But from the accounts I have seen of the examination of the pearl banks, this resource must be considered as extremely precarious both in its periods and its amount.

In point of trade, we labour under difficulties which are only to be overcome by time and great exertion. Of the few exportable commodities which the island affords, a principal one, arrack, is reduced to nothing, partly by the opening of Java as a British colony, partly by the competition of rum and other liquors manufactured on the continent of India, and very principally by the influence of an overbearing contract for spirits at Madras, the supply of the army and navy being in the hands of the same firm, which is thereby enabled to make its own terms, and does so to a degree that nothing but an actual instance could make credible; but which is sufficiently shown in the single fact, that the rate of delivery, under the contract, being, for the navy, forty pagodas per leager of one hundred and fifty gallons, and to the Company's government thirty-eight; the average price at present obtained by the Ceylon merchants at Madras being twenty pagodas for the same quantity.

Owing to the great deficiency of private capital in the island, the permission of a limited trade to England has not, as yet, had its due effect, and can only be looked for in the spirit of private adventurers from home, which, there is no doubt, will induce tradesmen or merchants to avail themselves of the opportunity of sending the manufactures of

England here, and taking returns in colonial produce. The same general cause affects the privilege of trading to the Cape, but in a lesser degree. A commercial intercourse with that colony, to an extent that would be beneficially felt, if, in our exportations, we were allowed to include, in the immediate commodities of the island, the cloths of the neighbouring part of the continent formerly connected with Ceylon under the Dutch government, and from which a principal part of the Cape investment was always drawn.

Our trade to the Presidencies, and other parts of the coast of India, consists of but a small number of articles, and of no great amount, while the demand for rice alone, from the continent, bears the proportion of three-fourths of all our exportable produce. From June, of last year, to the same period of the present, government has been under the necessity of absolutely providing rice for the inhabitants, as the only means of preventing a famine; and, even at present, it is obliged to encourage the importation of grain, by an engagement to grant bills on India for two-thirds of the amount imported.

From the foregoing imperfect account of the comparative state of our imports and returns, it may be understood that we experience all the disadvantages of an adverse balance of trade.

But to have a true idea of its extent, there must be further taken into consideration, the general demand for the produce and manufactures from the Company's settlements, particularly cloths, with which, for the most part, the native inhabitants of this island are clothed, and the great consumption of Indian and British commodities required by the civil and military establishments, and the European population of the colony.

The means of remittance in the power of government are, of course, under these circumstances, burthened and incumbered. They arise only from two sources: 1st. The pay of the regular regiments and the ordnance, about £55,000 per annum, drawn on England, but met there by a considerable amount of pensions and other periodical debts, payable by the colony. and the remainder hardly adequate to the supplies which are constantly re-

quired. In short, the whole sum is now anticipated for a considerable amount.

2nd. The Cinnamon contract, amounting to £60,000 annually, of which it is only necessary to say, that from the necessity, in the first instance, of securing grain by purchase, and, in a subsequent period, down to the present time, of granting bills to imports, these calls, added to the occasions of expenditure at the Presidencies on account of the island, have so far exceeded the contract credit, that after availing ourselves of that fund, as far as we are entitled, there is still a heavy balance against us, due to the Hon. Company's government.

Other causes, unnecessary to enumerate, but particularly the depreciation of the coin, have added their influence to those before mentioned, in depressing the value of the colonial money, and raising the exchange against the island, in so much as to form a very important item of addition to the expenditure of government, by enhancing the cost of all its supplies, both from India and England.

This depreciation of the coin, coupled with an unfavourable balance of trade, and being obliged, by positive instructions from home, to dispose of all government bills to the highest bidder, has almost annihilated commerce, and distressed the inhabitants of all classes, by augmenting the price of every article of life, and depriving them of the power of sending any sum, however small, either to the Presidencies or to England, even for the most necessary purposes.

The rate of exchange, as fixed by his Majesty's government, is one-ninth for the rixdollar, which, within a minute fraction, makes four and a half rixdollars nominally equal to a pagoda, or eight shillings, and 11 3-7ths, to the pound sterling; but the true rate of remittance (when any casual bills can be procured) is about six rixdollars to a pagoda, on Madras, and about fifteen or sixteen for a pound sterling on England.

To prevent a rise of the bills of exchange, which would have made the coin, debased as it is, a gaining remittance, it was thought advisable, as far as government was concerned, to fix a maximum at sixty-five fanams, or 5 5-12ths, for the pagoda, or 134½ rixdollars

for the pound sterling; so that the exchange, as fixed by government, to be paid for bills granted to importers of rice, is nearly twenty per cent. above the estimated value of the rix-dollar, as valued at home, and yet far exceeded in every real transaction between private individuals.

Every part of this case has been fully stated for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the letters on that subject are known to have been received, and to be under consideration. It is therefore to be expected, that some means of relief will be pointed out, but I consider it unadvisable to adopt any measure having reference to the Treasury in England, until his Royal Highness's pleasure is declared.

It is under these circumstances that an application had been made to the good offices of the supreme government, for a loan of Sa. Rs. 450,000, which, however, has been found to be at least 250,000 within the sum which will be sufficient to relieve the government, until the receipt or orders from home, or till a supply can be derived from the pearl fishery intended to take place in March next.

Every feeling of confidence heretofore entertained in the friendly support of the Hon. Company's government, and confirmed by the accession of his Excellency the Earl of Moira to the supreme government, for whose sanction, it would appear, the official answer to the application alluded to has been deferred, although I have to thank the Right Hon. the late Governor General, for paying due honour to a draft which the necessities of this government did not allow to be delayed. Another has since been drawn on an occasion equally urgent, and it is hoped, that in yielding to the still-increasing pressure of public emergencies, and drawing at the present time to complete the amount of Sa. Rs. 700,000 before mentioned, Lord Moira will not only excuse any temporary inconvenience which may be

occasioned to the treasury of Bengal, but be happy in the opportunity of affording an essential service to his Majesty's colony in this remote quarter.

Annexed is an average statement of the annual receipt and expenditure of Ceylon.

N. B. 840,000 rixdollars, at the exchange of one-ninth the rixdollar, is equal to £75,000 sterling.

The average annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Ceylon.

<i>Civil Expenditure.</i>	<i>R. Rs.</i>
Civil charges, fixed. 341,000	437,000
Do. Contingent. 126,000	
Judicial charges, fixed. 265,000	268,000
Do. Contingent. 23,000	
Revenue General, fixed 371,000	660,000
Contingent, partly Revenue, partly Miscellaneous. 289,000	
Cinnamon, fixed. 26,000	132,000
Do. Contingent. 112,000	
Schools & Clergy, fixed. 31,000	37,600
Do. Contingent. 6,600	
Marine Depart. fixed 24,600	34,000
Do. Contingent. 8,000	
Vaccine and Medical Depart.	9,000
Capitalable Allowances.	41,000
Secret Service.	6,000
Interest on Debentures.	160,000
Pensions paid in England.	65,000
	<hr/> 1,835,000

Military Expenditure.

King's pay to colonial regts.	275,300
Island allowances to regiments of the line and colonial regts.	1,920,000
Commodities in the Engineers Department.	20,000
Estimated expense of the Rev. Com. General's Department, not covered by stoppages from the pay of the troops.	80,000
	<hr/> 3,270,000
Revenue.	3,000,000
Excess of Expenditure.	R. Rs. 270,000

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I and others of your readers have been much gratified by the perusal of the account of the

expedition against the Pirates in the Gulf of Persia, contained in your last number, and elucidated

by your extract on the subject of the Wahabees. The only circumstance for regret is, that the officers concerned were never properly rewarded. On the return of the expedition to Bombay, the general expectation of some reward for these services became so well known to Captain Wainewright and Lieut.-Col. Smith, that they felt it their duty to represent it to the Government of India.

There were three grounds for such expectation:—first, nearly the whole of the vessels destroyed were vessels of war, and ready for sea, which entitled the captors to the allowance usually called Head-money; secondly, the expedition were entitled to the property recaptured, and formerly belonging to the Imam of Muscat, as lawful prize, but from the services that

sovereign had rendered the East India Company, by supplying the expedition with wood and water, and boats for landing the troops, the commanders thought themselves justified in giving it up on the part of the Company; and lastly, the circumstance of the valuable property at Ras-ool-Whyne having been destroyed from political motives; and the great personal risk to which every individual had been exposed, in fighting against an enemy from whom no quarter was to have been expected, had any reverse taken place.

The answers returned to this application was the evasion usually practised in India to claims, the justice of which cannot be denied, viz. that there was no precedent for such a proceeding.

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To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The attention of your readers having been called to the name and condition of the Lascars, I was present the other evening where that body of men became the subject of conversation; and from the glimpses I then obtained, and the remarks which fell from

an India gentleman, it appears to me, that much is capable of being said, as to who the Lascars are, their situation, &c. If any of your correspondents would favour you with particulars of that kind, I think he would oblige at least every
EUROPEAN READER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Observing, in your number for September, an interesting account of the *Passing of the Run*, I am induced to send you the following copy of a letter of an officer engaged in the expedition against Cutch, which may add to your readers' stock of information concerning that part of India.

I am, Sir, &c.

CONTRIBUTOR.

Camp near Anjar, 27th Dec. 1815.

“We were on the march for this place, when your letter arrived, and as nothing interesting had then occurred, I delayed

doing myself the pleasure of complying with your request, by giving you a short account of the proceedings of the force since my last, which I wrote to you on our way to Wadwan, where we arrived the 29th of September. Our force remained encamped near that place, till the 2d instant, during which period it was very considerably reinforced from Bombay, Kaira, and Baroda. On that day we marched for Cutch, via Halwad, and reached the left bank of the Run on the 12th, having been joined on the way by all the detachments, and about three thousand of the Guickwar's troops, under the Derwanger. Our force now amount-

ed to ten thousand fighting men, with a park of thirty pieces of cannon; but I need not mention the corps, as the returns will give you this information. The whole of the Kattywar through which we passed is in the most miserable and depopulated state, from the dreadful effects of war and famine. The villages are nearly all in ruins, and my heart has never been more affected by the sufferings of humanity, than in witnessing the common spectacle here, of a few wretches still clinging to the place of their birth, and making the ruins, once inhabited by thousands, still more affecting to the spectator who can only pity their condition.

We crossed the Run on the 14th with ease. It is formed by the overflow of the river Pudder, and the Gulf of Catch, during the monsoon; but at present, it is quite dry, and in most places hard; for eleven miles it is just like the bed of a dry river, but as level as a board, and crusted every where with salt, which, like snow reflecting and refracting the sun's rays, and magnifying every little object on the surface, causes the most beautiful deceptions; sometimes castles, cities, &c. &c. appearing in the distance, and vanishing on the approach.

"We marched rapidly to this place, *viâ* Budyar, a fort belonging to the Row of Catch, and held by one of his relations, named Nottomattah, whose people fired on our foraging party, but I believe without his orders, for he immediately restrained them, and we passed through his country without further molestation. But within one day's march of this, our foraging parties were again fired upon, and we found the wells poisoned with arsenic, and the tanks attempted, but the body of water here was too great. In consequence of this, the 23d, we encamped before the Fort of Anjar, which was reconnoitred during the day. This place is situated on the side of a hill, nearly ten miles from the Gulf, and about twenty-two from Budge. Budge possesses a bander called Toria, fronted by a creek of the Gulf, the possession of which was our object, in order to have communication with the Gulf, with Juria, and our depot at Murree; but Hussen Meah, the son of Tutta Mahomed, although he had thrown off his dependence on the Row, yet * * *

* * * * that he had opened it to re-

ceive a garrison from Budge-Budge to defend this place against us. Our march, however, was too rapid, and his reinforcements arrived too late; for during the night of the 21th, a breaching-battery, of five eighteen-pounders, and a mortar, one or ten, and an eight inch, were erected, the former within three hundred and fifty yards, and the latter eight hundred and fifty of the south face. It is extraordinary that our working and covering parties were not molested or fired on till nine o'clock in the morning, when a weak and ill-directed fire was opened from three towers bearing on the party. Our batteries opened at ten o'clock, and soon silenced the defenders of the place: seventy-four shells were directed to be thrown into the town with great precision, which, at two, set it on fire; eighteen hundred shots were expended by the breaching-battery, which, at three o'clock, had effected a practicable breach, when the place surrendered at discretion, and Colonel Burr took possession of it with eight hundred sepoy. I have not heard what terms have been granted to Hussen Meah; he is a brave man to stand such a fire. This garrison only consisted of three hundred Arabs, who laid down their arms outside the east gate. The form is a polygon of about two miles in circumference, by no means strong, the wall being without a ditch, about sixteen feet high, and six thick, of solid masonry, on which there is a parapet of six feet high and two thick, leaving the terre-pleine of the rampart all round, about four feet broad. The curtains are defended by tower bastions, high and weak, which have thirty-six guns in them of different calibres, from two to twelve pounders. Beside which are towers, in the centre of the town, which might have been defended, and cost many lives to take them. Lieutenant Delaney, 17th dragoons, has lost his right arm nearly at the shoulder, and we are in possession of this place, with only two Sepoys killed, and four wounded; two hundred Sepoys are detached to take Jania Bunder, and we expect to march to-morrow or next day for the capital; where great resistance is expected. Colonel Johnson, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General and Chief Engineer, arrived just in time to aid Captain Drummond and Lieutenant Roydon; Majors Herman and Lealy are

at the head of the Artillery, Captain Stan-
nus is Deputy Adjutant General, Colonel
Milnes commands the 1st, and Colonel
Osborne the 2d brigades, Colonel Stan-
hope the Cavalry, with Captain McNeil as
his Brigade Major. I will give you an ac-
count of our proceedings before Budge-
Budge.

The people here are very fair, chief-
ly Moors; their women extremely
beautiful; their town is in a most flour-
ishing state, surrounded by green fields
of fine wheat, and flower-gardens. The
thermometer sinks, in the morning, here,
to 50°, and the climate is delightful, and
healthy.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The following extracts,
from late India papers, appear
to claim a prominent place in your
useful and elegant publication, for
the instruction of all who maintain
a correspondence with India, and
especially of those who are with-
out the advantage of more direct
and ready channels of information.

F. R.

The rates of Postage to India by the
New Postage Act, have been diminished,
and the following are stated to be the last
modification of them :—

	s.	d.
Single letter from England to		
India	1	2
Double letter	2	4
Treble do.	3	6
And so on in the same proportion.		
From India to England single		
letter	0	8
Double	1	4
Treble	2	0

The Letters however are still to go
through the General-Post Office; and the
Post Master General in Calcutta has receiv-
ed the appointment of Deputy Post Master
General under the Post Office in London.
The Letters from England are to be paid
for on delivery in India; but it is optional
with persons in this country sending home
Letters, to pay the postage or not.

The plan of establishing regular pac-
kets is expected to be given up; the
charge for single Letters by such Packets
according to the Act would be 8d.; by other
vessels, as above.

Owners, charterers and consignees of
ships are allowed a free correspondence
of twenty ounces weight, and owners,
shippers, and consignees of goods to the
extent of six ounces; it is conceived that
Law Papers, Price Currents and News-
papers, are allowed to be sent free from

hence, though not liable to stamp-duties
in this country.

The following is from the Edi-
tors of the Calcutta Gazette, and
demands serious attention :—

We have been accustomed to receive a
great number of Letters from individuals
abroad addressed to us, which only served
to cover enclosures for other persons. If
we open the seal, the Post Office will not
refund the postage; and as it is in most
cases impracticable to recover it from the
parties who ought to be chargeable, we
shall be exposed to a loss not inconsider-
able in the course of the year, if this
practice be continued under the present
act. The payment of the Sea Postage
will but exempt us partially, since an in-
land postage from the outports will still
be demanded. You may perhaps render
an acceptable service to all parties, to
circulate, that Agency Houses cannot be
depended upon, to take in and forward
Letters which will expose them to a
charge of postage where the writers keep
no account with them. The better way
would be to deliver private letters imme-
diately to the parties they are designed
for, or in cases of the residence not being
as permanent, “to the care” of Agents,
who will readily endorse on them the
proper direction, and re-deliver them to
the office. Perhaps a public advertise-
ment to this effect may be the best mode
of giving circulation to the hint.

The postage charged in Bombay on a
single letter from England is 2 qr. 86½rs.
and to England 1re. 2qr. 22rs. which is
intended I suppose to be equal to 1s. 2d.
and 3s. 6d. of English money, taking the
Rupee at two and twopence; but I
wish to know what authority the Post-
master has, for not taking the Rupee at
least at two and threepence?

A SKETCH OF THE ISLAND OF BORNEO,

By the late Dr. Leyden.

THE great island of Borneo stretches from the fourth degree of south latitude to the eighth of north latitude, and from the one hundred and fiftieth to the one hundred and fifty-eighth degree of longitude, being about seven hundred miles in length, and five hundred in breadth; it lies almost in sight of Java. The shores of the island are generally covered with mud banks; the coasts are low and marshy, with small hills generally covered with wood. The centre swells with ranges of huge mountains, which are commonly denominated the chrystal mountains, from the chrystalline stones found there, and these are said to run in a north and south direction. At the foot of these mountains lies a large inland lake, which is termed a sea by the Dutch, and which is reported to be larger than the lake of Manilla. From this lake sprung all the considerable rivers in Borneo, which are said to be more than a hundred in number. The island of Borneo, though uncommonly rich in gold, diamonds, camphor, and other valuable productions, and very fertile in the interior, yet, from the indolence of the inhabitants, and the want of policy in the small states of the coast, is believed not to produce rice sufficient for its own consumption, and has been compelled to depend on Java. This however, may in a great measure have proceeded from the general policy adopted by the Dutch.

The coasts of Borneo are occupied by a number of petty Mahometan states, none of which are of great antiquity. The original population of these is a mixture of Malay, Javanese, Bugis, and Macassars, but a small number of Arabs, and a very considerable number of Chinese, are always to be found in them. The interior of Borneo is chiefly occupied by the numerous rude agricultural tribes of a people termed Dayak, very few of whom have embraced the Moslem religion. The religion of the Dayak is little understood, though some of their usages have attracted notice from their singularity. In many places of the island, the possessions of the Dayak extend quite to the shore,

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as on a considerable part of the eastern coast, within the Straits of Macassar. There are considerable settlements of the Chinese along almost all the principal rivers of Borneo in the interior, and it is said that in some places they have attempted to acquire a species of independence.

The lofty mountains, ranged on the centre of Borneo, are represented as occupied by a people named Puanans, in the very rudest stage of savage life.

Of the Maritime Districts of Borneo.

The maritime states are chiefly the following:—1st, Borneo Proper—2d, Coti—3d, Passir—4th, Banjer Massin—5th, Matten—6th, Pontiana—7th, Sambas.

1st. Borneo, properly pronounced Bornch or Bronch, is generally reckoned a state of some antiquity, and is alluded to in the annals or legends of Malacca, as a proud independent state, by no means disposed to admit the sovereignty of any other kingdom. The inhabitants refer their origin to a traditionary emigration from Ishone, but are ignorant of their own history, according to every account. Dalrymple, in his “*Essays on the Soolos*,” published in the first volume of the *Oriental Repertory*, alleges, that the Borneyan empire not only extended over that island, but also over Suki and Phillipine in ancient times. I have been able to discover no traces of such dominion, and Dalrymple himself gives a list of the sovereigns of Borneo at Sulu, and which only recites six names before that of the reigning sovereign. Thus—

1st, Meraham Zumbang Derumput—2d, De Pulow—3d, Bougro—4th, Abdul—5th, Husslin, or De-lubas—6th, Di Bornei, or Appang—7th, Depertuan Seef-cd-din the reigning prince.

Borneo, however, has some features of an ancient state, one of which is the high veneration for the authority of the prince, which is found in all ancient Malay states, but among very few of those of late origin. The Sultan accordingly maintains a higher degree of state than the greater part of Malay princes.

The dominions of Borneo Proper are bounded on the west by the territories of Sambas, and on the east by the Malluden and other districts nominally subject to the Sulus. The state of Borneo consequently occupies the most northerly districts of the island of Borneo. Between Sambas and Borneo are situated a variety of small towns, such as *Serawa*, the piratical chief of which lately cut off the ship Commerce, *Klakku* and *Mokku*, the chiefs of which are denominated Pangerans, *Seribas* and *Palo*.

The government of Borneo is conducted, according to Mr. J. Jesse, by the Sultan and a council of his principal officers, consisting of the Bendaharuan, the *Degadang* or chief of the household, the *Zemangung*, the *Pu-mwacha* or administrator, and the *Shahender*. The law of the land is the *undang undang Borneh*, which is said to be of some antiquity.

The river of Borneo is represented as navigable for a considerable way above the town for ships of great burthen, but it is very narrow, and land locked at the mouth, where it is almost a quarter of a mile broad. The town of Borneo is built on posts on a marsh, and in the time of Valentine consisted of nearly four thousand houses; it occupied both sides of the river, and is situated about ten miles from the mouth of it. The productions of Borneo capable of export, are gold dust, pearls, wax, birds'-nests, camphor, rice, and the general imports are tin, piece goods, and most of the products of Java. Borneo Proper is one of the states on the island which grows rice sufficient for its own consumption. The camphor of Borneo is the best in the world, and the next to it in point of quality is that of Baros, in Sumatra. The Borneo camphor does not exceed the annual quantity of thirty-five peculs of one hundred and twenty-five lbs. which costs about three thousand two hundred rix-dollars. The camphor of Sumatra amounts to about twenty peculs, costing two thousand two hundred rix-dollars. A species of camphor is produced in Japan, from the leaves of a kind of laurel, which costs about fifty rix-dollars per pecul.

The cultivation of pepper was introduced into Borneo by the Chinese, between forty and fifty years ago. When Mr. Jesse, in 1774, the period of the original set-

tlement of Balambangan, stipulated by treaty for the exclusive trade of pepper at Borneo, he found that not more than four thousand peculs were produced, and this cost about seventeen Spanish dollars per pecul. I understand that the country still produces pepper equal at least to this specified quantity.

The trade between Borneo and the Chinese port Amoy, is very considerable. According to Forster, there were seven junks at Borneo in 1775. The return cargoes procured by the Chinese are chiefly camphor, sea slug, tortoise shell, birds' nests, clove bark, dammar-resin, a species of black wood, which the Chinese work up into furniture, wax, agal-agal, a species of sea weed which yields a gum or glue, sandal wood, rattans, and various barks used in dyeing.

The English were long in the habit of dealing at Borneo in piece-goods to a small extent, taking their returns in pepper and gold dust; lately, however, the inhabitants have a bad name, and are probably at present little acquainted with Europeans. Little intercourse and much jealousy subsisted between Borneo Proper and our last settlement of Balambangan, and since that settlement was abandoned, they have certainly been occasionally guilty of piratical practices.

The Malay population of Borneo Proper is distinguished for its haughtiness and indolence. They are not, however, devoid of some arts, particularly that of casting brass cannon, in which they are skilful; this is also practised at Palembang.

The period of the introduction of Islam into Borneo is not known, but it appears from the accounts of the Portuguese, that it was previous to 1530.

Of the Districts in Borneo between Borneo Proper and Cati.

The districts on the N.E. of Borneo, are Pappal, Maluda, Mangedara, and Tirut, the greatest part of which, on the sea coast, especially some time ago, were under the influence of Sulu. When we received the cession of Balambangan from the Sulus, they were supposed to have ceded the English the whole of their influence in this district.

Pappal.—The district of Pappal lies adjacent to the dominions of Borneo Proper, from which it is divided by the river of Ki-manis. The soil of the country is

reckoned fertile, but lies generally uncultivated along the shore; it is full of state-ly trees, and the savannahs abound in the species of black cattle termed *lipang*, and deer.

The productions of the coast are sago, rice, beetle-nut, cocoa nut oil, camphor, wax, with a small quantity of pepper and cinnamon. On the river *Ki-nani*, the inhabitants are termed *Ida-an* by *Dalrymple*, which I consider as only another name for *Dyak*, and these were formerly accustomed to trade to Java in their own *proas*. The rivers of *Pangalet* and *Papal* are inhabited by Malays, as are likewise the districts of *La-battuan*, *Is-nam-nam*, *Manyatal*, *Patatan*, and *Kynarut*. The river *Manjeabung* is inhabited by Malays, but the river is not fit for navigation. The river *Tavaran* is reckoned navigable for boats as far as the central lake of *Killiballn*; it is inhabited by *Ida-ans* with a small colony of Chinese *Abai*; has a harbour sheltered from the westerly winds; its river, with those of *Tampasak*, *Lubak*, and *Ambung*, together with *Salaman* and *Pandasang*, are inhabited by Malays. The river of *Tampasak* is also represented to come from the central lake of *Kini-baln*. After these come the rivers of *Lu* and *Tabaluhan*, inhabited by the *Ida-ans*; *Tampasak* consists of about two hundred houses. *Tampasak* and *Tarawan* rivers may be regarded as the northern entrances into the great lake of *Kini-baln*, which, according to every account, must be above one hundred miles in circumference, and certainly communicates by means of one of its rivers with *Banyar-Massing*; its waters are represented as whitish, and in some places it is said to be only from five to six fathoms in depth.

Malludu comprehends the northern end of Borneo. It abounds in grain and provisions, and is reckoned well peopled in the interior by the *Ida-ans*. It has a deep bay, on the west side of which is situated the town and harbour of *Barkoku*. On the east side of the bay there are pearl banks. This deep bay is said to approach to within thirty and forty miles of the lake *Kini Bali*, and the mountain *Kinu Balu* appears rising abruptly to a stupendous height on the west side, while on the east it slopes gradually down to the low lands of *Sandakan*. The commodities which *Malludu* produces are nearly

the same as Borneo Proper. The powerful tribes of the *Idaan* or *Dayak*, who occupy the country around the great lake, and have a sovereign of their own, who is not dependant on the Malays, are represented as averse to commerce. This, however, is probably a misrepresentation, as they certainly have a communication with *Banyar Massing*. *Malludu* abounds particularly in rattans and clove-bark, but its pearls are not of so fine a water as the *Salu* pearl.

Manggi-dara is the most easterly district of Borneo, and extends itself towards the *Sulu* Islands in a long narrow point named *Unsang*. Here the Spaniards formerly had a settlement, which they relinquished to the *Sulus*, but the woods still abound in cattle, the breed of which was left by them. The eastern part of *Unsang* likewise abounds in wild elephants, which are said to be found on no other part of Borneo.

Manggi-dara produces gold, bird's-nests, wax, dammer, and the species of red-wood named *hacca*, with some camphor. Considerable quantities of sea slug and tortoise-shell, may likewise be procured from the numerous shoals, rocks, and inlets along the coast.

Paitan, the name of a river and bay, produces a considerable quantity of clove bark, but the coast is very shoaly and foul, as are the bays of *Lubuk* and *Sugut*. The river of *Sugut* descends from the lake of *Kini-baln*; east of *Lubuk* lies the island of *Bahela-tulis*, which forms the entrance of the bay of *Sandakar*, which is about five leagues deep, and has three harbours, that of *Buli-luko* in the west, *Segalihut* on the south-west, and *Damen-dung* on the south. The bay of *Sandakar* abounds in large and small timber, stones, lime for building, and has plenty of water. The *Sulus* have a settlement on the small island of *Lubak-can*, whence they carry on a trade with the interior of Borneo. Great abundance of sea slug and agar, or eagle wood, is procured in this vicinity. The promontory of *Unsang*, which is by no means well exhibited, terminates in a bluff point, at the north-east part of which is a small island named *Tambisan*; between *Sandakan* and *Tambisan* are at least thirty large rivers, all of which, except *Mariack*, are branches of the great river *Kinalantangam*, which

descends from the lake of Kini-balu. The most considerable of all these are the most westerly, especially Towsom-Abai, or the meeting of waters, so called from being the conflux of several large streams. The bar of this river is shallow, but the coast is clear of banks. The north coast of Unsaug has many bays, but none sheltered against westerly winds. The harbours of Towsam Duyor and Marinuyong, however, deserve to be mentioned; on the south coast of Unsaug are the rivers and bays of Sibait Tunken Malaburg, Bahatu and Saturung, which are all small. Much sea-slug, however, is procured on this coast. The bay of Jeong is very large, and contains several islands and shoals, and on the hills around are several caves which produce bird's-nests. From Jeong to the river Tawar, the country is broken by creeks and rivers into numerous inlets.

Tiruu, or Tedong, is the common name of a large district on the east of Borneo, which has never been much frequented by European shipping. The coast of Tirun is in general a low swamp, overgrown with mangroves, inhabited by a savage people, addicted to piracy, and named Orang Tedong, or Tirun, who have never embraced the religion of Islam. They are probably, like the Ida-ans, a tribe of Dayak. Dalrymple observes in his *Oriental Report*, vol. i, page 552, that the Tirum and the Ida-an languages are equal-

ly foreign to the Sulu and each other. The matter, however, has never been properly investigated. The mountains of the Ida-ans are at a greater distance towards the interior. The Tirun country produces a much greater quantity of bird's nests than all other regions of the east. The whole country is covered with sago trees, which afford the chief subsistence of the inhabitants. The rivers are numerous, large, and navigable. Besides sago and bird's-nests, the chief product of the country are gold, wax, honey, canes, rattans, mats, red slug, and a species of gulga and bezoar. Some say it also produces saltpetre. The Subocu is its northern boundary, and is said to have thirty campongs on its banks, and about one thousand people, and to produce about forty peculs of bird's-nests, and one hundred of wax, besides sago, honey, canes, rattans, and mats. This river is large, but there are shoals at the entrance. Sambagung is a smaller river, which produces in its environs about twenty peculs of bird's-nests. The river Lildong, or Lillidong is large, and its district populous, being estimated by the Sulus to contain ten thousand inhabitants. It produces about twenty-five peculs of bird's nests. The bay of Salawang or Sicatac produces about one hundred peculs of blackbird's-nests.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF FEATS OF STRENGTH, ACTIVITY, AND LEGERDEMAIN, IN HINDOSTAN.

(Concluded from page 361.)

ROPE-DANCING.

A common rope is stretched upon two pair of crossed spars, about twenty feet distant, and fourteen feet from the ground. A man piles six water-pots upon his head, and, thus accoutred, ascends the rope by means of the spars, or of a sloping cord on the outside of them; the rope is not quite tight, but left with a slack of about three feet; he then with a balance pole in his hand, walks backwards and forward, and swings the rope to its extent without letting a single pot fall.

The same person mounts again upon the rope, with his left foot in a slip-

per, and the other in a round and flat brass pan, about one third of which is cut off. Thus uncommodiously shod, he moves along the rope; first showing the slippered foot onward, and then sliding the pan, by means of the rim, and aided by his right foot, close along the left heel, ankle, and slipper, till the right foot gets foremost; and so alternately onwards, and again backwards, till the feat be completed.

To conclude, he fixes crooked stilts upon his legs, made of buffalo horn, bent in inwardly nearly six inches. These incumbrances are no impediment, however,

to his walking on the ground, climbing up the spars, nor to his proceeding backward and forward upon the rope with his wonted agility.

Another man now figures upon the rope on his knees, and thus, with a scymetar in his hand, by way of balance, I conceive, proceeds from one end of it to the other.

The brass pan is again placed upon the rope; the above person places his head upon it, and cants his heels into the air. Just behind his head the rope is crossed by a bamboo, either end of which is held by strings, by assistants, in order to keep it even; he then shoves the pan forward on the rope with his head, and draws the cross bamboo after it with his hands, repeating the same till he reaches the other end.

FEATS OF STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY.

Two men throw spears at each other, at about fifteen feet distant, as forcibly as they can; one wards off his adversary's dart by another, which he carries upright in both hands, the other receives his opponent's javelin every throw, under one of his arms. Four persons held slightly a linen cloth stretched out: the same man ran over it so lightly as not to force it out of the holder's hands. Another got upon two stilts fourteen or fifteen feet high, and walked about and gave several jumps backwards and forwards upon them.

Two sabres being placed parallel upon the ground, with their edges upwards, a man ran once over their edges so lightly as not to cut himself.

The same man stepped over upon the point of a sword fixed upright.

He then jumped through a harrel held horizontally about five feet high. Four daggers and two swords are placed in a loose frame, and he jumps through the whole without being cut.

A sword and four daggers are placed upon the ground, the edges and points upwards, no further distance from each other than will admit of a man's head: a man then fixes a scymetar upright, sits down behind it, and, at a bound, throws himself over the scymetar, pitches his head exactly in the space between the daggers, and turns over clear of them.

A boy fixes a scymetar upright before him, with a bit of rag upon its point; he

sits down, and bounding over the scymetar, strikes off the rag with the tip of his nose.

The same boy, running, pitches a single stilt, about ten feet in length, and rises on it upon a step, fastened about half way up the stilt; then hops and jumps about, balancing the stilt the whole time.

Another seizing with his teeth the end of a cord, tied round the middle of a very heavy log of wood, nearly six feet long, raises up the log with his teeth, and casts it over his head.

At Macha and Juddah, in Arabia, and at Bussora in Persia, the porters, as I have been frequently told by captains of vessels and supra-cargoes trading to those places, will frequently carry a bale of cotton, or a pipe of wine upon their backs. They have a person, however, of whose arm they take hold. The porters, too, at Canton, in China, both lift up and carry loads surprizingly heavy; but though I resided there some months, I do not recollect the exact weight of their burdens.

LEGERDEMAIN.

A man played very curiously upon four stones, or pieres of marble; they were each about seven inches long, one inch and a half broad, and as much thick, flattened, but with a little curvature on the lower or under side, but rounded off to an edge on the upper part. He held two of these between each of his four fingers and thumbs, something in the manner in which castanets are held, and accompanied the music of an Hindustan violin, guitar, and drum, in a surprizing manner. The under side of the stones being a little inflected only, the ends of every pair being against each other, sometimes with a clacking noise, but when quickened to their utmost, with a quivering far more tremulous and accelerated than the vibration of castanets, or the roll of a drum. And this shake, or trill, he executed with no apparent labour or motion of his hands or fingers, but all, as he told us, by the exertion of the muscles of his arms, brought to that perfection by long and continued practice.

In the year 1756, a man was seen, by most of the inhabitants and officers then residing in Fort St. George, to thrust a flat piece of iron, about an inch and a half broad, and one-eighth of an inch

thick, down his throat into his stomach. A surgeon who was present when I saw this performance, declared that it went into the thorax. For the sake of rendering the feat more surprising, the iron was shaped like a sword, but both the edges and point were all rounded off. A little blood, and but little, appeared on the iron when drawn out again.

A man takes a small brass pan, and twirls it round upon the end of a short pointed stick, then tosses it high in the air, catches it again, in any part, upon the point of the stick, still continuing to twirl it round; he then ties another stick to the first, and a third to the second, each tie forming a kind of circular hinge; then rests the bottom stick upon his nose or chin, each stick moving round upon its joint, and the pan still twirling round upon its centre, on the top of all, the whole keeping its equilibrio.

Four, and sometimes six, according to the skill of the performer, light brass balls are tossed into the air; first strait up from his hands, then either behind his back, under his arms, or between his legs, so as to return again over his head; they are struck next, in different forms, from one hand to the other, sometimes with his elbows, and sometimes with his knees, in wonderful order and facility.

The same person kept up four balls continually in the air, tossing them round his back, hitting them with his elbows, his wrists, and his hands, and throwing them in various forms; he also tossed up one ball and caught it in the hollow of his arm.

In the like manner he threw up four daggers, in a variety of shapes, catching them all, as they descended, by their handles.

To both ends of a flat board, about three feet long, are fixed a couple of other pieces of flat board of the same length, and about three inches high; through holes in these end pieces are strung two packthreads, much in the same manner as strings to a fiddle; three balls are placed upon the two strings; a man then takes this in-

strument, holding it up at an angle of forty-five degrees, and, turning round quickly, the balls rise one by one, or all together, from the lower to the upper end of it, or to the middle part only, as he chuses to manage it. This instrument I take to be somewhat of the same kind by which the centripetal and centrifugal force is demonstrated in experimental philosophy.

A man takes three flutes of different tones; two he applies to his nostrils, and one to his mouth, and blows them all at one time; one of the flutes at his nostrils has three curvatures; at the extremity of the curvatures he holds a single-handed sife, which thus receiving his breath, he plays upon it with his vacant hand.

A ring is moulded up in clay, and put into a hole about eighteen inches deep, filled up with water; a girl bends back her head into the water, and brings the ring out of the mud in her mouth.

The same girl puts into her mouth a number of beads, as also one end of a horsehair; then placing her hands behind her, she strings the beads on the horsehair, with her mouth alone.

A cap with a broad stiff rim is fitted to a man's head, to which are tied about twenty strings, terminated each by small nooses; in his left hand is held a small basket, or brass pan, containing twenty eggs, then turning round, with a quick but regular motion, (as the Turkish dervices are represented to do in religious rites,) he fastens, successively, with his right hand, an egg into each of the nooses, still turning round. When they are all fastened, he accelerates his rotation, till the eggs circulate swiftly as the flyer of a jack. After this he rather slackens his motion, unties the eggs one by one, returns them into the basket, and stops; the strings measure from three to four feet; they are of unequal lengths, lest the eggs, as I suppose, should accidentally clash. To put the eggs into the nooses takes up as many minutes, but they are taken out in less than three.

ACCOUNT OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

(From Campbell's Travels in Southern Africa.)

THE climate in the Isle of France is generally considered rather healthy than

otherwise, especially about the centre of the island. In the vicinity of Port Louis,

the principal rendezvous for shipping and the seat of government, the heat, in the months of October, November, and December, is particularly oppressive, and, at times, would be insupportable if it were not for the sea breezes which generally set in towards the evening. About the latter end of January the hurricanes usually commence; their duration is about two months, and they are frequently very destructive to shipping, plantations, and houses.

One observation which tends in some degree to militate against the opinion generally entertained of the healthiness of the island is, that among the generality of the inhabitants there are not any remarkable appearances of longevity; nor are there any instances of that nature on record.

The productions of the island are sugar, ebony, a little indigo, and cotton. The latter article is inferior to that which grows at Bourbon; but Port Louis is the general mart for all the products of Bourbon and the other islands; and in order that the other islands may be wholly dependent on the Isle of France, or Mauritius, the government levy a heavy duty on *all* products of the other islands, when exported from the place of growth direct. Sugar is not permitted to be cultivated on any of the islands except Mauritius, in order that the other islands may be dependent on her for that necessary article.

The planters in the Isle of France manufacture a species of arrack, or rum, but of an inferior quality. The manioe, or bread-tree, has been introduced there from Madagascar, and thrives well. Maize, or Indian corn also grows well; this and the manioe form the principal ingredients of negro food. All plants and fruits found in tropical islands are to be generally met with there in great abundance. The pine-apple appears to be one of the native or original fruits of the island; it grows in profusion, in different parts, without any cultivation. The ginger root is to be found over the greater part of the island. Aromatic plants are also abundant; the effluvia arising from them is so strong, as to be sensibly felt on approaching the island on the N. W. side.

Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scenery which the whole extent of

the island displays, on sailing towards Port Louis. The beautiful appearance and variety of the plantations, some of which are carried to a great height up the sides of mountains and hills, whose summits are generally covered with various descriptions of trees and evergreens, rivet the attention of the stranger, and insensibly create in his mind the most pleasing sensations.

The entrance into Port Louis is extremely difficult, and cannot be approached without the guidance of a pilot. It is completely surrounded with coral banks, which are increasing every year. In the harbour are basons fit to receive ships of the line; and so deep and commodious is the harbour, that ships of considerable burthen lie close in with the shore.

On landing, the first object which arrests the attention of the stranger is the government house, an elegant extensive building, partly built of stone and partly of wood; it is built after the Indian mode of architecture, having galleries, or balconies, projecting out, and running the whole extent of the building at each story: upon the whole it has a good appearance, and is the only building worthy of notice upon the whole island. The town of Port Louis has, generally speaking, a mean appearance; the houses, built of wood, give a gloom, which, when added to the narrowness of the streets and the dirt by which they are surrounded, causes considerable disappointment to the stranger, whose expectations have been heightened from the external appearance of the island. The only other public buildings are the police office and court of justice, and are only to be distinguished by being built of stone, and bearing their respective names.

There appears to have been formerly a church on the island: it is now in ruins, and no substitute has yet been erected. On making enquiry, why the church was suffered to remain without any means being used to repair it, the reply was, they had no money to build another, nor were any applications made to the inhabitants for the necessary aid.

The higher classes of the inhabitants have their houses without the town. Many of them are handsome within, but generally have a mean appearance from being built of wood; many of the houses

have small gardens attached, which tend much to enhance their value.

The Champ de Mars is the only space on the island exclusively appropriated to the use of the public. It is a spacious plain, nearly square, and bounded by hills, at the foot of which are many elegant cottages and other buildings, that give to the whole an enchanting appearance.

Towards the upper, or south-east side of the Champ de Mars, stands part of a superb monument, erected in honour of a former governor-general : the building has been begun upon a grand scale, but the expense to finish the whole far exceeding the subscriptions, they have been under the necessity of giving up the undertaking.

In this beautiful spot, the inhabitants, when the weather permits, meet in parties, for hearing military music, promenading, riding, &c. and seldom retire till late; then begin their balls, concerts, &c. which generally continue till a late hour the next morning. The French on the island devote the whole of their evenings to amusements: the large theatre is open every night, either for balls or theatricals.

The propensity for amusements is habitual among the old as well as the young. Their minds, in consequence of the want of religious and moral instructions, are depraved, immoral, and irreligious to the utmost possible extent. There are, however, a few among them that are intelligent scientific men, who contribute to the support of an excellent library, kept open for the use of the public; but these, compared to the great mass of the inhabitants, are few indeed.

In general, the female part of the community receive but a slender education: exterior accomplishments and appearance are the main objects of all their pursuits. If a lady can dance, sing, and play music well, her education is finished, and she is launched out into society, with a vacant mind, unsusceptible, perhaps, of those sentiments of virtue and principle so essentially necessary to the support of the female character. The education of the young men is not less slender. Some families, however, have taken particular care in the education of their sons, and such of them as have that ad-

vantage have given proofs of minds of no ordinary stamp.

The proportion of slaves to white and free people of colour, will be fully ten to one. Some have stated the number of slaves to be seventy, others eighty thousand; it would appear, however, that these numbers are greatly exaggerated, and that fifty thousand may be considered as nearer the mark. Most of the slaves appear to be natives of Madagascar and Mosambique: the greater proportion of them are from the former island, and are considered more valuable, on account of their activity, quickness of apprehension, and ready turn of mind in acquiring the French language; they are also more easily taught trades, &c.; the African slaves being more passive, are generally employed on plantations, and not unfrequently substituted in the place of beasts of burthen. All the merchandise landed at the Isle of France is put into large waggons or drays, to which are yoked from twelve to fourteen negroes, and they drag these waggons, heavily laden, to various magazines or stores stationed in different parts of Port Louis. It has been stated that there are more than five hundred slaves who are set apart for and are daily employed in this degrading work.

The greater part of the produce of the island is also transported in this manner from the plantations of the interior to the principal port; and the attention and pity of the stranger are frequently arrested, to witness the distressing scenes of females indiscriminately yoked with male slaves to huge waggons, subject to the unmerciful controul of a negro-driver.

The situation of a slave in this quarter of the globe, is more humiliating and oppressive than in any other with which I am acquainted. The French are particularly nice in their distinctions; for instance, no male or female slave, black or white, is permitted to wear shoes; and it is from the strict adherence to this petty law, that a free black or white person is distinguished from a slave. The French generally keep all people of colour at considerable distance, and treat them with decided contempt. Free blacks and people of colour are not permitted to reside in the centre of the town; they are obliged to take up their residence at one-

of the extremities of Port Louis; and those parts are distinguished by the appellation of Malabar, or, in other words, the Black Town.

It is hardly to be expected, that people cherishing such prejudices, can feel desirous of soothing the condition of those unfortunate slaves who are under their controul. Indeed this wretched appearance of the great bulk of the slaves, shews evidently that it is hardly possible to be in a worse condition than they really are.

The various methods resorted to of punishing slaves, display an ingenuity of invention dreadfully misapplied; for instance, they chain two slaves together with an iron rod, rivetted round their necks, so that the one cannot move or walk without the consent of the other. Slaves are frequently met in the streets, having a large iron collar round their necks, from which project out, at equal distances, four pieces of iron rod, about ten inches long, and through which are also riveted sharp iron spikes, which disable the poor creature who is doomed to wear it from lying down to sleep, or even turning round his head. There are many other equally singular contrivances; and

it is perhaps from the number and frequency of such cruel punishments, that the inhabitants have lost all sense of propriety and feeling.

The middling and lower classes of inhabitants are, in general, industrious, and there are among them many excellent mechanics; all the useful trades are carried on with spirit and success. The large iron foundry for casting cannon, &c. and the extensive manufactory for all sorts of hardware, which belongs to one person, would do credit to Birmingham, or any other manufacturing town in England, not only for extent, but also for the ingenuity and quality of the workmanship. Ship-building has been formerly carried on to a considerable extent; and no part of the world affords more facilities for that purpose.

For these and many other political reasons, the Isle of France becomes a place of considerable importance in time of war, especially to France, to whom it belonged, from the time the Dutch evacuated it, in the year 1710. It is at present subject to Great Britain.

* For an account of the Seychelle Islands and Bank, see Asiatic Journal, vol. i. page 34.

ON THE BRITISH COMMERCE WITH THE EAST.*

SINCE the date of 1812, a new era has commenced in the affairs of the East India Company, and new lights have been thrown upon the Oriental trade, arising from the discussion which preceded the renewal of the charter. By the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, the trade to British India is opened to the enterprise of individuals, under certain restrictions and regulations.

By this act the territorial acquisitions in India, with the late acquisitions on the continent of Asia, or in any island north of the Equator, are to remain in the government of the East India Company for twenty years, from the 10th of April, 1814. The Company have also the exclusive monopoly of the trade to and from China, for the like term of years. Private traders, subjects of his Majesty, in the United Kingdom, may

export goods to any port or place, within the limits of the Company's charter, provided the return cargoes are sent to such ports only, in Great Britain and Ireland, as shall be specified by an order of his Majesty in Council, in Great Britain, and by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in Ireland.

This act contains a great variety of regulations and restrictions, which will be better explained by a reference to itself. Among others, by the 64th section, the East-India Directors are hereafter required, to keep separate and distinct accounts of their territorial, political, and commercial affairs, which have been heretofore so amalgamated as to render it impossible, with any degree of accuracy, to ascertain the profit or loss on their trade.

In the two following years, (namely in December 1813 and 1814,) the Acts of the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, 35, and 36,

* From Colquhoun's Resources of the British Empire.

and 55 Geo. III. cap. 10, make further regulations with respect to the East India trade. By the first act British subjects may trade between the United Kingdom, and the limits of the Company's charter, and to any *intermediate port or place* situate in North and South America, (British colonies in America excepted,) either directly or circuitously, provided they do not trade in tea; excepting, also, the dominions of the Emperor of China. The second act allows trade to be carried on with India, in ships not British built, until the 1st of January 1815. The third act makes various regulations with respect to duties, drawbacks, manifests, &c. The fourth act makes further provision respecting duties, and allows bond to be given for payment of duties, upon the goods of private traders. Since the last mentioned act passed, by an order of the King in Council, the port of Liverpool has been declared a fit and proper port for the deposit of goods imported from India, and by recent regulations of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, further indulgence had been granted to the commanders and officers of their freighted ships: the particulars of which may be seen by reference to the several documents.

These five acts of Parliament regulate the whole of the trade to India, in conformity to the new system which has been established; and it will be of importance that the provisions are well understood by all who carry on private trade, and embark their property in Oriental adventures.

An untrodden path is now opened, to a certain extent, to the enterprize of the British merchant. It is to be hoped, that it will be cautiously explored. Various opinions are entertained as to the policy and utility of this new privilege. Upon this point the sentiments of some of our greatest statesmen are at variance.

It is a possible case, that, though the separation of the government and commerce of India, may operate powerfully in creating that competition among purchasers, upon which the prosperity of the natives depend; if in trading, the Company shall not only keep separate accounts, but carry on their trade solely and exclusively on the capital allotted for com-

merce, and upon true mercantile principles, looking always to an ultimate profit, as the private trader must do, a new feature may, probably, be given to the trade and commerce of India.

The attainment of this object, so intimately connected with the general prosperity of India, is certainly a powerful motive for throwing open its ports to British capital and British enterprize. Through this medium (a medium which would give wealth to the natives) an extension of trade may be expected.

The principles heretofore, perhaps necessarily, adopted, but not politically wise to continue, have given to the Company the whole monopoly, not only of the productions of the agriculturist, but of the labour of the manufacturer. No *freedom*, no *security*, no *real competition* can exist in a trade so conducted. At present the sovereign is the exporting merchant. The capital he employs is not like the capital of a merchant. It is furnished only from the taxes which the people pay. It is this fund that sets them to work. Under such a system the people must always remain poor, where the Sovereign himself exports the produce of the people without any return. The evil arises from the connection between the government and the commerce of the country. The principle of separation, strictly adhered to, would remedy the evil, and increase the resources of the people. In proportion as they acquired wealth, their wants would increase, while the means of supplying these wants would augment the demand for articles of luxury and commerce, which are now unattainable.

In process of time, under a well-poised competition, it is a possible case, that the manufacturers, instead of paying in kind, at such prices as the monopoly fixes, might be able to pay their contribution in money. Such a state of things would be the first and most solid proof of their advancing to a state of prosperity. The remittances to this country, public and private, check the prosperity of the people of India; but by such arrangements as would, by producing a fair competition, increase the wealth of the people, these drains would be less felt. The people would even be able to support heavier burthens, and, while they enjoyed more

comfort, the revenue, resources, power, and security of the Indian empire would be augmented.

This can never be expected, however, to take place, in the pursuit of a policy which exacts a tribute, while it monopolizes the commerce. It is commercial freedom alone that can lead to the discovery of the real resources of British India. It is admitted, that under the present system, these resources are narrow and limited, and must continue, until perfect freedom of trade can have full operation.

Having opened a trade to the merchants of the United Kingdom—having given them, under certain limitations, a trade with India, in order to succeed, it must stand on the foundation of equal competition. Without this it can never prosper. The Company may trade as heretofore without gain, but the merchant must calculate not only on a profit, but he must actually realize it: if disappointed, without hopes of future success, he abandons the enterprize.

But let the vigilance of self-interest, peculiar to merchants—let their skill and enterprize be fairly opposed to the expensive system of management which must pervade corporate establishments of such magnitude, and it is probable the result will be in favour of the private trader.

It is not reasonable to suppose, that the trade and labour of India, possessing, as it does, so prolific a soil, and so vast a population, can remain stationary. The blessings of the improved government, and the great security the people enjoy beyond what they experienced under their native princes, must necessarily accelerate an advance towards wealth and independence. No barrier can be set to human industry, when properly encouraged. The state of every well-governed country incontestably proves this. It may be traced in the progress made in the United Kingdom more strongly than in most other countries; although all in Europe have been advancing, and perhaps still more in America. The details render this conclusion self-evident. Why not, therefore, under the greatly-improved government of British India, may not the same rules be expected?

But it is not from the territories of the Company alone, that the enterprize of the

British merchants must be rewarded;—not only the British colonies of Ceylon and the Mauritius, situated in the Asiatic seas, but the vast countries (China excepted) which are under the native princes of Asia, are now rendered accessible to private adventure. The Eastern Archipelago is opened to them. In these countries are to be found persons of opulence, who may desire to possess many of the luxuries of Europe, when introduced under favourable circumstances. Industry may be stimulated, from a desire to possess new conveniencies and new comforts. The wants of mankind increase, in proportion to the power they possess of gratifying them. The extent of these wants, also, depends on the means which commerce affords, of introducing hitherto unknown luxuries. The spices, tea, coffee, and other articles which commerce brought to Europe from the Eastern countries, were only rendered desirable when made known.

The same reasoning, at least to a certain degree, applies to the opulent inhabitants of Asia with respect to many articles of European produce and manufacture, which may find an advantageous sale, as soon as enterprize and perseverance and industry, shall enable the adventurers to discover those articles, which are most acceptable to the people resident in the various countries that are visited, and which will of course form the cargoes exported.

When the wide range which is now opened to the private trader, is considered, extending to every port or place within the Company's charter, and all intermediate places in North and South America (the British colonies excepted) it is impossible to say what may be the result of experiments on so extended a scale, which heretofore had been shut against individual enterprize. It is impossible to anticipate either the advantages or disadvantages which will result from this as yet untrodden path of commerce; but to conclude, in the language of a great and enlightened Statesman, who has deeply reflected on the subject:—"If there were ever two countries destined and formed by nature for commercial intercourse, these countries are the southern provinces of Asia and the western shores of South America. The precious metals in

which the one abounds have always, from the remotest antiquity, down to the present hour, been the staple article of import into the other; the produce and manufactures are again peculiarly suited to the consumption of climates so congenial to their own. This copious, this inexhaustible source of trading enterprize, must be available principally to the British people. To the merchants it would be invaluable; and if, in the consumption, of South America, the industry of the British manufacturer should establish, as we may justly hope, no unsuccessful competition even with that of his fellow subjects in Bengal, how much will the direct intercourse with that continent facilitate to him also, the returns of such a trade.

"Those who understand commerce, and the true principles of its wise administration, will know that all its interests are interwoven, all its branches inseparably connected. It is the union, not of commerce with government, but of commerce with commerce, that a provident legislature will respect. Numerous are the commercial enterprizes, which would be of small benefit, if limited to the direct intercourse between one country and another, but which by intermediate or subsequent transactions in other markets, and in distant regions, would become highly advantageous, both to private and to national interests.

"It is in this view that I feel an indescribable anxiety to secure to our merchants a full participation, not of parts and portions only, but of the whole commerce of the east. I wish to grant and guarantee to them, not that alone which I can, with limited views only, discern and define; but that also which shall be the ulterior and unforeseen effect of their own skill and enterprize, following up these advantages with ardour, and deriving

from every successful operation both the spirit and the means of new exertion.

"To the encouragement of such hopes, no moment was ever yet more favourable; the barrier of prejudice is shaken. The spirit of monopoly is justly giving way to juster principles of trade; and the change of public opinion in this country is seconded by the great revolutions in the world.

"What a scene does this present to the imagination! We are told that when the Spanish discoverers first overcame, with labour and peril almost unspeakable, the mighty range of mountains which divides the western from the Atlantic shores of South America, they stood fixed in silent admiration, gazing on the vast expanse of the Southern Ocean, which lay stretched before them in boundless prospect. They adored the gracious Providence, which, after the lapse of so many centuries, had opened to mankind so wonderful a field of unheard and unimagined enterprize. But their's was the glory of conquest, the prey of unjust ambition. As vast as their's, infinitely more honourable, far higher both in purpose and recompense, are the hopes with which the same prospects elevate our hearts. Over countries yet unknown to science, and in tracts which British navigation has scarcely yet explored, we hope to carry the tranquil arts, the social enjoyments—the friendly and benevolent intercourse of commerce!

"By the link of mutual interest—by the bond of reciprocal good-will, we hope to connect together the remotest regions of the earth; humble and weak, but not rejected, instruments of that great purpose of our Creator, which he has laid in the reciprocal necessities both of individuals and nations—the firmest ground-work of all human society."

THE WEHABBIS AT MECCA.

THE town of Mina, called by some Mona, is composed of a single street, which is so long, that it took me twenty minutes to pass through it. There are several handsome houses in it; but the greater number are in ruins, and without roofs. There are several dwellings of dry stone, about five feet high, which

they let to pilgrims during the time of Easter.

About four o'clock they pitched my camp upon the eastern side of Mina, in a little plain, where there was a mosque, surrounded by a wall that resembled a fortification.

The country lies in a valley, between

mountains of granite rocks, that are perfectly bare. The road, which was perfectly level, upon a sandy bottom, was covered with camels, with persons on foot or on horseback, and with a great number of *schevrias*, of the same form as my own.

A detachment of *Wehabbites*, mounted upon dromedaries, which I saw at the foot of *Djebel*, arrived, and encamped also before the door of the mosque: this was followed by several others also mounted; so that in a short time the plain was covered. About sun-set, the Sultan of the *Wehhabites*, named *Saoud*, arrived, and his tents were pitched at the foot of a mountain, at a short distance from mine.

A caravan from *Tripoli* in *Barbary*; another from *Yemen*; a great number of *Negro* pilgrims from *Sondan*, *Abyssinia*: several hundred *Turks* from *Suez*, a great many *Mogrebins*, who came by sea; a caravan from *Bassora*; others from the east; *Arabs* from *Upper* and *Lower Egypt*; those of the country in which we were, and the *Wehhabites*; were now all assembled, and encamped together, or rather one upon the other, in this little plain; where the pilgrims are obliged to encamp, because tradition relates, that the holy prophet always encamped here, when he went to *Arafat*.

The caravan from *Damascus* had not arrived; however, it had set out with troops, artillery, and a great number of women, to convey the rich carpet which is sent every year from *Constantinople* to the sepulchre of the prophet at *Medina*; which present the *Wehhabites* look upon as a sin.

This caravan was close to *Medina*, when the *Wehhabites* went and met it, and signified to the *Pacha* of *Damascus*, *Emir El Hage*, that they could not receive the carpet, which was destined for the sepulchre, and that if he wished to continue his journey to *Mecca*, he must previously send back his soldiers, his artillery, and the women; so that by transforming themselves into true pilgrims, they would experience no impediment to the continuation of their journey. The *Pacha*, not willing to conform to these conditions, was desired to retrace his steps. Some pretend to say that they

required a large sum of money from him, but others deny this fact.

On Tuesday the 17th of February 1807, 9th *Douhajca*, in the year 1221 of the *Hegra*, at six o'clock in the morning, we all set out towards the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. At a short distance we passed a house of the *Scherif*; and at seven we came to *Mosdelifa*, a small chapel with a high minaret, situated in a small valley; after leaving which, we defiled through a very narrow passage between the mountains, and traversed a second valley to the south-east, which lay at the foot of *Mount Arafat*, where we arrived at nine.

Mount Arafat is the principal object of the pilgrimage of the *Mussulmen*, and several doctors assert, that if the House of God ceased to exist, the pilgrimage to the former would be completely meritorious, and would produce the same degree of satisfaction; this is my opinion likewise.

It is here that the grand spectacle of the pilgrimage of the *Mussulmen* must be seen—an innumerable crowd of men from all nations, and of all colours, coming from the extremities of the earth, through a thousand dangers, and encountering fatigues of every description, to adore together the same God, the God of nature. The native of *Circassia* presents his hand in a friendly manner to the *Ethiopian*, or the *Negro* of *Guinea*; the *Indian* and the *Persian* embrace the inhabitant of *Barbary* and *Morocco*; all looking upon each other as brothers, or individuals of the same family, united by the bands of religion; and the greater part speaking or understanding more or less the same language, the language of *Arabia*. No, there is not any religion that presents to the sense, a spectacle more simple, affecting, or more majestic. Philosophers of the earth! permit me, *Ali Bey*, to defend my religion, as you defend spiritual things from those which are material, the plenum against a vacuum, and the necessary existence of the creation.

Here, as I remarked in the narrative of my voyage to *Morocco*, is no intermediary between man and the divinity; all individuals are equal before their Creator; all are intimately persuaded that their works alone reconcile them to, or separate them from the Supreme Being, without any foreign hand being able to change

the order of immutable justice! what a curb to sin! what an encouragement to virtue! but what a misfortune, that, with so many advantages, we should not be better than the Calvinists!

Arafat is a small mountain of granite rock, the same as those that surround it: it is about an hundred and fifty feet high, and is situated at the foot of a higher mountain to the E.S.E. in a plain about three quarters of a league in diameter, surrounded by barren mountains.

It is enclosed by a wall, and is ascended by staircases, partly cut into the rock, and partly composed of masonry. There is a chapel upon its summit, which the Wehhabites were then in the act of pulling to pieces in the interior. It was impossible for me to visit it, because individuals who follow the same rite as myself, that is to say the Maleki, are forbidden to ascend the top, according to the instructions of the Imani, the founder of the rite. It was therefore that we stopped when we were half way up, to recite our prayer. At the foot of the mountain there is a platform erected for this purpose, called Djamâa Arahma or Mosque of Mercy, upon which, according to tradition, the prophet used to say his prayer.

Near the mountain are fourteen large basons, which the Sultan Saaoud has put into repair. They furnish a great abundance of excellent water, very good to drink, and which serves also for the pilgrims to wash themselves with upon this solemn day. The Scherif has a house close to the south-west side of the mountain. Towards the north-west, there is a second platform for offering up prayers, which is situated about a quarter of a league from the first, and is called Djamâa Ibrahim, or the mosque of Abraham.

It was upon Mount Arafat that the common father of all mankind met Eve after a long separation; and it is on that account that it is called Arafat, that is to say "gratitude." It is believed that it was Adam himself who built this chapel.

The ritual commands, that after having repeated the afternoon prayer, which we did in our tents, we should repair to the foot of the mountain, and wait there, the setting of the sun. The Wehhabites, who were encamped at great distances, with a view to obey this precept, began

to approach, having at their head the Sultan Saaoud, and Abounocta their second chief; and in a short time I saw an army of forty-five thousand men pass before me, almost all of whom were mounted upon camels and dromedaries, with a thousand camels carrying water, tents, fire-wood, and dry grass for the camels of the chiefs. A body of two hundred men on horseback carried colours of different kinds fixed upon lances. This cavalry I was informed, belonged to Abounocta. There were also eight or ten colours up among the camels, but without any other customary appendage. All this body of men, entirely naked, marched in the same order that I have formerly remarked.

It was impossible for me exactly to distinguish the Sultan and the second chief, for they were naked as well as the rest. However, I believe that a venerable old man, with a long white beard, who was preceded by the royal standard, was Saaoud. This standard was green, and had as a mark of distinction, the profession of his faith, ("La illahâ ila Allah.") "There is no other God but God," embroidered upon it in large white characters.

I distinguished perfectly one of Saaoud's sons, a boy about seven or eight years old, with long and floating hair. He was brown like the rest, and dressed in a large white shirt. He was mounted on a superb white horse, upon a sort of pannel without stirrups, according to their custom, for they are not acquainted with any other kind of saddle, and was escorted by a chosen troop. The pannel was covered with a red cloth, richly embroidered, and spangled with gold stars.

The mountain and its environs were soon covered with Wehhabites. The caravans and detached pilgrims afterwards approached it. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of my people, I penetrated among the Wehhabites to their centre, to be able to obtain a nearer view of the sultan; but several of them with whom I conversed, assured me that this was impossible, since the apprehension of a similar death to that which occurred to the unfortunate Abdelaaziz, who was assassinated, had occasioned Saaoud to multiply the number of his guard.

I must allow that I discovered much reason and moderation among the Weh-

habites to whom I spoke, and from whom I obtained the greater part of the information which I have given, concerning their nation. However, notwithstanding this moderation, neither the natives of the country nor the pilgrims, could hear their name pronounced without trembling, and never pronounced it themselves but in murmurs. Thus they fly from them as much as possible, and shun conversation with them : in consequence of which I had to encounter and overcome the different scruples of my people, who surrounded me whenever I wished to converse with any of them.

The Sultan Scherif, had sent, according to annual custom, a part of his troops, with four small pieces of artillery. It was reported even, that he would come in person, but I did not see him.

It is customary also, that an Imam of the Scherif should come every year, and preach a sermon upon the mountain. The one that came this day was sent back by Saaoud, before he commenced, and one of his own Imams preached in his stead, but I was too far off to be able to hear any thing. The sermon being over, I observed the Wehhabites make signs of approbation ; and they cried outrageously.

I could easily have found means to introduce myself to Sultan Saaoud, which I very much desired, so that I might have known him perfectly ; but as it would have compromised me with the Sultan Scherif, who would have attributed this simple action of curiosity to some political motive, I abstained from effecting it.

We waited upon the mountain for the period of the sun's setting ; the instant it occurred, what a tremendous noise ! Let us imagine an assemblage of eighty thousand men, two thousand women, and a thousand little children, sixty or seventy thousand camels, asses and horses, which, at the commencement of night, began to move in a quick pace along a narrow valley, according to the ritual, marching one after another in a cloud of sand, and delayed by a forest of guns, lances, swords, &c. ; in short, forcing their passage as they could. Pressed and hurried on by those behind, we only took an hour and a half to return to Mosdelifa, notwithstanding it had taken us more than

two hours to arrive, in the morning. The motive of this precipitation, ordered by the ritual, is, that the prayer of the setting sun, or Mogareb, ought not to be said at Arafat, but at Mosdelifa, at the same time as the night prayer, or Ascha, which ought to be said at the last moment of twilight, that is, an hour and a half after sunset. These prayers are repeated by each group, or family, privately. We hastened to say them upon our arrival, before we pitched our tents ; and the day was terminated by mutual felicitations upon the happiness of our sanctification by the pilgrimage to the mount.

We set out next day, Wednesday, 18th February, 10th of the month Doulhajea, and the 1st day of Easter, at five o'clock in the morning, to go to encamp at Mina.

We alighted immediately after our arrival, and went precipitately to the House of the Devil, which is facing the fountain. We had each seven small stones of the size of gray peas, which we had picked up expressly the evening before at Mosdelifa, to throw against the house of the devil. Mussulmen of the rite of Malcki, like myself, throw them one after the other, pronouncing, after every one, these words, " Bism illah Allahwak'bar," which, interpreted, are, " In the name of God, very great God." As the Devil has had the malice to build his house in a very narrow place, not above thirty-four feet broad, occupied also in part by rocks, which it was requisite to climb, to make sure of our aim when we threw the stones over the wall that surrounded it, and as the pilgrims all desired to perform this ceremony immediately upon their arrival, there was a most terrible confusion. However, I soon succeeded in accomplishing this holy duty, through the aid of my people, but I came off with two wounds in my left leg. I retired afterwards to my tent to repose myself after these fatigues. The Wehhabites came and threw their little stones also, because the prophet used to do so. We offered up the Paschal sacrifice this day.

I must praise the moderation and good order which reigned amidst this number of individuals, belonging to different nations. Two thousand women, who were among them, did not occasion the least disorder ; and though there were

more than forty or fifty thousand guns, there was only one let off, which happened near me. At the same instant one of the chiefs ran to the man who had fired, and reprimanded him, saying, "Why did you do this? Are we going to make war here?"

I met the eldest son of Saaoud upon my way, in the morning. He was on horseback, at the head of a body of dro-

medaries, and arrived at Mina at the same time I did. At the moment of passing by my side, he cried to his company, "Come, children, let us approach." Then turning to the left, he galloped off, followed by his suite, to his father's tent, which was pitched, as before, at the foot of the mountain.*

* See Asiatic Journal for October.

PREFACE BY A BRAHMIN

To a Translation of an Abridgment of the Vedant.

THE illustrious Byas, (1) in his celebrated work, the Vedant, insinuates, in the first text, that it is absolutely necessary for mankind to acquire knowledge respecting the Supreme Being, who is the subject of discourse in all the Veds, and the Vedant, as well as in the other systems of theology. But he found, from the following passages of the Veds, that this inquiry is limited to very narrow bounds: viz. (2) "The Supreme Being is not comprehensible by vision, nor by any other of the organs of sense; nor can he be conceived by means of devotion, or virtuous practices." "He sees every thing, though never seen; hears every thing, though never directly heard of. He is neither short, nor is he long; (3) (4) inaccessible to the reasoning faculty; not to be compassed by description; beyond the limits of the explanation of the Ved, or of human conception." Byas, also, from the result of various arguments coinciding with the Ved, found, that the accurate and positive knowledge of the Supreme Being, is not within the boundary of comprehension: i. e. that *what*, and *how*, the Supreme Being is, cannot be definitely ascertained. He has, therefore, in the second text, explained the Supreme Being by his effects and works, without attempting to define his essence; in like manner as we, not knowing the

real nature of the sun, explain him to be the cause of the succession of days and epochs. "He, by whom the birth, existence, and annihilation of the world is regulated, is the Supreme Being." We see the multifarious, wonderful universe, as well as the birth, existence, and annihilation, of its different parts; hence, we naturally infer the existence of a being, who regulates the whole, and call him the Supreme: in the same manner as from the sight of a pot, we conclude the existence of its artificer. The Ved in like manner declares the Supreme Being thus: (5) "He, from whom the universal world proceeds, who is the lord of the universe, and he whose work is the universe, is the Supreme Being."

The Ved is not supposed to be an eternal being, though sometimes dignified with such an epithet; because its being created by the Supreme Being is declared in the same Ved, thus: "All the texts, and parts of the Ved were created" and also, in the third text of the Vedant, God is declared to be the cause of all the Veds.

The void space is not conceived to be the independent cause of the world, notwithstanding the following declaration of the Ved; (6) "The world proceeds from the void space;" for the Ved again declares, "By the Supreme Being the void space was produced." And the (7) Vedant says, "As the Supreme Being is evidently declared, in the Ved, to be the cause of the void space, air, and fire; neither of them can be supposed to be the independent cause of the universe."

Neither is *air* allowed to be the lord

(1) The greatest of the Indian theologists, philosophers and poets: the son of the celebrated Purasur and Sutyubutee. Byas collected and divided the Veds into certain books and chapters, he is therefore commonly called Veda Byas. The word Byas is composed of the preposition *by*, and the verb *ass*, to divide.

(2) Munduc.

(3) Brih'darunnuc.

(4) Cuthabullu.

(5) Taittirienu.

(6) Chhandoggu.

(7) 14th text, 4th Sec. 1st chap.

of the universe, although the Ved says, in one instance, "in air every existing creature is absorbed;" for the Ved again affirms, that "breath, the intellectual power, all the internal and external senses, the void space, air, light, water, and the extensive earth, proceeded from the Supreme Being." The Vedant also says: "God is meant, by the following text of the Ved, as a Being more extensive than all the extension of space;" viz. "That breath is greater than the extension of space in all directions." As it occurs in the Ved, after the discourse concerning common breath is concluded.

Light, of whatever description, is not inferred to be the lord of the universe, from the following assertion of the Ved, "The pure light of all lights is the lord of all creatures;" for the Ved again declares, (9) that "the sun and all others imitate God, and borrow their light from him;" and the same declaration is found in the Vedant. (10)

Neither can *Nature* be construed, by the following texts of the Ved, to be the independent cause of the world: viz. "Man having known that nature, which is an eternal being, without a beginning or an end, is delivered from the grasp of death;" and "nature operates herself;" because the Ved affirms, that (11) "no being is superior or equal to God;" and the Ved commands, (12) "Know God alone!" and the Vedant (13) thus declares, "Nature is not the creator of the world, not being represented so by the Ved; for it expressly says, "God has by his sight created the universe." Nature is an insensible being; she is, therefore, void of sight or intention, and consequently unable to create the regular world. (14)

Atoms are not supposed to be the cause of the world, notwithstanding the following declaration "this (Creator) is the most minute Being." Because an atom is an insensible particle, and from the above authority it is proved, that no being void of understanding can be the author of a system so skillfully arranged.

The *Soul* cannot be inferred, from the following texts, to be the Lord of the

universe, nor the independent ruler of the intellectual powers; viz. "The soul being joined to the resplendent being, enjoys by itself;" "God and the soul enter the small void space of the heart;" because the Ved declares that "he (God) resides in the soul as its ruler;" and that "the soul, being joined to the gracious being, enjoys happiness." (15) The Vedant also says, "the sentient soul is not understood to reside, as ruler in the earth, because in both texts of the Ved it is differently declared from that Being, who rules the earth;" viz. "He (God) resides in the faculty of the understanding," and "He, who resides in the soul, &c."

No *God* or *Goddess of the earth* can be meant by the following text, as the ruler of the earth; viz. (16) "He who resides in the earth, and is distinct from the earth, and whom the earth does not know, &c.;" because the Ved affirms, that "This (God alone) is the ruler of internal sense, and is the Eternal Being;" and the same is asserted in the Vedant. (17)

By the text which begins with the following sentence: viz. "This is the sun," and by several other texts, testifying the dignity of the sun, he is not supposed to be the original cause of the universe, because the Ved declares, that (18) "he who resides in the sun (as his Lord) is distinct from the sun;" and the Vedant declares the same. (19)

In like manner none of the celestial gods can be inferred from the various assertions of the Ved, respecting their deities respectively, to be the independent cause of the universe; because the Ved repeatedly affirms, that "all the Veds prove nothing but the unity of the Supreme Being." By allowing the divinity more than one being, the following positive affirmations of the Ved, relative to the unity of God, become false and absurd: (20) "God is indeed one, and has no second." (21) "There is none but the Supreme Being possessed of universal knowledge." (22) "He who is without any name, and beyond the limit of description, is the Supreme Being." "Appellations and figures of all kinds are in-

(8) 8th, 3d, 1st.

(9) Moondac.

(10) 22d, 3d, 1st.

(11) Cat. 1.

(12) Moondac.

(13) 5th, 1st, 1st.

(14) Cat. 1.

(15) 20th, 2d, 1st.

(16) Brâhmarannuc.

(17) 18th, 2d, 1st.

(18) Brâhmarannuc.

(19) 2d, 1st, 1st.

(20) Cat. 1.

(21) Brâhmarannuc.

(22) Cat. 1.

novations." And from the authority of many other texts it is evident that any being that bears figure, and is subject to description, cannot be the eternal independent cause of the universe.

The Veds not only call the celestial representations, deities, but also, in many instances, give the divine epithet to the mind, diet, void space, quadruped animal, slaves, and flymen; as, "The Supreme Being is a quadruped animal in one place, and in another he is full of glory. The mind is the Supreme Being, it is to be worshipped." "God is the letter ku, as well as khu," and "God is in the shape of slaves and that of flymen." The Ved has allegorically represented God in the figure of the universe, viz. (23) "Fire is his head, the Sun and the Moon are his two eyes, &c." And also, the Ved calls God the void space of the heart, and declares him to be smaller than the grain of paddy and barley; but from the foregoing quotations, neither any of the celestial gods, nor any existing creature, should be considered the lord of the universe, because the (24) third chapter of the Vedant explains the reason for these secondary assertions, thus: "By these appellations of the Ved, which denote the diffusive spirit of the Supreme Being equally over all creatures, by means of extension, his omnipresence is established; so the Ved says, "All that exists is indeed God," (25) i. e. "nothing bears true existence excepting God, and whatever we smell or taste is the Supreme Being," i. e. the existence of whatever thing that appears to us, relies on the existence of God. It is indisputably evident that none of these metaphorical representations, which arise from the elevated style in which all the Veds are written, were designed to be viewed in any other light than mere allegory. Should individuals be acknowledged to be separate deities, there would be a necessity for acknowledging many independent creators of the world, which is directly contrary to common sense, and to the repeated authority of the Ved. (26) The Vedant also declares, "that Being, which is distinct from matter, and from those which are contained in matter, is not various, because he is declared

by all the Veds to be one beyond description;" and it is again stated, that (27) "the Ved has declared the Supreme Being to be mere understanding;" also, in the 3d chapter, it is found that "the Ved having at first explained the Supreme Being by different epithets, begins with the word *Uthu*, or now, and declares, that "all descriptions which I have used to describe the Supreme Being, are incorrect," because he by no means can be described; and so it is stated in the sacred commentaries of the Ved."

The 14th text of the 2d sec. of the 3d chapter of the Vedant declares, "It being directly represented by the Ved, that the Supreme Being bears no figure nor form," and the following texts of the Ved assert the same, viz. (28) "That true Being was before all." "The Supreme Being has no feet, but extends every where; has no hands, yet holds every thing; has no eyes, yet sees all that is; has no ears, yet hears every thing that passes." "His existence had no cause." "He is the smallest of the small, and the greatest of the great; and yet is in fact, neither small nor great."

In answer to the following questions, viz. How can the Supreme Being be supposed to be distinct from, and above all, existing creatures, and at the same time omnipresent? how is it possible that he should be described by properties inconceivable by reason, as seeing without eye, and hearing without ear? To these questions, the Vedant, in chapter 2d, replies, "In God are all sorts of power and splendour." And the following passages of the Ved also declare the same: (29) "God is all powerful;" and "it is by his supremacy that he is in possession of all powers," i. e. what may be impossible for us, is not impossible for God, who is the Almighty and the sole regulator of the universe.

Some celestial gods have, in different instances, declared themselves to be the independent deities, and also the object of worship; but the declarations were owing to their thoughts being abstracted from themselves, and their being entirely absorbed in divine reflection. (30) The Vedant declares the "exhortation of Indra, (or the god of atmosphere,) res-

(23) Munduc. (24) 38th text, 2d sec.
(26) Chhandoggu. (26) 11th, 2d, 3d.

(27) 16th, 2d, 3d. (28) Chhandoggu.
(29) Shyetaashyutar. (30) 30th, 1st, 1st.

pecting his divinity, to be indeed agreeable to the authorities of the Ved; that is, "Every one, on having lost all self-consideration of consequence, of being united with divine reflection, may speak as assuming to be the Supreme Being; like Bamdey, (a celebrated Brahmun) who, in consequence of such self-forgetfulness, declared himself to have created the sun, and Munoo, the next person to Brahma." It is therefore optional with every one of the celestial gods, as well as with every individual, to consider himself as God, under this state of self-forgetfulness and unity with the divine reflection; as the Ved says, "You are that true Being," (when you lose all self-consideration) and "O God! I am nothing but you." The sacred commentators have made the same observation, viz. "I am nothing but true Being, and am pure understanding, full of eternal happiness, and am by nature free from worldly effects." But, in consequence of this reflection, none of them can be acknowledged to be the cause of the universe, or the object of adoration.

God is the efficient cause of the universe, as a potter is of earthen pots: and he is also the material cause of it, the same as the earth is the material cause of the different earthen pots; or as a rope, taken at an inadvertent view, for a snake, is the material cause of the conceived existence of the snake, which appears to be true, by the support of the real existence of the rope. So says the Vedant: (31) "God is the efficient cause of the universe, as well as the material cause thereof, (as a spider of its web;) as the Ved has positively declared, "That from a knowledge of God alone, a knowledge of every existing thing proceeds." Also the Ved compares a knowledge respecting the Supreme Being to a knowledge of the earth, and the knowledge respecting the different species existing in the universe, to the knowledge of earthen pots; which declaration and comparison prove the unity between the Supreme Being and the universe;" and by the following declarations of the Ved, viz. "The Supreme Being has by his sole intention created the universe," it is evident that God is the wilful agent of all that can have existence.

As the Ved says that the Supreme Being intended, at the time of the crea-

tion, to extend himself, it is evident, that the Supreme Being is the origin of all matter, and its various appearances, as the reflection of the sun's meridian rays on sandy plains is the cause of the resemblance of an extended sea. The Ved says, "That all figures and their appellations are mere inventions, and that the Supreme Being alone is real existence," consequently, things that bear figure and appellation cannot be supposed the cause of the universe.

The following texts of the Ved, viz. "Crishnu (the god of preservation) is greater than all the celestial gods, to whom the mind should be applied." "We all worship Muhadev (the god of destruction)," "We adore the sun." "I worship the most revered Buron, (the god of the sea)." "Dost thou worship me, says Air, who am the eternal and universal life?" "Intellectual power is God, which should be adored;" "and Oodguet (or a certain part of the Ved,) should be worshipped." These, as well as several other texts of the same nature, are not real commands to worship the persons and things above mentioned, but only direct those, who are unfortunately incapable of adoring the invisible Supreme Being, to apply their minds to any visible thing, rather than allow them to remain idle. The Vedant also states, that (32) "The declaration of the Ved 'that those who worship the celestial gods, are the food of such gods,' is an allegorical expression, and only means, that they are comforts to the celestial gods, as food is to mankind; for he who has no faith in the Supreme Being, is rendered subject to these gods:" the Ved affirms the same, viz.: "He who worships any god, excepting the Supreme Being, and thinks that he is distinct and interior to that god, knows nothing, and is considered as a domestic beast of these gods." And the Vedant also asserts; viz.: "The worship authorised by all the Veds is of one nature, as the directions for the worship of the only Supreme Being is invariably found in every part of the Ved; and the epithets the Supreme, and the omnipresent Being, &c. commonly imply God alone." (33)

The following passages of the Ved affirm, that God is the sole object of wor-

ship : viz. (34) " Adore God alone." " Know God alone. Give up all other discourse ;" And the Vedant says, that (35) " It is found in the Veds, ' That none but the Supreme Being is to be worshipped ; nothing excepting him should be adored by a wise man.'"

Moreover the Vedant declares, that (36) " Byas is of opinion, that the adoration of the Supreme Being is required of mankind, as well as of the celestial gods, because the possibility of self-resignation to God is equally observed in both mankind and the celestial deities." (37) The Ved also states, that " Of the celestial gods, of the pious Brahmins, and of men in general, that person who understands and believes the Almighty Being will be absorbed in him." It is therefore concluded, that the celestial gods and mankind have an equal duty in divine worship ; and besides it is proved from the following authority of the Ved, that any man who adores the Supreme Being, is adored by all the celestial gods : viz. (38) " All the celestial gods worship him, who applies his mind to the Supreme Being."

The Ved now illustrates the mode in which we should worship the Supreme Being, viz. " To God we should approach, of him we should hear, of him we should think, and to him we should attempt to approximate." (39) The Vedant also elucidates the subject thus : " The three latter directions, in the above-quoted text, are conducive to the first, viz. ' Approaching to God.' These three in reality, are, included in the first, (as the direction for collecting fire, in the worship of fire ;) for we cannot approach to God, without hearing and thinking of him, nor without attempting to make our approximation ; and the last, viz. attempting to approximate to God, is required until we have approached him." By hearing of God, is meant, hearing his declarations, which establish his unity ; and by thinking of him, is meant thinking of the contents of his law ; and by attempting to approximate to him, is meant, attempting to apply our minds to that true Being, on whom the diffusive existence of the universe depends, in order, that by means of

the constant practice of this attempt, we may approach to him. (40) The Vedant states, that " Constant practice of devotion is necessary, it being represented so by the Ved ;" and also adds, that " We should adore God till we approach to him, and even then not forsake his adoration ; such authority being found in the Ved."

The Vedant shows, that moral principle is a part of the adoration of God, viz. (41) " A command over our passions, and over the external senses of the body, and good acts, are declared by the Ved to be indispensable in the mind's approximation to God ; they should, therefore, be strictly taken care of, and attended to, both previously and subsequently to such approximation to the Supreme Being ;" i. e. we should not indulge our evil propensities, but should endeavour to have entire control over them. Reliance on, and self-resignation to, the only true Being, with an aversion to worldly considerations, are included in the good acts above alluded to. The adoration of the Supreme Being produces eternal beatitude, as well as all desired advantages, as the Vedant declares, (42) " It is the firm opinion of Byas, as that from devotion to God, all the desired consequences proceed," and it is thus often represented by the Ved, " He who is desirous of prosperity should worship the Supreme Being." (43) " He who knows God thoroughly, adheres unto God." (44) " The souls of the deceased forefathers of him who adores the true Being alone, enjoy freedom by his mere wish." " All the celestial gods worship him who applies his mind to the Supreme Being," and " He who sincerely adores the Supreme Being is exempted from further transmigration."

A pious householder is entitled to the adoration of God, equally with an Uti : (45) The Vedant (46) says, that " A householder may be allowed the performance of all the ceremonies attached to the Brahminical religion, and also the fulfilling of the devotion of God : the fore-

(40) 1st, 1st, 4th.

(41) 27th, 4th, 3d.

(42) 1st, 4th, 3d.

(43) Mondoc.

(44) Chhandoggu.

(45) The highest among the four sects of Brahmins, who, according to the religious order, are bound to forsake all worldly considerations, and to spend their time in the sole adoration of God.

(46) 58th, 4th, 3d.

(34) Brih'darunnuc. 67th, 3d, 3d.

(35) 20th, 3d, 1st. (36) Brih'darunnuc.

(38) Chhandoggu. (39) 47th, 4th, 3d.

mentioned mode of worshipping the Supreme Being, therefore, is required of a householder possessed of moral principles." And the Ved declares, "That the celestial gods, and householders of strong faith, and professional Uties, are alike."

It is optional to those who have faith in God alone, to observe and attend to the rules and rites prescribed by the Ved, applicable to the different classes of Hindoos, and to their different religious orders respectively. But in case of the true believers neglecting those rites, they are not liable to any blame whatever; as the Vedant says, (17) "Before requiring the true knowledge of God, it is proper for man to attend to the laws and rules laid down by the Ved, for different classes, according to their different professions, because the Ved declares the performance of these rules to be the cause of the mind's purification, and its faith in God; and compares it with a saddle-horse, which helps a man to arrive at the wished-for goal." And the Vedant also says, (47) that "Man may acquire the true knowledge of God, even without observing the rules and rites prescribed by the Ved for each class of Hindoos; as it is found in the Ved, that many persons, who had neglected the performance of the Brahminical rites and ceremonies, owing to their perpetual attention to the adoration of the Supreme Being, acquired the true knowledge respecting the deity." (49) The Vedant again more clearly states, that "It is equally found in the Ved, that some people, though they had their entire faith in God alone, yet performed both the worship of God and the ceremonies prescribed by the Ved; and that some others neglected them and merely worshipped God." The following texts of the Ved fully explain the subject, viz. "Junku (one of the noted devotees) had performed Yagnyn, (or the adoration of the celestial gods through fire; with the gift of a considerable sum of money, as a fee to the holy Bramuns;" and "many learned true believers never worshipped fire, nor any celestial god through fire."

Notwithstanding it is optional with those, who have their faith in the only God, to attend to the prescribed cere-

monies, or to neglect them entirely, the Vedant prefers the former to the latter, because the Ved says, that attendance to the religious ceremonies conduces to the attainment of the Supreme Being.

Although the Ved says, (50) "That he who has true faith in the omnipresent Supreme Being may eat all that exists," i. e. is not bound to inquire what is his food, or who prepares it; nevertheless the Vedant limits that authority thus: (51) "The above-mentioned authority of the Ved, for eating all sorts of food, should only be observed at the time of distress, because it is found in the Ved, that Chacramu (a celebrated Brahmun) ate the meat cooked by the elephant-keepers during a famine." It is concluded, that he acted according to the above-stated authority of the Ved, only at the time of distress.

Devotion to the Supreme Being is not limited to any holy place or sacred country; as the Vedant says, (52) "In any place wherein the mind feels itself undisturbed, men should worship God; because no specific authority for the choice of any particular place of worship is found in the Ved," which declares, "In any place which renders the mind easy, man should adore God."

It is of no consequence to those who have true belief in God, whether they die while the sun is in the north or south of the equator; as the Vedant declares, (53) "That any one who has faith in the only God, dying even when the sun may be south of the equator, (54) his soul shall proceed from the body, through Sookhmunna, (a vein which, as the Brahmuns suppose, passes through the navel up to the brain, and approaches to the Supreme Being." The Ved also positively asserts, "That he, who in life was devoted to the Supreme Being, shall, after death, be absorbed in him, and again be neither liable to birth nor death, reduction nor augmentation."

The Ved begins and concludes with the three peculiar and mysterious epithets of God, viz. First, *Om*; *second, *Tut*; third, *Sut*. The first of these signifies, "That

(49) Chhandogya. (51) 28th, 4th, 3d.

(52) 11th, 1st, 4th.

(53) It is believed by the Brahmuns, that any one who dies, while the sun is south of the equator, cannot enjoy eternal beatitude.

(54) 20th and 4th. * Otherwise *Om*.—*Edit.*

(47) 36th, 4th, 3d.

(48) 36th, 4th, 3d.

(49) 9th, 4th, 3d.

Being which preserves, destroys, and creates." The second implies, "That only being, which is neither male nor female." The third announces, "The true Be-

ing." These collective terms simply affirm, that *one unknown true Being is the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer of the Universe.*

METEOROLOGY OF MADRAS:

[The following Table of Observations is the production of John Chamier, Esq. who resided for a considerable time on the coast of Coromandel.—*Edit.*]

FORT ST. GEORGE, or Madras, on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies, is situated in lat. 13° 4' North, and in long. 80° 33' East. The walls of the fortifications are within a few yards of the sea, and the beach is nearly South and North; of course, whenever the wind is to eastward of North or South, it blows from the sea.

The thermometer from which the annexed observations were made, was placed in a room moderately exposed to the weather. The house fronting S. E. distant about a mile, in a strait line, from the sea.

The state of the thermometer is marked at sunrise in the morning, at noon, and at midnight, although it sometimes happened that the observation was made an hour later or sooner than the time marked.

It must also be noted, that there was another thermometer (made by Ramsden,) in the same room, which was more exposed to the land-winds than the one from which the observations were made; it, from that reason, was sometimes a degree or more higher than the other,

which was placed at a small distance from it.

*Height of the Thermometer at Madras.
(From the Diary of J. Chamier, Esq.)*

Month.	Medium.	Greatest Heat.		Extreme difference.
January..	75 1	79 7	69 3	10 4
February..	76 6	82 0	70 6	11 4
March....	80 5	85 7	74 0	11 7
April.....	83 2	86 7	77 7	12 6
May.....	84 7	92 2	78 3	13 9
June.....	85 9	94 3	81 7	12 6
July.....	84 1	91 0	79 0	12 0
August...	82 9	89 2	77 8	11 4
September	82 9	89 5	78 0	11 5
October..	80 9	87 3	74 0	13 3
November	77 8	83 0	72 3	10 7
December.	77 1	81 3	73 0	8 3
General } Medium }	80 9	87 1	75 5	11 6

Hence, by the Diary, it appears, the medium height of the thermometer, at Madras, is 80. 9.; the general greatest height 87. 1.; and the least, 75. 5.; the extreme difference 11½.

This table was constructed from near four thousand observations, made in an interval of between three and four years.

In finding the medium height, the extremes were not compared by the medium of all the observations taken.

SOME ACCOUNT OF POOLO PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, called by the natives Pulo or Poolo Penang, from a Malay word signifying Areca-nut and Betel, lies on the fifth parallel of north latitude, and in 100 deg. 20 min. 15 sec. (George-town) of east longitude, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca.

It is somewhat in the shape of an oblong square, about sixteen miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, distant between two and three miles from the Malay shore.

It was given to Capt. Light by the King of Quada, and first settled in 1786. The greater part of the island is occupied by a lofty irregular ridge of mountains (running in the direction of the island, north and south), the northern extremity of which, is by far the highest; and here they have a signal house, and several bungalows erected.

The whole of this ridge is covered with a forest of trees of immense size, and between its eastern base and the sea,

facing the coast of Queda, there is a level slip of land, from two to four miles in breadth, and ten or twelve miles long. This is well cultivated and laid out in gardens, plantations of pepper, betel, areca, cocoa-nut trees, &c. intersected in all directions with pleasant carriage roads, whose sides are lined with a variety of shrubs and trees that are in perpetual verdure. The whole of this space is interspersed with villas and bungalows, where the Europeans occasionally retire to enjoy the country air, as a relaxation after business in town.

On the north-eastern point of this slip of land are situated Fort Cornwallis and George-town, called by the natives Tanjong Painaique.

This island may contain European settlers and their dependants, Malays, Sumatrans, Chinese, &c. . . . 11,000 souls.
Of itinerants. 1,000 do.

Total. 12,000

Abundance and great variety of excellent fish are caught in every direction round the island, which, from the salubrity of its air, is justly esteemed the Montpelier of India.

Coups-de-soleil are seldom experienced in this settlement, although the Europeans walk and ride about at all times of the day, completely exposed to a vertical sun.

In short, as soon as the wet docks are established on Poolo Jaraja (a small island between Penang and the main), this will be the most beautiful, healthy, and flourishing settlement in the East Indies.

From the dawn of day, until the sun has emerged above the high mountains of Queda, and even for some time after this period, Penang rivals any thing that has been fabled of the Elysian fields.

The dews which have fallen in the course of the night, and by remaining on the trees, shrubs, and flowers, have become impregnated with their odours, early in the morning begin to exhale, and fill the air with the most delightful perfumes; while the European inhabitants, taking advantage of this pleasant season for exercise, crowd the roads (some in carriages, some on horseback, and others on foot), till the sun getting to some height above the mountains of Queda,

becomes so powerful as to drive them into their bungalows, to enjoy a good breakfast with a keen appetite.

A small party of us having obtained permission to occupy the Convalescent Bungalow on the mountain, for the purpose of breathing a cooler and purer air, we repaired thither early in March.

The distance from the town to that part of the base of the mountain where the path commences, is about five miles, and from thence to the summit, better than three.

The pathway, which is not more than eight or ten feet wide, is cut with incredible labour, through a forest of immensely tall trees, whose umbrageous foliage uniting above, excludes, except at some particular turnings, the least glimpse of the heavens, involving one, all the way up, in pensive gloom.

It frequently winds along the brinks of yawning and frightful precipices, at the bottoms of which one shudders to behold huge trunks of trees rived and fractured, while precipitating themselves down the craggy and steep descent.

Steep and rugged as this path is, the little Sumatran horses mount it with great safety; the ladies, however, are generally carried up in a kind of sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of some stout Malays.

After a tiresome ascent of two or three hours, we gained the summit; and were amply rewarded for our labour by the most extensive and beautifully variegated prospect we had ever seen in India.

The eye ranges over a beautiful plain, laid out in pepper plantations, gardens, groves of the cocoa-nut, betel, areca, and various other trees, checkered throughout with handsome villas and bungalows, intersected by pleasant carriage-roads, and watered with meandering rills, that flow from the mountain's side, clear as the crystal.

Here may be seen standing in perfect peace and amity with each other, the Hindoo temple and pagoda; the Chinese joss-house; the Christian chapel, and various other places of worship; every one enjoying the unmolested exercise of his religion.

From hence, the eye stretches over the beautiful strait that separates the island from the main; and whose glossy surface reflects the faint images of the clouds

bove, and lofty mountains that tower on each of its sides.

The thermometer at the bungalows, generally ranges from 70 to 80 degrees; sometimes at night, however, it stands as low as sixty-two degrees; and indeed, so cold did we feel it, that we generally slept with a blanket over us; a very rare occurrence within six degrees of the equator.

As soon as it gets dark on this mountain, there arises on every side, a singular concert of birds and insects, which deprived us of sleep for the first night or two. Far above the rest, the trumpeter (a very curious animal about an inch in length), saluted our ears regularly for a few hours after sunset, with a sound so strong, that the first time I heard it, I actually thought a party of dragoons were approaching the bungalows, nor could I be persuaded for some time, that such a diminutive creature could possibly possess organs capable of emitting such a tremendously loud note.

Deer of a very curious species, are sometimes, though rarely, found in the woods of this island; but lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals, are unknown. A tiger did once swim across from the Queda shore, and made for the mountains here, but was shot soon after his landing; he was supposed to be the only one that ever was on the island. Birds of the most beautiful plumage, are seen on almost every branch of a tree, through this island; but nature has been so very bountiful in cloathing them with her most gaudy liveries, that she has thought proper to make a drawback, by depriving them of the melodious tones which so often charm us in birds of a more homely exterior.

There is, however, one small bird on this island (whose name I forget), which perches among the leaves of the tall areca tree, and sings mornings and evenings, in a style far superior to that of any bird I have seen between the tropics.

The Arzus pheasant is found in this island, but they are generally brought over dried, from the Malay coast, where they abound, and are here sold for a dollar each.

With respect to the domestic animals, they are but few; and those brought from the neighbouring parts: horses from Pe-

din, on the coast of Sumatra; buffaloes from Queda; and sheep, &c. from Bengal.

The buffaloes are brought over from the opposite coast, in a very curious manner; six or eight of them being collected together on the beach, thongs of leather, or pieces of rattan, are passed in at one nostril and out at the other, then made fast to the sides and stern of the boat, which is pushed off from the shore, and the buffaloes driven into the water along with it; these thongs, or rattans, keeping their noses above water, and assisting them in swimming, until they gain the opposite shore, unless seized on their passage by the alligator.

The buffalo often becomes a most dangerous animal when enraged by the heat of the sun, or any other cause. At these periods the animal rushes furiously upon any thing in its way, and dashes into the houses, upsetting and breaking through all obstructions, as it is possessed of great muscular strength, and runs about with impetuous velocity, there is no mode of subduing it, but by killing the animal with spears or shot.

A large one lately made a desperate rally through George-town, while the gentlemen of the settlement fired on him in all directions, from their verandahs; at length he rushed through the governor's kitchen, upsetting the cook and all his utensils; but what was still worse, a ball from a rifle, aimed at the furious buffalo, unfortunately struck the poor harmless cook; and between the fright occasioned by the animal, and the idea of being shot to boot, he very nearly died.

As these creatures have very little hair on their bodies, they are utterly unable to bear the scorching rays of the sun towards mid-day; at these times, therefore, they betake themselves to every pool and puddle in the neighbourhood, rolling themselves in the mud, and then lying with their nostrils just above water, until the fervency of the atmosphere has somewhat abated. On coming out from their cool retreats, they are the most uncouth and disgusting objects imaginable, having a coat of clay an inch or two in thickness, which, in a few minutes, is hardened by the sun into a crust that defends their hides from his powerful rays during the remainder of the day.

They are the only animals used in labour; their flesh is tolerably good, and an excrescence that grows on the top of their shoulders called a hump, when salted and well preserved (especially in Bengal), is esteemed excellent eating; in short, it is the most useful animal in India.

Alligators are very common round the shores of this island, rendering it very unsafe to bathe on any part of the coast. Snakes of an immense size have likewise been found here by the early settlers, but are now very rare. Bandicoots (a species of large rat) are extremely numerous on the island, and do a great deal of mischief, as does likewise the white rat. It is astonishing what effects these very small insects are capable of producing; they will destroy the interior parts of the beams and rafters in houses; leaving a thin external shell of solid wood, that completely deceives the eye, and lulls into a false security the unsuspecting lodger, who frequently sees with astonishment the whole fabric come tumbling to the ground without any apparent cause, or perhaps is himself involved in its ruins!

When these dangerous insects find their way on board ships it becomes a very serious concern; as no one can tell where they may be making their destructive burrows, perhaps through the thin plank that separates the whole crew from eternity!

In these cases there is no method of destroying them, but by sinking the vessel in shallow water for some days, until they are all drowned.

The principal useful trees, shrubs, and plants, on this island, are those that bear the cocoa-nut, areca-nut, pepper, and betel. The cocoa-nut tree is raised by burying the nut (stript of its fibrous root) at some depth in the ground; and it is very singular that the stem is nearly as thick when it makes its appearance above ground, as it ever becomes afterwards, though it sometimes rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet.

The areca-tree makes a very handsome appearance; its branches are small, but its leaves are very beautiful, forming a round tuft at the top of the trunk, which grows as strait as an arrow to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet. The shell which contains the fruit is about the size

of a wall-nut, and of a yellowish red colour outside, and rough within; when ripe it is astringent, and not unpleasant to the taste.

It is needless to say how much this nut (when mixed with leaves of the betel and ebunam) is used in chewing by all classes of the natives. This composition is called Piuang (whence the name of the island), and though it has an agreeable flavour, it gives the mouths of the natives, who use it, a most diabolical appearance, rendering what few straggling teeth they have as black as jet; while their disgusting chops seem as goiy as if they had been mangling a piece of raw flesh.

The pepper-plant is a shrub whose root is small, fibrous, and flexible; it rises into a stem which requires a tree or prop to support it; its wood has the same sort of knots as the vine, and when dry it exactly resembles the vine branch. The leaves which have a strong smell and pungent taste, are of an oval shape, but they diminish toward the extremity, and end in a point. From the flower buds, which are white, and sometimes placed in the middle, sometimes at the extremities of the branches, are produced small bunches resembling those of the currant tree; each of these contains from twenty to thirty corns of pepper; they are commonly gathered in October, and exposed to the sun seven or eight days. The fruit, which was green at first, and afterwards red, when stripped of its covering, assumes the appearance it has when we see it; it is not sown, but planted; a great nicety is required in the choice of the shoots; it produces no fruit till the end of three years, but bears so plentifully the three succeeding years, that some plants yield six or seven pounds of pepper in that period. The bark then begins to shrink, and in twelve years time it ceases bearing.

The culture of pepper is not difficult; it is sufficient to plant it in a rich soil, and carefully to pull up the weeds that grow in great abundance round its roots, especially the three first years. As the sun is highly necessary to the growth of the pepper plant, when it is ready to bear, the trees that support it must be lopped, to prevent their shade from injuring the fruit.

The betel is a species of this genus. It is a climbing and creeping plant like ivy; and its leaves a good deal resemble those of the citron, though they are longer and narrower at the extremity. It grows in all parts of India, but thrives best in moist places; the natives cultivate it as we do the vine, placing props for it to run and climb upon; and it is a common practice to plant it against the tree that bears the areca nut.

Fruits are plentiful on this beautiful island; the pine-apple grows wild, while shaddocks, plantains, jack-fruit, oranges, lemons, &c. are reared with the greatest ease.

Though Prince of Wales's Island exports very little of its own productions, except pepper and wood, yet there is a very considerable trade carried on here, from its being in a central situation between India, China, and the Eastern Islands.

The merchants take advantage of the fleets passing and repassing, to export to China, &c. opium, betel, pepper, tin, rattans, and various other articles which they have already collected; and for which they receive either dollars, or the productions of China, and the Eastern Isles, which they afterwards ship off to India, or send home to Europe, whichever they may find most advantageous.

ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, THE SEA, ANIMALS, &c. WITHIN THE TROPICS.

(*From the Journal of Science, &c.*)

Extract of a Letter from John Davy, M.D. F.R.S. to Sir Humphry Davy.

Cape Town, May 18, 1816.

BETWEEN England and the Cape, I found the sea water, in different latitudes and longitudes, nearly of the same specific gravity; the greatest difference has not exceeded one or two per cent.

Thus water taken up in the English Channel, into which a considerable quantity of fresh water from rivers is discharged, was of specific gravity 1077, and that under the Line, no more than 1087, so that the assertion contained in many chemical works, respecting the greatly increased density and saltiness of the sea within the tropics, is quite unfounded. Whether there be any difference of composition I shall ascertain at my leisure, on my arrival at Ceylon, by examination of the numerous specimens of salt-water which I have carefully preserved for analysis.

The temperature of the atmosphere and of the ocean, was a subject to which I paid, during the whole voyage, much and minute attention, and at every part of the twenty-four hours. All the results I obtained were almost such as might have been anticipated, by reasoning on the principles of natural philosophy. For instance, the little difference of tempera-

ture, at a great distance from land, during the day and night, not exceeding two degrees. The temperature of the air being greatest exactly at noon, and the temperature of the water at its maximum, about two hours after; the heat under the line with a vertical sun, not exceeding 82°, and that of the water being nearly equally great; for instance 80° or 81°: the rare occurrence of dew, the great humidity of the atmosphere, &c.

These circumstances, I need not point out to you, throw considerable light on the established fact of the great salubrity of sea-voyaging, and its excellency as a remedy for pulmonary affections; the great purity of the air, in which not a particle of dust floats, or the minutest insect moves, likewise must be noticed, not to dwell upon the gentle exercise of the body.

The temperature of the human body has also occupied my attention; and the observations I have made seem to me interesting, and particularly how long exposure to predisposes to febrile affection, by augmenting the temperature of the system; I must barely state my results without further comments.

In Europe the average temperature of the human body is 98°. In most on board, it was no higher out of the tropic; under the line it had increased one

degree; and in about 12° south, it was augmented to nearly 100°.

I have not neglected the opportunity that offered, of ascertaining the temperature of the different animals. The temperature of all the fish I have tried exceeded that of the water in which they were caught, by two or three degrees. The temperature of the turtle was still higher, nearly by three degrees; and that of the porpoise was as high as one hundred degrees; thus not inferior to the temperature of most of the animals that inhabit the land, and consume a greater quantity of air in respiration. My observations on the heat of birds and insects are rather yet scanty; when more numerous you shall know the results.

I must not conclude without saying a few words respecting the Cape. The town seems as if it was just transported from Flanders. The scenery around it is beautiful and romantic, and to us, on landing, it appears a paradise. The productions of Europe are mingled with those

of Africa, and, side by side, are strongly contrasted. The gardens have the appearance of an immense hot-house, and the town that of a menagerie; and I am sorry to say that the low state of morals prevalent here, the want of taste for intellectual pursuits, and the slavish condition of the great population strengthen the degrading idea. Let me pass to the natural objects, many of which may be contemplated with pleasure, the forms of the rocks are sublime, and their arrangement curious. The Table-hill is the most interesting of the mountainous group that I have examined in the neighbourhood. It is composed of sand-stone, granite, and schistus. The first-mentioned rock, which forms the summits, and at least two thirds of the whole mountainous mass, is silicious, and in many places into conglomerate, it rests on granite, and the granite itself apparently rests on schist, into which it ramifies in a very curious manner. The schist resembles precisely the killas of Cornwall.

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

WOMEN OF THE EAST.

WHEN Gyderbeg, the prime minister of the late Nabob Asuf-ud-Dowlah, died, dreadful clamours, says a correspondent in India, issued from his Zennah, over the high walls of which also appeared the green standard of revolt. The Nabob having sent to inquire the cause of this disturbance, was told, that the women requested to be set at liberty, the deceased having left no heir at law, whose property they could become. This prayer the humane prince granted; when out came, at once, eight hundred women, who, in the mid-day, and in the streets of Lucknow, immediately attached themselves to every passer by who would take charge of them.

A POET'S MEANING.

When Sir J. Malcolm performed his first mission to India in 1800, one of the itinerant poets who swarm in the country, came fifty miles from the capital to welcome him. Being told, with a view of putting off, that the Ambassador could not comprehend his lines, and had, moreover, no taste for poetry, he replied by

the following story:—"When the Afghans had possession of Persia, a rude chief of that nation was governor of Shinaz. A poet composed a panegyric on his wisdom, his valour, and his virtues. As he was taking it to the palace, he was met by a friend at the outer gate, who inquired where he was going. He informed him of his purpose. His friend asked him if he were iusane, to offer an ode to a barbarian who hardly understood a word of the Persian language. "All that you say may be true," said he, "but I am starving, and have no means of livelihood but making verses. I must therefore proceed." He went and stood before the governor with his ode in his hand. "Who is that fellow," said the Afghan lord, "and what is that paper which he holds?" "I am a poet," exclaimed the man, "and the paper contains some poetry." "What is the use of poetry?" said the chief. "To render great men, like you, immortal," he replied, making at the same time, a profound bow. "Let us hear some of it." The poet on this mandate, began reading

his composition aloud: but he had not finished the second stanza, when he was interrupted. "Enough," exclaimed the governor, "I understand it all. Give the poor man some money, that is what he wants!" As the poet retired, he met his friend, who again commented on the folly of carrying odes to a man who did not understand one of them. "Not understand!" he replied, "you are quite mistaken! he has, beyond all men, the quickest apprehension of a *poet's meaning*!"

ARABIAN STORY.

A silly fellow observing one morning that his house was ready to tumble about his ears from decay, and being destitute of the means of repairing it, went with a long face of rueful cogitation to his wife, and informed her of his miseries. Now the wife was just as great a noodle as himself. "So," says she, "why, my dear, distress yourself about a trifle? You know you have got a cow worth thirty dirhums; take her into the market, and sell her for that sum; I have also some thread, which I will dispose of to-day, [and between us both we shall raise the wind, I warrant it]."

The man instantly rose up, drove the cow to the market, and delivered her over up in sale to the public appraiser of cattle. The salesman showed her to the bystanders; directed their attention to all her excellent points—expatiated on her numerous good qualities, and in short, passed her off as a cow of inestimable value. To all this the wisacre listened with delight and astonishment; he heard her praised for qualities that no other cow ever could possess, and determined in his own mind not to lose so rare a bargain, but purchase her himself, and haul the chapman; he therefore called out to the appraiser, and asked him at what she was going; he replied at fifteen dirhums and upwards. "By the head of our prophet," says the Cappochia, "had I known before that my cow was such a prodigy of excellence, you would not have caught me in the market for sale." Now it happened that he had just fifteen dirhums, and no more; these he thrust upon the broker, exclaiming, "the cow is mine—I have the best claim to her!" He then seized her and drove her home,

exulting all the way as if he had found a treasure. On reaching home he inquired eagerly after his wife, to inform her of his adventure, but was told she had not returned from market [there was no remedy but patience, which he despised, so he sat biting his nails, in the last stage of the fidgets]. At length she appeared, and he sprung up to meet her, exclaiming, "Wife, I have done something to-day, that I believe will astonish you. I have performed an exploit that would do honour to the first genius of the age." "Patience," says his wife, "perhaps I have done something myself to watch it. However, hear my story and afterwards talk of genius if you please." The husband desired her to proceed. "When I went to market," says she, "I found a man in want of thread; I showed him mine, which he approved of, and having bargained for it, he agreed to pay me according to the weight. I told him it weighed so much, which he seemed to discredit, and weighed it himself. Observing it fall short of the weight I had mentioned, and fearing I should lose the price I at first expected, I requested him to weigh it over again, and be certain:—in the mean time, taking an opportunity unobserved, I stript off my bracelets and put them slyly into the scale with my thread. The scale of course preponderated, and I received the full price demanded." Having finished her story, she cried out, "What think you now of the genius of your wife!"* [It must be recollected, says the historian, that the bracelets were of silver, and double the value of the thread.] "Amazing! amazing!" says the booby, "your capacity is truly supernatural! And now, if you please, I will give you a specimen of mine," and he related the adventure as above. "Oh! husband," says the woman, "the Almighty has warned as in this affair, had we not possessed such consummate wisdom and address, how could we have contrived means to repair our old house? In future, therefore, annoy yourself no more about domestic concerns, for if the Lord is merciful, on my part, I shall continue to exert my abilities and do the same, and by our mutual talents and dexterity, it is impossible we can want for any thing."

* Literally, the daughter of your uncle.

POETRY.

LINES,

*Freely translated from the Persian of
Sadi.*

Oh ! Poverty, my constant guest,
How oft thy form has chas'd my rest,
How often in thy grim attire,
When Hope's sweet song, and dulcet lyre,
Would in my breast tumultuous raise
The thoughts of calm and happier days,
When visions float before my eyes,
Of bliss, which none shall realize ;
When Fancy, with her magic wand,
Points out the fondest of the fond,
With all Ushoorun's soft alarms,
Clasping her Love within her arms,
'Tis then thy hideous form appears,
Thy clanking chains, thy many fears ;
'Tis then thy cells arise to view,
Where Mis'ry ne'er compassion knew,
Thou breakest on the fairy theme,
And all is vanished as a dream.

SHIRAZ.

POETICAL DESCRIPTION OF
HURDWAR.*

WHERE Chandee's hill† gigantic rears its
head,
And wildest story dates the God as fled ;
Where heavenly prospects tire the gazing
eye,
And where, e'en bliss supreme excites a
sigh,
'Tis here I feel how fortitude is vain,
When Home and all its joys distract the
brain :
Here, as I muse—my breast with sorrow
torn,
The tear starts forth, and past delights I
mourn.
Home, in thy scenes, oh ! Hurdwar 's
called to mind,
And memory busy in each trace we find.
“ Lodona's” sister here transcends her
fame,
And “ Thames,” and “ Ganges” strike
us as the same.

* The spot where the Ganges first enters India.

† This hill rises nearly a quarter of a mile above the surface of the earth, and it is said, that here Mahadeva first alighted, after cleaving the hills in twain, through which the Ganges flows.

The angry “ rapids” now in eddies play,
And now in gentlest murmurs wind away.
Whilst here and there, the branching
streams explore,
And softly dash against the winding
shore.

Upwards I turn, to where the busy hum,
From Bramha's priests and countless
thousands come :

Where “ Gaée-gant” and “ Hirkee Pa-
ree”* throng,

With those to whom nor grief nor care
belong :

Who every good in Gunga's water deem,
And bend, in rapture, o'er its flowing
stream.

See where the Hills,† with various trees
o'erspread,

An awful gloom throughout the land-
scape shed ;

Their Alpine tops, how strong a contrast
form,

Now gathering clouds announce the com-
ing storm.

With Hurdwar's town, whose bright
minars display

Their whitened spires in Phœbus' setting
ray.

Around, fond spot, may flowers eternal
bloom,

And in the East may Hurdwar be my
doom ;

May smiling Spring here lavish every
grace,

And truth, and peace, and plenty deck
each face.

LINES

*Written by a Lady of rank, in an “ Al-
bum” at Hurdwar.*

Ah ! who can wonder that the holy Seer,
Should fix the dwelling of the Godhead
here ;

Where from the stately mountain's snowy
side,

The Ganges rolls its clear, majestic tide,

* Hurdwar is famed for its sacred bathing, and these are the names of two gauts' or flights of steps conducting to the river, which are daily thronged from sunrise until sunset.

† The Thibet Hills.

And through far-distant regions takes its
course,
With godlike bounty, and with giant
force,
Whilst all around us, in the varying scene,
The glorious attributes of God are seen :
The mountain, fertile vale, the stream,
the grove,
Speak his high majesty, his care, and
love.

Hurdwar, 1815.

TO CHRISHNA.

*From Broughton's Popular Poetry of
the Hindus.*

For thy dark form and look divine,
The god of love upon thy shrine
A million times I'd lay;
And give the living flame of night
In millions, for those smiles of light,
Around thy lips that play!

Oh let a million moons redeem
The glorious sun, whose cheering beam
Illumes thy awful face!
And let me, for thy nature bland,
A million suns, with pious hand,
Upon thy altar place!

The trembling lilies of the lake
In blooming millions let me take,
Meet offering for thine eyes!
Come then—descend into my soul,—
There dwell and reign without controul,
Bright regent of the skies!

Why should I Baid's or Shastur's name,
The venerable leaves that claim
Our pious care and love;—
The three vast worlds unawed I'd take,
Nor shrink to offer for thy sake,
Sweet gardener of the grove!

ODE.

(From the Chinese.)

By JOHN COLLEGINS, ESQ.

[The Tenth Number of the Asiatic Journal contains a translation of this Ode, from the pen of Sir William Jones. The original is quoted in the Ta' Hio of Confucius; and a copy is preserved in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.—*Edit.*]

SEE! how the silvery river glides,
And leaves the fields bespangled sides!
Hear how the whispering breeze proceeds!
Harmonious through the verdant reeds!

Observe our prince thus lovely shine!
In him the meek-ey'd virtues join!
Just as a patient carver will,
Hard ivory model by his skill,
So his example has impress'd
Benevolence in every breast;
Nice hands to the rich gems, behold,
Impart the gloss of burnish'd gold:
Thus he, in manners, goodly great,
Refines the people of his state.
True lenity, how heavenly fair!
We see it while it threatens,—spare!
What beauties in its open face!
In its deportment—what a grace!
Observe our prince thus lovely shine!
In him the meek-ey'd virtues join!
His mem'ry of eternal prime,
Like truth, defies the power of time!

FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

With pleasure I talk of my pain,
In the world I my secret confide:
For the slave of love's powerful chain,
Is released from all trouble beside.

But, alas! who shall give me the pow'r,
Ev'n the half of my woes to declare?
I'm the bird of a sanctified bow'r,
Say how did I fall in the snare?

I once was an angel of light,
Yes, Eden has been my abode;
Nor should I, had Eve spent aright,
Have e'er trod this disastrous road.

You ask me how can I forget,
Fair Tooba's ravishing tree,
And the Hoories with eye-balls of jet?
I forget them, my charmer, for thee!

'Tis true—on the page of my heart,
Thy name I can only explore;
For love, when he taught me this art,
Though with chastisement, taught me
no more.

As yet no diviner has told,
What complexion my fortune has got,
Be it thine then, my fair, to unfold,
What stars have determin'd my lot.

Thee, Love, since I first understood,
New pains were my portion each hour;
My heart has run currents of blood,
Since first I experienc'd thy pow'r.

My cheeks are with weeping defil'd,
Give thy tresses to wipe it away;
At Hafiz's roundelay wild,
In silence for ever 'twill lay.

SADIC.

LIFE IN INDIA.

*(From Calcutta: a Poem.)**

B. How sad a climate this, is proved,
alas !

By ev'ry form and visage that we pass :
How delicately pines yon fallow group !
Health's crimson vanishes, and spirits
droop !

The lively flush that o'er each feature
shed

A glow of animated light is fled !

Eyes too, that lightened once, with lan-
guor speak,

As pale Bengal is written on the cheek.

Yet vainly nature, from a chosen few,
The English lily and the pink withdrew,
Since art enameled o'er the faded skin,
And apes externally what's lost within !

A. Ah! why, with tongue unhallowed,
will you dare

To search the toilet of the lovely fair ?

Enough for us poor stupid men to trace

What direful evils spring from pride of
place,

What mournful causes at the dance excite
Bick'nings on rank, precedence,† and
right !

How envy frets, how jealousies provoke !
Such feuds move laughter, and we can
but joke.

B. Ill-fated she, fair victim of disgrace,
Who rudely fills a senior merchant's
place,

Who dares, unmarried, yet a dance to call,
Or stands too high, one couple at a ball !
Enormous crime ! the capital offence
Provokes the sting of cruel eloquence ;

* See Asiatic Journal for January, p. 46.—Ed.

† The precedence throughout India is regulated by the length of service in the country, and rank in the army. No other claims to distinction are acknowledged. A title of rank in home is excluded from any consideration.

The establishment of certain rules for the regulation of etiquette, is undoubtedly essential to the peace of society. But might I be allowed to address certain of my countrywomen in Calcutta, I would thus solemnly advise them :—" The love of power, ever liable to disappointment, is the origin of jealousy and mortification. Look not upon an exalted situation as an indispensable ingredient of happiness. The precedence established in India exists only in the dominions of the Company. In England you will be nobody ! Either prepare your mind becomingly for this sad reverse, or resolve never to leave your empire but with existence, and indignantly exclaim in the language of Milton's apostate angel—

" Better to reign in bell, than serve in heaven."

Sagacious winks and nods from ev'ry
head

Quick through the room miraculously
spread,

The fair offender views her friends look
sour,

And all her virtues blasted in an hour !

A. At that vast palace cumbersome
and grand,

Which rising owned a Wellesley's plastic
hand,

(Loud moaned the court o'er vast expense
incurred,

" And spare, oh ! spare our purses,"
was the word)

A gala* night our wond'ring eyes shall
treat

With many a sprig of ludicrous conceit.

Yet, ah ! in England all our nicknames
flown,

The term of Borough Beebeec is not
known !

Whence some, with pride long cherished
at the breast,

The social laws of England will detest,
And hate the rules so barbarously made,
To clip their self-importance, and de-
grade.

B. A restless group to eastern life at-
tached,

Grumbling declares our happiness un-
matched ;

And sulks in England, sullen and sad,
" Your forms are odious and your din-
ners bad ;

In tropic climes we boast a better cheer,
And quaff our fill of claret through the
year."

Such doleful wail the old Bengalic pours,
A welcome fugitive from Britain's shores,
In sad disgust returning to lament,

How all the savings of his life were spent,
The tradesman's bills exorbitantly high,
And taxes paid for peeping at the sky ;
Again in plenty's land he takes his seat,
Blessed with the prospect of enough to
eat.

* Entertainments on great days are given at the expense of government and call together the whole European population of Calcutta. The following curious sentence is extracted from a dispatch prepared to be sent to Marquis Wellesley, in 1801. " Of ever splendid entertainments given to the public by the Governor General, we have had no other accounts, than the descriptions of them detailed in the Calcutta Gazette, although we understand that the whole was at the expense of the Company." Alas poor Company !

A. Let then the swinish epicure confess
His abject love to wallow in excess !
“ Drink now,” he cries, “ and heap the
groaning board
With every taste that orient climes af-
ford.”
Say, do his ravished eyes with transport
glow,
Or heavy sighs attest the glutton’s woe ?
Alas ! creative nature calls to light
Myriads of winged forms in sportive
flight,
When gathered clouds with ceaseless fury
pour
A constant deluge in the rushing shower.
On every dslil the bouncing beetle falls,
The cockroach plays, or caterpillar crawls;
A thousand shapes of variegated hues
Parade the table and inspect the stews !
To living walls the swarming hundreds
stick,
Or court, a dainty meal, the oily wick,
Heaps over heaps their slimy bodies
drench,
Out go the lamps with suffocating stench !
When hideous insects ev’ry plate defile,
The laugh how empty, and how forced
the smile !
The knife and fork a quiet moment steal,
Slumber secure, and bless the idle meal ;
The pensive master leaning in his chair,
With manly patience mutters in despair !
Oh England ! show, with all thy *fabled*
bliss,
One scene of real happiness like this !

~~~~~  
LETTERS FROM HOME.

(From the Same.)

*B.* Of all the joys an Indian life sup-  
plies,  
Say which do you relish most, or least  
despise ?

*A.* That hour the sweetest when the  
seal I rend  
From the long scrawl of some far distant  
friend,  
Mark fondness which long years can never  
damp,  
Kind wishes of sincerity’s fair stamp,  
And hopes, that Heaven would bless me  
with the means  
To close an honest life ’midst native  
scenes.

*B.* Such transports, stifled in the lapse  
of time,  
May cease to glow, and kindle with your  
prime.

*A.* Engraven deep their characters shall  
last,  
Bright and renewed in mem’ry’s faithful  
cast.

Worthless, insipid, if of these bereft,  
Life without feelings is but little left.  
These may no distance dull, no time allay,  
My boast and solace to the latest day.

Oh for that happy day, (compared with  
that,  
All days are joyless and all pleasures flat,)  
When filled with boundless rapture of  
delight,  
I view low Sangor\* fading from the sight ;  
Hail in the welcome breeze a glad re-  
treat

From shores that glisten with eternal  
heat,

And, as the bellying sails distended swell,  
To heat and India bid a long farewell !  
Where milder suns on happier seasons  
shine,

Be Britain’s isle and British comfort  
mine ;

Where kindred ties the passing hour  
endear,

Prompt the glad smile, and wipe the fal-  
ling tear :

Where Liberty with Justice reigns en-  
twined,

And wakes to life the virtues of the mind  
Where pure devotion pours her heaven-  
taught prayer,

And awful piles a rev’rend aspect wear,  
Their sacred spires amid the prospect  
smile,

And speak in grateful praise the favoured  
isle ;

Unseen the barb’rous rite, the frantic  
train,

Unheard the shout that frights the idol  
fane !

Sweet is the view where nature’s boun-  
teous plan

Owes a last polish to industrious man ’

Dear land ! the best of thoughts where’er  
I stray,

At night my vision, and my theme by  
day.

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\* A low swampy wooded island, which forms  
the left extreme of land at the mouth of the  
Hoogley.

## REVIEW OF BOOKS.

*Medical, Geographical, and Agricultural Report of a Committee appointed by the Madras Government to inquire into the Causes of the Epidemic Fever which prevailed in the Provinces of Coimbatore, Madura, Dindigul, and Tinnevely, during the years 1809, 1810, and 1811 : of which Dr. W. Ainslie was President ; M. A. Smith, Second Member ; Dr. M. Christy, Third Member. 8vo. pp. 170. London, 1816. Black, Parbury and Allen. 6s. 6d.*

THE Committee, whose observations are recorded in this short but valuable work, consisted of Dr. Wm. Ainslie, Mr. A. Smith, and Dr. M. Christy. The date of their report is Aug. 27, 1811, when the ravages of the epidemic had ceased ; but not before it had occasioned the death of one hundred and six thousand seven hundred and eighty nine persons, and ruined the constitutions of multitudes more. Mr. A. Smith, in consequence of his exertions in investigating the state of the epidemic, caught the disorder, and though he recovered sufficiently to assist in making the Report, he died two years ago.

The Report is accompanied with a very clear map of the diseased districts, comprehending an extent of country, in latitude about  $3^{\circ} 30'$ , and in longitude  $1^{\circ} 35'$  ; a tract stretching in length from north to south, from the base of the great southern ghauts of Mysore to the furthest extremity of the peninsula ; and in its greatest width, from the vast chain of mountains which divide the two coasts, to Tondy on the Coromandel coast :—

The Coimbatore province, may be reckoned from N. to S. about fifty miles ; from east to west about forty-five. It is contiguous to the southern extremity of Mysore, and of an average height about nine hundred feet above the level of the sea.

Coimbatore is watered by several rivers. The most considerable is the Cavery, one of the finest in India, which is filled by both moonsoons ; by the S.W. in June, July, and August, and by the N.E. in October, November, and December.

The soil of Coimbatore is in general dry, but in the vicinity of the hills, and some of its southern parts, there is much low marshy ground.

The Dindigul and Madura districts occupy nearly 1 degree of latitude, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in longitude.

The Dindigul country may justly be called mountainous and woody. The villages are in general not so well built as those of Coimbatore : the floors of the houses are not sufficiently raised above the level of the ground, and the houses themselves are often low, miserable, and badly thatched.

The town of Dindigul is situated towards the western extremity of an extensive plain, about thirty miles long from east to west, and twenty-five wide from N. to S. and is almost entirely surrounded by very high mountains. The town lies extremely low, within about six miles of the hills, which are directly south from it : the fort and fortified rock are close to it, towards the west, and the latter has at its base a large woody tank.

Before the fatal epidemic, it was computed to contain upwards of seven thousand inhabitants ; but now we do not suppose that the population amounts to half that number.

The general plain of the country is about four hundred feet above the level of the ocean.

The Madura district, where are often to be met with marshy tracks, lying within a short distance of the hills, and rendering the villages in their vicinity extremely damp and unhealthy.

The town of Madura is low, compared with the country adjoining ; it is surrounded with a wall and ditch, which, with several tanks within the fort, is filled from the river : in the immediate vicinity there are many tanks and rice grounds, also supplied with water from the river.

The fort was some years ago supposed to contain forty thousand inhabitants ; although now, from various causes, I imagine twenty thousand to be the utmost extent of its population. The inhabitants are, with a few exceptions, extremely poor, and their huts the most low and mean description of huts.

The streets are narrow, filled with dirt and rubbish ; and the old drains having long since been choked up, the rain water stands every where in stagnating pools : thousands of cattle are kept within the walls, nor is there any regard paid to cleaning out the various descriptions of filth, which is allowed to accumulate.

The fort is also much crowded with trees, which besides the bad effects resulting from their decayed leaves, greatly retard evaporation and the water in the tanks within the fort being seldom renewed, is often putrid, and exhaling putrid vapours.

The Tinnivelly province is considerably lower than any of the others in which the epidemic has prevailed ; to the east and south it is bounded by the ocean ; its western boundary is the great range of Travancore mountains.

Few hills are to be found in it, and those insulated or detached. It however contains several waste and jungle tracts ; there are also here and there extensive low and marshy lands, particularly in the vicinity of the mountains.

Towards the southern and eastern extremity of the peninsula there are many salt marshes.

They are separated from the sea by high sand hills and are at unequal distances from it, of 4 to 13 miles.

In December 1810, the inhabitants of the different villages which are contiguous to these briny swamps, complained that their houses were rendered uninhabitable, that most of their cultivated lands were flooded.

To remedy these evils, Mr. Hephurn, collector of the province, gave orders that a cut should be made from the marshes to the Curryar river.

The cut was made, and for a time answered the purpose intended ; but the subsequent rains in February and March 1811, unfortunately, by occasioning fresh floods and a new pressure, choked up the opening. Since that period, every exertion has been made to drain the

country, and relieve the suffering inhabitants.

With respect to *climate*, the Reporters observe, that,

Upon the whole, Coimbatore may well be called healthy ; though there is danger on going amongst the high lands at certain seasons of the year.

Great general comfort seems to be enjoyed by the native inhabitants. The houses are, for the most part, well raised ; and their roofs being made to slope much, they are little liable to suffer from heavy rains.

We found that the cultivators in general, lived well : that most of them slept on cuttles or truckle beds, and had cumblies and blankets to cover them.

The climate of the Dindigul district, in common seasons, is reckoned one of the finest in India.

Their houses, unless in a few of the larger towns, are frequently small, badly built, carelessly thatched, and but little raised from the level of the ground. Cuttles\* are less used there than in Coimbatore, unless in the dwellings of those in rank above the labourers. Cumblies† are, however, almost in general use.

The climate of the Madura province differs, in some respects, from those of Dindigul ; the country is hotter in the hot season, and not so cold in the months of December and January.

In the district of Madura, as in every mountainous country of the torrid zone, there are situations, where fever never fails, at certain seasons to be endemic ; but then, in common years, it does not extend its malign influence beyond their particular range.

Cumblies are in this province scarcely known ; and cuttles among the lower orders are rarely met with. So, that a bleak and moist season here exerts its influence most severely, especially on the poor, whose meagre and haggard looks are at such times so many testimonies of the mischief that certainly springs from an exposure to cold and damps.

The climate of the northern part of the Tinnivelly province, has a great resemblance to that of Madura ; which towards the centre, on the fertile banks of the Tambarapourmie, and in its more

\* "Truckle beds."—*Rev.*

† "Coarse blankets."—*Rev.*

southern tracks, it assumes a somewhat different character.

The natives seem in general, to enjoy greater comforts than in some others we have mentioned, yet cumbries are little known, and cuttles only used by the affluent.

The Report states, that for the last three years, previous to the epidemic, the different seasons had varied much from their usual course :—

Inordinate rains have succeeded to uncommon drought ; the N. E. wind and land wind have been weak, as well as of unusual duration. Heavy rains, and close sultry weather, have been seen to take place at those times which are usually distinguished by dryness.

It can be easily supposed that a continuance of unseasonable weather for several years together, must, with other bad consequences, have proved injurious to the cultivation of the soil.

With regard to the Dinidigul country, in the month of April last, the crops of paddy (rice) were in some places rotting on the ground, for want of hands to cut it down.

Mr. Peter, collector of the Maduras and Dinidigul districts, informs us that many thousands of cattle have died in the different divisions under his management since the epidemic first commenced ; as much, we are inclined to think, in consequence of the unnatural state of the air, as from a scarcity of hands to take care of them.

In Tinnivelly, we understand from Mr. Hepburn, that not fewer than 41,273 bullocks have died since the beginning of February last ; not so much from any particular disease, as from an excess of moisture in the air, and a want of people to take care of them.

Though the necessity thus induced of eating somewhat less wholesome grain than usual, cannot be considered otherwise than as a great misfortune, yet we conceive that it must not be included amongst the causes of the epidemic fever, which had commenced at a period antecedent to the failure of the harvest. It certainly however, may, by inducing debility, have contributed much to render the disease more frequently fatal.

The Coast of Coromandel and the government of Madras had hitherto been looked upon as the most healthy parts of India. The quantity of rain which falls in Madras, according to Dr. Lind, is considerably less than what falls either in the kingdom of Bengal or on the Coast of Malabar.

The Reporters observe, that the three years preceding the epidemic, were remarkable for their dryness and healthiness, but that in 1808 much more rain fell than had happened for several seasons before ; and they seem to think that irregularity of season, and an unnatural state of the atmosphere, at certain periods, have been the general cause of all those ills which have occurred.

We wish the Reporters had procured equal information of the state of the weather in Bengal and Bombay, both in the periods preceding the epidemic, as also during its course. For, if the rains were as heavy on the coast of Madras and Bengal, our attention will be more directed to other causes to account for its violence on the coast of Coromandel ; and particularly to the wretched state of the poorer sort of the inhabitants, who were the greatest sufferers from the epidemic. But here again we wish to know what was the comparative state of the inhabitants of Malabar and Bengal ?

The rise and progress of the epidemic is noticed by Mr. Garrow, in a communication to the revenue-board on the 25th Oct. 1809, about which time he speaks of its having raged severely in his collectorate of Coimbatore, where, from the month of January 1810, to June of the same year, eight thousand nine hundred and twenty four persons died of it in Coimbatore only :—

We have observed that the closer to the hills the more certain was the danger ; and that in some tracks in the vicinity of the salt marshes, along the sea side,

there appears to have been altogether a separate spring of epidemic influence.

The fever was at first purely *endemic* ; and in all probability, had the irregularity of the seasons been of short duration, it would not have been much heard of beyond the sources from which it sprung.

Although we find, and that from high authority (Dr. Jackson), that even the causes of endemic fevers are sometimes carried, by particular currents of air, to a considerable distance, but on the disease having been rendered epidemic, by the same means which bring about this change in every quarter of the world, its nature as usual, becomes in some respects altered.

We cannot allow (at all events we deem it not probable) that the malady was in any degree propagated by means of contagion.

The return of deaths transmitted by Mr. Garrow, from the 1st January 1810, the 30th April 1811, is of 12,458 males, and 9,993 females ; total, 22,451 in sixteen months, in the Coimbatore collectorate only.

The statement which we have received from Mr. Peter, the collector of the Dindigul district, shews the number of people who have died in it from the 1st April, 1810, to the 30th March 1811, 4,510. In healthy years the mortality is about 3,435 in a population of about 295,654.

The statement which we have received from Mr. Peter, collector of the Madura district for twelve months, up to May 1810, is 24,625. In a healthy season, the number of deaths is said to be annually, 3,933 : the population, 245,654.

By the statement delivered by Mr. Hepburn, collector of the Tinnivelly district, there died within five months, from the beginning of February to the 30th June 1811, 38,202 ; the population is 690,695.

We regret much, that the history of the progress of the epidemic is very imperfect, being mostly taken, as we have just seen, from the communications of the collectors to the revenue-board, whose chief attention, of course, being taken up by the concerns of their own department, the epidemic could not be their principal object, nor its progress be closely followed up in their reports.

So, that though the epidemic raged for three years, we have only the number of deaths stated in Coimbatore for fifteen months, in Madura for twelve months, in Dindigul for twelve months, and in Tinnivelly for only five months of the time !!!

Yet during these stated periods, the number of deaths is rated at 106,789, upon a population of 1,028,510, being above five per cent. on the population ! But how many more must have died during the remaining period of the three fatal years, we are not informed. We may reasonably suppose it to have been much greater than the number of deaths stated in the accounts.

For want of proper medical reports, we are not acquainted with the progressive success of the measures employed to overcome the disease, nor with the comparative numbers of the deaths, and recoveries.

The Committee whose Report is before us was appointed to inquire into the causes of the epidemic. For this purpose they give a very full account of the situation and climate of the country, but a more imperfect view of the state of the inhabitants. But we are neither informed at what period the Committee was appointed, nor are we made acquainted with the history of their progress through the suffering districts ; if indeed they did personally go through them in consequence of their appointment ?

We are only informed (p. 48) that Mr. A. Smith suffered an attack of the epidemic fever, from travelling through the unhealthy districts, which obliged him to remove from Madura to Mootiapetty, for the recovery of his health. But we are not even favoured with any account of his observations during his progress through the country ; what places he visited ; what stay he made, and at what period he went. We only hear, he left Madura in June, but we are not told in what year !!!

In investigating the causes of the Epidemic, the Reporters think, that

Modern writers have too implicitly adopted the opinion, "that a state of the atmosphere capable of generating this disorder, can only take place in *marshy countries*; though it is well known that *noxius vapours from woods*, especially if thick and ill ventilated, are certainly a source of the same mischief."

There is still a third origin of morbid miasmata—that is the *salt marshes*, in the neighbourhood of which the fever raged with more than common severity.

But marshy situations do not appear of themselves to be sufficient to render such affections epidemic: to produce this effect, there is required the superagency of a close moist and sultry heat, and imperfect ventilation. Hence it is that in common years there is not produced, in many of the low situations we have particularized, a miasma of sufficient malignity to excite the general disease.

Great deviations from the natural order of climate, we are happy to think, do not very frequently occur in these regions.

Nearly a similar departure from the common course of seasons took place in the *Tinnevely province* in the year 1757, as mentioned by Mr. Orme, and was followed by a like calamity.

The *predisposing causes* of remittent and intermittent fever are well known to be those that operate by producing debility. The disease has invariably been most fatal amongst the poor and hard-working inhabitants who are ill fed, badly clothed, and miserably lodged.

At Madura, in a period of sixteen months up to the 1st April 1811, there did not happen one casualty among the troops of that station, though the poor inhabitants of the garrison were very unhealthily during the same period.

And at Devaporam, while the epidemic was at its greatest height, the prisoners in jail there, who were well fed and lodged, in a high, dry, and sheltered situation, suffered but in a trifling degree.

Supposing then, that there exists in the atmosphere the *remote cause* of epidemic fever, and that there has been also superinduced a *predisposition* to be acted upon by it, there are still another set of causes, termed *exciting*, which often has-

tens the approach of the pending evil; perhaps the most certain of these are, exposure to cold and damp, when the body has been relaxed by preceding heats, and the influence of ardent solar rays on an irritable frame.

The heat of the early part of the night, says Mr. Hepburn, in a letter to the revenue board, induced many of the natives to sleep in the open air; by which means they became exposed, while perhaps still perspiring, to the chill fogs and damps of the morning; and which, in all probability, was the cause of the fever which ensued.

The disease which proved so fatal in the southern provinces, does not differ in its nature from the common endemic fever of the country, which at certain seasons and in peculiar situations, may be every year met with: its having been rendered epidemic on the present occasion, is altogether to be ascribed to the causes already mentioned.

This disease is either remittent or intermittent according to circumstances—delicate people of naturally irritable habits, or who have rendered themselves so by irregularities or want of care, are sometimes attacked by the disease in its remittent form.

Some of the worst cases appear to have been brought on by the habit of quacking, and taking frequent calomel purges; than which nothing can be more injurious to the digestive powers, nor more likely to predispose the body to receive the fever.

The epidemic fever when it assumes the remittent form, sometimes comes on very gradually, the patient for two or even three days before being confined to bed, feels himself much out of sort; his appetite fails him, he has a slight squeamishness at his stomach, particularly at seeing animal food: he complains of a feeling of universal lassitude, and alternate heats and chills; there is a stupid heaviness, if not a pain in the head; the eyes are clouded, the ears ring, and the bowels are invariably costive.

In other cases the approach of the enemy is more rapid, and rigorous, great prostration of strength, vertigo, sickness at stomach or vomiting, sooner ensue, and never fail to usher in the disease.

If proper steps are not taken to bring on a regular intermission—the first remission will not be of long duration: a



paroxysm more severe in every respect soon ensues.

The next remission, when it takes place, is less perfect than the first, and brings still less relief; and in this way, it will run its fatal course, each succeeding attack proving worse than that preceding it; till nature at last exhausted, begins to give way, and death quickly closes the scene.

The intermitting form of the epidemic is infinitely more common, and much more tractable.

With regard to the questions how far the epidemic ought to be considered as contagious? We have no hesitation in saying, that we believe it not to be so in any of its natural forms; whatever might happen in cases, which from improper treatment, had been allowed to pass into low continued fevers attended with the usual symptoms of putrescency, though even then, contagion could never extend far in a country like this, where the general heat of the air seems peculiarly hostile, as well to its first production, as to its spreading; and where the free admission of fresh air, could not fail quickly to break and disperse its circle.

The types of fevers are sometimes changed during the course of the malady; the conversion of a remittent into a tertian, is favourable to the patient, as is that of a double tertian into a single tertian on the other hand are sometimes unfortunately by mismanagement, turned into remittents, irregular, or even continued fevers, as are tertians into double tertians, quotidians or quartans.

The mode of treatment adopted and recommended by the Reporters is judicious, and not different from the usual approved practice in such cases; excepting that we do not in any one instance observe that bleeding has been used. Now, as Cullen, Lind, and other old practitioners only ventured to bleed when a phlogistic diathesis prevailed; we must suppose that this epidemic was attended with a greater degree of debility than generally occurs in the remittent fevers of hot climates, in which Dr. Jackson, and other modern practitioners, found free bleeding ne-

cessary, and of infinite use in stopping the progress of the disease. We doubt not but that some of these active practitioners, would censure the timidity of the Committee, and impute to it the fatal progress of the disease; but we own that we have not sufficient documents before us to determine upon that delicate question:—

When the epidemic, first shews itself, we lose no time, on the body's becoming cool, in clearing out the bowels, by administering a brisk purge: either twenty-six grains of fresh powdered jalap, and a scruple of crystals of tartar, well rubbed together; a full dose of sulphate of magnesia and manna, or an ounce of castor oil. Soon after the medicine has ceased to operate, we prescribe the cirrhona; the nearer the time of giving the last dose of the bark for the day, is brought to the period of the attack of the cold stage, the more likely will it be to accomplish the purpose intended.

From six to eight drachms of the fresh powdered bark, taken in substance, will commonly be sufficient to keep off a fit.

At the commencement of the hot fit, benefit is often derived from thirty to forty drops of laudanum, given in a small glass of water, in conjunction with half a drachm or more of the alcohol ammoniacum aromaticum, or with half an ounce of the aqua acetatis ammoniacæ.

When the perspiration begins to flow, the drink ought to be taken rapid; but during the time that the skin is dry, and the temperature of the body at its greatest febrile height, cold water may not only be taken with safety, but we think with advantage.

But when the fever has perhaps been allowed to run its course for days together, without any thing having been done to check it; on the contrary, improper food may have been taken, bile pent up, spirituous liquors drunk,—the consequence of which must be, that abdominal congestions, and obstructions of the greater viscera, soon take place, and an obstinate and a dangerous state of the disorder is thereby most certainly induced.

In such distressing circumstances there is often but little advantage to be expected from medicine, without, at the same time, having recourse to a change of cli-

nate,—that *calomel* will, in many cases, be found of great service; particularly if the habit be still pretty strong, and the bowels firm. On the mouth being affected with the medicine, some of the most unpleasant symptoms will, in all probability, disappear, when the bark, should it still be necessary, can be administered with more safety.

But if full and proper evacuations are procured at the commencement of the disease; if over secretions of the bile are purged off, and if great care is at all times taken to keep the bowels open, we see no good reason why this *arid mineral* should be given; however necessary it may be to alter the habit in more serious attacks.

We have occasionally tried with advantage the *nitriolic æther*,—to the quantity of a drachm and a half, on the approach of the cold fit: and we have also known benefit derived from a full dose of *laudanum*, given about an hour before the attack.

An *emetic*, given a little before the cold fit was expected, has occasionally kept it off.

*Arsenic* has been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo medical practitioners; but we do not much approve of the practice, though we must add, that we have in some instances, seen it succeed, in putting an entire stop to the disease, when many other things had failed.

In recommending the use of the cold affusion during the cold fit, we can speak without hesitation, being firmly of opinion that it is a very powerful remedy: and what frequently, when judiciously used, arrests the progress of the intermittent.

A blister applied to the nape of the neck, will after prevent the recurrence of the cold fit.

Notwithstanding all these remedies however, the disease will sometimes prove very obstinate; and if not checked, run on to coma and death.

In such cases, *calomel*, or the blue pill, continued till the mouth is a little affected, even when no obstruction has taken place, is often found to be of the greatest service, by inducing a new action, and thereby bringing about so great a change in the habit of the patient, that the cinchona, which previously had been given

in vain will now be administered with success.

When from the appearance of the symptoms formerly described, it is evident that a fever of the remittent kind is expected, the stomach is often in so irritable a state, that it would be highly improper to give an emetic. In such cases we order at once the following pills:—

*Calomel. gr. vi. pulv. jacob. gr. vi.*

*Misce. fiant pilulæ tres.*

The whole of which may be taken in the course of the twelve hours.

On the second day, no time is to be lost in having recourse to mercury; the remedy which at such times, can best be relied upon for producing a proper intermission.

With regard to the moon producing relapses of fever, we cannot speak with much confidence.

Soon after the appointment of this committee we had occasion to regret that much mischief evidently arose from a deficiency of medical aid in many of the Southern provinces; and then called to the attention of the medical board, certain short rules, which we thought could easily be followed by the natives themselves.

And we have now the greatest satisfaction in saying that our advice was not bestowed in vain: many natives in different quarters have acknowledged the great benefit that has been derived from the use of the medicines we brought to their notice, and confess they believe them to have saved many lives.

To prevent the recurrence of so great a mortality, the Reporters advise, that

Wherever it can be done with convenience in future, villages and hamlets should be built on sites that are high and dry.

To give them every encouragement to build their streets wide and regular.

To recommend tiling, in place of thatching, the roofs of houses, to such as can afford it.

To point out the benefit of sleeping on cuttles, instead of lying on the damp ground.

To have it strongly urged, the advantages that are to be derived, in moist and bleak weather, from being covered with cumblies.

They add :—

Nothing is more likely to prove advantageous to the climate of our Indian dominions, than the clearing away of jungle, the draining of useless swamps, and an extensive cultivation of waste lands; and we are extremely happy to learn, that at this very time, these objects occupy the serious attention of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

Thus we have drawn within the view of the reader the more striking parts of this Report. Portions of its pages have greatly attracted and rewarded our attention; while, as has already escaped us, we are very far from deeming the work, considered as a whole, a sufficiently complete and explanatory document upon the subject which it professes to illustrate; and consequently we are of opinion that there is room for further medical inquiry. Some of the glaring omissions in this production have already been pointed out; the doubts which the Report leave on our minds, as to whether and when the Reporters visited the suffering districts, have been expressed; and perhaps we ought not to close our remarks without communicating our astonishment upon another point belonging to this inquiry; namely, that during three years, the Madras government suffered this fatal disease to rage with boundless fury, before any decisive measures were adopted to ascertain its nature, or arrest its progress.

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*Tracts, Historical and Statistical,  
on India, &c.*

(Concluded from page 369.)

THE HINDOOS have often been described to us as a people, who, in former periods, abounded in eminent sages, and excelled in every art that could adorn a civilized nation. Their general superiority over their puny descendants, has certainly been sufficiently demonstrated by the various re-

searches of the enlightened and indefatigable members of the Asiatic Society. To extol them, however, as prodigies of learning, and their literary productions as repositories of consummate wisdom, we conceive to be exclusively the disposition of enthusiastic minds. Whatever may have been their attainments in science and literature in general, the particular specimen which is now before us, is undoubtedly calculated to afford to the *serious* inquirer the slightest of all possible encouragement.

The proficiency of this singular people in *medical* knowledge, had been sparingly investigated, until the persevering attention of our author was directed to that inquiry. He has presented us, amongst his other tracts, with two treatises on medicine, translated from the native languages; and whatever may be our opinion of the merit they respectively possess, the entertainment we have derived from their perusal entitles the translator to our best acknowledgments. The Brahmins, he observes, have not classed them among their sacred books; but every thing that has been written in the Shasters, on the art of medicine, is comprised in these treatises.

Our readers will recognise the subject as one of the *desiderata* of Sir William Jones; but we are much disposed to question whether the influence of even so illustrious a name, will stimulate our countrymen to further exertions in the prosecution of a study that seems calculated only to entertain by the ludicrous, and to puzzle by the obscure!

Dr. Heyne's opinion, however, of the medical attainments of the Hindoos, appears to be somewhat dubious; at least we are unable to reconcile the two following passages, which occur, respectively, in the introduction and conclusion of

the tract we are now considering. We present them in their natural order :—

The medical works of the Hindoos are neither to be regarded as miraculous productions of wisdom, nor as repositories of nonsense. Their practical principles, *as* [so] far as I can judge, are very similar to our own ; and even their theories may be reconciled with ours, if we make allowance for their ignorance of anatomy, and the imperfection of their physiological speculations.

*Vice versâ :—*

Thus I have finished the translation of this most extraordinary treatise ; and I dare say my readers are by this time as fatigued as I am myself. It may be considered as a summary of all the medical knowledge of the Hindoos. We see their absolute ignorance of anatomy, and every thing connected with the functions of the human body ; that their system is entirely chimerical, and connected with their religious opinions ; and the long lists to which they subject their patients, are probably by far the most efficacious of their remedies.

If this had been the only instance of apparent inconsistency occurring in the volume, we should have passed it over ; concluding that the prosecution of the task of converting into English such a farrago of conceits, must naturally have irritated, more and more, the temper of the translator. As one however of many similar offences, it demands our notice. For ourselves, we are disposed to adopt our author's *latter* sentiments. We think also, that the allowances we are required to make, are much greater than ought to be conceded. When a class of men, **who** style themselves physicians, are found, upon examination, to be totally unacquainted with the very first rudiments of anatomical and chemical knowledge, it certainly requires a large portion of good-nature, to rank them far above the Highland empiric, who boiled his herbs, and muttered spells

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over the contusions of the unfortunate "Waverley."

One solid benefit which may possibly be derived from the translation of these singular productions, is the attention which scientific Europeans may be induced to afford, in order to ascertain precisely the nature and qualities of those vegetable simples which the Indian practitioners have been accustomed to employ. We must acknowledge, however, that we possess no palpable grounds for conjecture that any thing material remains to be discovered in regard to the properties of those plants which are enumerated in the present dissertation.

But as that which can instruct us little may be capable nevertheless of affording some amusement, we shall make a few extracts for the entertainment of such of our readers as may be willing to indulge a few idle moments.

The first we shall offer relates to the classification of diseases :—

The three principal dispositions born with man, namely, wadum, \* pittum †, and chestum ‡, occasion his temper and natral constitution. Hence the physician ought to make himself thoroughly acquainted with their nature, so as to be able to ascertain which of the three predominates in any individual ; whether they be single or mixed, and what proportion they bear to each other. He ought to know likewise, the different diseases that may be produced by these three different causes, their nature and symptoms, that he may be able to judge of a disorder by the pulse, and other characteristic signs.

"Thoroughly acquainted with their nature !" *Risum tenetis?*—In due order we proceed to the pulse :—

Wadum, pittum, and chestum, the names of the three different morbidiferous diatheses in men, are likewise the appellations of the three different pulses in

\* Literally translated, "wind."

† Bile.

‡ Slime

the human body. In disorders occasioned by wadum, the pulse of that denomination is perceived; and the same observation applies to the disorders occasioned by pittum and chestum.

The pulse wadum beats exactly at the joint of the hand. Close to it is the pulse pittum, and a little farther down, chestum. The size of the pulse appears to be that of a rice grain. The pulse, in men, must always be examined on the right side; and in women on the left. §

In order to examine the pulse, the physician is, with his left hand, to lay hold of the thumb, first and second finger of the patient, and then to lay the first, second, and third finger of his right hand on the pulse. Under the first, he will perceive beating the pulse wadum; under the second, the pulse pittum; and under the third, the pulse chestum. The pulse is in every part of the body.

The pulse wadum, when predominant, beats in the same manner that a frog jumps, or as the motion of the creeping rain-worm, the progress of a snake, the motion of a child in a cradle hung in chains, or like the bloodsucker. In pittum, the pulse imitates the fowl when running; she beats the earth with her wings; or it resembles the gait of a peacock; or the contorted rope, which returns forcibly on itself; or the hopping of a sparrow. In chestum the pulse goes as slow as the fowl walks; as the turtle-dove, or the female crow.

This is a species of rhetoric we are totally unacquainted with; the following passage however belongs to the sublime:—

Fevers are the rajahs, or chiefs of all diseases, and the thirst that accompanies them is like the god of death. They issued from the fiery eye of Ishuren's forehead, when Takka, his father-in-law, maliciously attempted to dethrone him. In a convention of all the gods he brought a fire-offering, with a view to annihilate the great god Ishuren; but Ishuren, informed in his residence Kailasum of his intention, sent forth from his wrathful eye the burning fever, which dispersed itself over all the world.

**Simplicity, amounting to rude-**

† This is carefully observed by the Indian physician.

ness, appears to be the characteristic of all the medicines employed by the Hindoos: and in that remedy which is pronounced by Dr. Heyne to be the most efficacious of all, we believe them to be without a parallel amongst the followers of unlettered nature. We allude to the *long fasts* which, in cases of fever, are almost universally prescribed. But the expression must of necessity be extremely vague to an European understanding; the treatise therefore shall explain itself:—

The diet is called lankanum\* when prescribed in fevers. The lankanum requires, that the patient, in fevers occasioned by wadum, shall not eat or drink any thing for the first three days: on the fourth day he begins to take the prescribed physic. Other physicians order the patient to abstain from eating and drinking during seven days. In fevers proceeding from pittum, the patient is only condemned to a fast of a single day, before he commences his course of medicine, though there are some physicians who prescribe a fast of three days. Fevers from chestum require an abstinence from eating and drinking for seven days, while others more rigid prolong the fast for nine days: the patient may then commence his medicine, and he is to drink some conjie made of rice one hour after having taken his medicine.

How would such a mode of treatment be relished by our English patients? We are persuaded, that whatever else may be thought worthy of imitation in the curious compositions before us, the regimen in question is the last that our English physicians would think it prudent to advise.

Nothing however can be effec-

\* "This word literally signifies *fast*. It may appear incredible that the Indian physicians prescribe a rigorous fast of eight or ten days to their patients, and still more so that the patients should be able to endure it; but it is literally the fact. This is the common mode of curing the intermittents and bill fevers in this part of the country, and I am a witness that my own servants have fasted from ten to twenty days."

We agree with the learned Doctor that this "may appear incredible:" Is he thoroughly persuaded that he was not deceived?—*Rev.*

ted without charms and invocations; neither can any thing be more ridiculous than the manner in which these are performed :—

The evil spirit that presides over the disorder, takes his station on the left side of the patient, and care must be taken that he *gets* [get] his due portion of the medicine. The cup out of which the medicine has been taken, must be placed on the same side; but to prevent the spirit from sipping what might remain, and by that means defiling the cup, it must always be carefully inverted.

We have neither time nor space to divert our readers with descriptions of the many laughable ceremonies regarded by the Hindoos as essential to the preparation of medicines. We are obliged, indeed, to dismiss the subject; and while we do it with a feeling of satisfaction at the information we have already received, we refer to the work itself such readers as have any inclination to be farther enlightened in these mysteries.

In making our remarks upon a work that contains such a variety of miscellaneous matter, it cannot be expected that we should discuss the merits of each individual essay; the remainder therefore of the present article will consist of cursory gleanings from different portions of the publication, together with a few observations of our own on such particular passages as may appear to us to be chiefly worthy of attention.

The following description of the country about Hydrabad, a city which was twice visited by our author, presents a lamentable, but by no means an unusual picture of the hard and unfeeling character of Mussulman domination :—

This is probably the most barren spot which the Nizam could have selected in the whole of his dominions for a capital. It is remarkable that the tyrant of the Mysore chose a similar spot for his capital; for the neighbourhood of Seringapatam is, I understand as barren and

stony as the country about Hydrabad. It puts me in mind of some Tartar princes, who kept a vast desert round their residences, to starve their enemies before they could make their approach to them. With a view to effect such a defence for Hydrabad, it is not unlikely that his highness the Nizam confides the management of the country adjoining the Company's dominions to the most rapacious of his Sirdars. This opinion does not appear so improbable when we hear it affirmed, that the interior of his country is much better managed. Gentlemen who have been there, pronounce the country highly cultivated, especially all over the table land, which commences a few miles beyond the western range of hills not far from Hydrabad.

The confines of those territories of the Company which border upon the Nizam's dominions, appear to be designated by a landmark which no one can mistake. Our traveller, on his first entrance into the last-mentioned and ill-fated country, was struck with the gloomy aspect of every thing before him; and so little cause did he experience, during the continuance of his journey, to correct his first impressions, that he seems to have been constantly reflecting upon the same distressing subject. India is in truth a melancholy instance of the mutability of all things here. Vestiges of ancient grandeur, amidst "an almost impenetrable jungle," continually betray, in awful silence, the glory of departed years.

We return from this digression, by making an extract from the journal of the Doctor's second journey to the same capital :—

The difference is indeed very striking between the Company's districts and those of the native powers. In the former a collector's letter or note to the village people will ensure a cheerful reception, and compliance with every thing reasonable; whereas here, the mandate, with a person to enforce it, met with sullen indignation, and often with a flat refusal when they found themselves strong enough to resist. The Hindoos seemed

by no means satisfied with their master, though the Mussulmen extolled him as a perfect saint. To me this at once explained his character, for *pious*, when applied to a Mussulman, means a man who lavishes his money upon fakirs and women, and has no mercy on caffies or unbelievers.

"Oh when will the Dharma Company take care of us also?" is the general exclamation of the ryots on the frontiers of the districts belonging to Mussulmen sovereigns. We learned here that the Nizam's government had lately applied to that of Madras, to forbid the receiving of their cultivators in the Company's districts, as they had emigrated in such numbers that they were afraid of a diminution in the revenue. A rumour of this kind may have been spread merely to deter the people from making further attempts to leave the country. It is a common practice for ryots to leave their villages and take refuge in other districts, whenever they feel themselves aggrieved by the renters and zemindars; terms are then generally offered and accepted, and guaranteed by the zemindar in whose district they have taken refuge.

In one respect, the Doctor's second entrance into the same capital appears to have been more auspicious than the first:—we trust the omen is a favourable one, both for England and for India:—

We passed through the suburbs, and what astonished me, without being once abused by a pious Mussulman. What a difference from the treatment which I saw and experienced ten years previous! At that time it was with the utmost difficulty that I could get admission into the city; and, when unprotected, I seldom passed a Moonman without receiving an opprobrious appellation; now the gates were wide open, English sepoy were seen parading every where in the streets, and many a Moorman as he passed would salute us with a salam.

The Mohammedan conquerors of Hindostan, like the barbarians who desolated Europe, extended the reign of ignorance wherever they conveyed their arms. Multitudes of the unfortunate natives resorted to their woods and moun-

tains, and, by the habits of a predatory life, maintained in savage rudeness, a real or a specious independence. Centuries have since elapsed, and the minds of these marauding people have gradually degenerated. The following anecdote sufficiently defines the limits of their present attainments:—

Wanamparty, where we staid to-day, is the residence of a Polygar, from whom we received a very civil reception, but for a long time we could scarcely get any thing else. The civilities consisted in the deputation of a Brahmin and some of his servants, to congratulate us on our arrival, and to tender us his services; they expressed at the same time a hope that I would visit the Rajah after I had recovered from the fatigue of the day's journey; and in the mean time brought me a watch and a telescope for my amusement. The watch had never gone since it had been in the Rajah's possession, and the spying glass had been quite dark. Some gentleman who had passed this place, had given it as a present to the Rajah; "in his hands it had brought things many miles off close within their reach, but now it represented nothing but darkness."

The watch had never been wound up, nor did they know how to do it, and the shutter over the eye-glass of the telescope never had been opened. They were delighted at finding that the spell was so easily removed. But it required no small degree of trouble to instruct them how to prevent similar accidents from happening in future. The management of the telescope was particularly difficult for their comprehension.

Dr. Robertson observes, in his "Historical Disquisition on India," that luxuries are the only articles imported from those countries. Not such, we trust, would be his present opinion, were he still alive. Many are the exertions which have been made, since the publication of his interesting volume, to promote the culture of such commodities, as were either calculated to encourage the industry of our own manufacturers, or might prove conducive to the general welfare. The meritorious

labours of investigation and improvement, we rejoice to add, are still in progress. The author of the dissertations we are now perusing, undoubtedly prefers substantial claims to the acknowledgments of India and Europe. He has traversed, with an observing eye, extensive portions of our Eastern empire, noticed its productions, and analyzed its soil. The histories of his discoveries, unobtrusive as they are, may ultimately be found the source of great and general utility; and the various improvements he has suggested, as they occurred to him in the course of his observations, are unquestionably entitled to an attentive consideration. Our limits will not permit us to enlarge on these particulars, but we cannot omit to notice, as tracts which are highly interesting, the accounts which Dr. Heyne has given us of certain diamond-mines which he inspected, and copper mines which he discovered. Concerning the first, we extract some particulars\* :—

Diamonds have hitherto been found only in India and Brazil; and few or no accurate descriptions of the geognostic structure of the countries in which they occur have been laid before the public. Having visited four or five different diamond mines in the peninsula of Hindostan, and examined the nature of the strata in which these precious minerals are found, I propose in the present essay to give a short description of the result of my observations.

The first diamond-mine I visited was at Mallavilly, a village sixteen miles west south-west of Ellore. My visit was paid on the 25th of May, 1795. Mallavilly is one of seven villages in this district, near which diamond mines exist. Hence it would appear that the gem is scattered over a considerable extent of country in this part of India. The names of the

other six villages in this neighbourhood, near which diamonds are found, and where mines formerly existed or still exist, are, Ganipartala or Partal, Atkur, Burtherypadu, Pertalla, Wustapilly, and Codavettykallu. They all belonged formerly to a powerful Zemindar, called Opparow. But for the last eighty years the Nizam has taken them under his own management.

It is said that about a century ago some mountaineers found at the foot of a hill, after a shower of rain, some large stones, which proved to be diamonds of inestimable value. Opparow becoming acquainted with this discovery, immediately set people to work upon the hill, who found a prodigious number of very large diamonds. The news of this acquisition soon reached the Nizam, who was the sovereign. He dispatched his peons and took possession of the villages. Since that time peons authorised by him are alone entitled to search here for diamonds.

Being unacquainted with the nature of the different treaties which have been ratified since that period, I cannot inform my readers how it came to pass, that even after the English East India Company got possession of this Circar, these villages were retained by the Nizam, though all the rest of the country on this side of the Kistna was ceded. Tradition says, "that as soon as Opparow was obliged to give up his mines large stones ceased to be found, and that the size of the diamonds extracted from the earth never exceeded that of a horsegram or chick-pea, though before that period they were as large as common flints."

The traditional account of the discovery of the iron-mine at Codavetty Kallu, one of these seven villages, is as follows: A shepherd one day found near a ravine in the neighbourhood, some stones which appeared to him serviceable flints. He picked up several, and used them accordingly. Sometime after, the poor fellow whilst at the residence of Opparow, took, in an unlucky moment, one of these stones out of his pocket, and employed it to strike a light to kindle his tobacco. The stone was observed by one of the Rajah's lambadies\*, who knowing its

\* On the subject of the copper-mines, we have reason to believe that some valuable information is in possession of individuals at this time in England; and we shall be thankful to any Correspondent, who will enable us to enrich our pages with communications to that effect.—*Ed.*

\* Slaves.



value, made inquiry how it had come into the possession of the shepherd. The good man heedlessly related all that he knew. He was conducted to the Rajah, who easily prevailed upon him to point out this unknown residence of *Stree Latchmie*, the goddess of riches. The Rajah, on this occasion, was so condescending as to go himself to the spot, and was not a little surprised at the riches which the goddess had reserved for him. Penetrated with grateful sentiments to the invisible harbinger of his good fortune, and to the genius of the place, he immediately ordered an offering to be brought, which, for more than one reason, consisted of the head and blood of the poor shepherd. His wife and children being found, upon examination, entirely ignorant of the discovery, were spared, and taken care of by the Rajah as long as the mines belonged to him. Bullock-loads of diamonds were found, it is said, near the *ullah*, until at length the Nizam, being apprized of the discovery, claimed the ground as his own, and deprived the *Zemindar* of it for ever. But he had been so industrious, during the short time that the mines were in his possession, that all the large gems were removed, and the Nizam was able to obtain only small diamonds of comparatively inconsiderable value.

I have little doubt that the foundation of this account is correct, though it may well be asked what is become of the bullock loads of diamonds. For at present the family of *Oparrow* is rather poor and dependent, and resident at *Ellore*.

Diamond mines are found in different parts of the ceded districts, especially in the eastern and central divisions. In the *Cheunur Taluk\**, in which *Cuddapah* is the largest town, there are two places called *Condapetta* and *Ovalumpally*, where diamonds occur. In the next taluk, on the west side of this, diamonds are dug at *Lamdur* and *Pinchetgapadu*. Several mines exist near *Gooty*, and about fifteen *gows†* from that place a famous diamond mine exists in the *Kistna* river.

The diamond mines near *Cuddapah* are about seven miles north-east from the town, on both banks of the *Pennar* river, which in this place washes the foot of a

range of hills. The country in which they occur is bounded on the east by the range of hills just mentioned, which run nearly north and south for about fifteen miles, with a sharp little interrupted ridge. Opposite to *Cuddapah* they meet another similar ridge, stretching for about eight miles from north-east to south-west. This second range meets a third range running neatly due west, for about twenty miles, and forming the southern boundary of the district. To the westward the country continues plain and open to a great extent: to the northward we see hills and ranges connected with the eastern mountains.—

The mode of working a diamond-mine is this: after all the superincumbent beds, and the large stones in the diamond bed, are removed out of the mine, the small gravel and other constituents are carried to a small distance, and put into a cistern about eight feet square and three deep. In this situation water is poured upon it, which separates the lighter loamy particles. The gravel and small stones, which sink to the bottom, are then thrown into a heap close to the cistern, from which they are conveyed to a smooth plain of about twenty feet square, made of hardened clay. Upon this plain the whole is thinly spread. The gravel in this position being slightly moistened, six or seven people go over it several times in succession. The first time, they pick out only the large stones: the second and subsequent times, the smaller gravel is carefully turned over with the flat of the hand, whilst they as carefully watch for the spark from the diamond, which invariably strikes the eye.

These people are not guarded, and do not seem to be under any controul. Every thing is left implicitly to their good faith; which at all times is, perhaps, the best way to insure fidelity. They do not go in any particular direction over the gravel. At the *Candapetty* mines they went nearly from east to west, backward and forward; and at *Ovalumpally*, from north to south. At both places they were working at the same hour of the day, and in cloudy weather.—

The mines are scarcely any thing else but deep holes, open at top; sometimes indeed the work is carried on for some extent under the rock, which is then sup-

\* The division of a large district.

† A *gow* is eight miles.

ported by stone pillars : I saw none deeper than twenty feet. The gallery under the rock is so low, that the people are obliged to work in it sitting, a mode of working which an Indian prefers to every other. As most of the miners had left this place for the richer mines of the Kistna, I did not see them at work ; I only know that they never employ gunpowder to blast the rock, though such an auxiliary would very much facilitate their labours. The solid rock of the hills (which by the by is not quite destitute of diamonds,) is an aggregate consisting chiefly of coarse grey hornstone, with rounded pebbles of the same species, but of a fine variety of stone, or of jasper of different colours. At some depth this rock becomes a ferruginous sandstone, the grains of which are finely cemented together ; and this kind of stone usually forms the roof of the floor of the mines. The floor is generally of a reddish brown colour with shining particles, and strikes fire with steel.

Through this solid rock they are obliged to make their way before they arrive at the bed in which the diamonds are usually found. They commence at different places, as their fancy leads them, with a spot about twenty feet square, which, by iron instruments and steel wedges, they break into slabs or fragments of from one hundred to five hundred pounds weight. In this way they sink to the diamond bed, which is fifteen or twenty feet under the surface : this bed extends round the whole hill, and is as regular in its thickness and extent as the other unproductive beds in the same place ; it consists of a conglomerate, composed of rounded silicious pebbles, quartz, chalcedony, and jasper of different colours from white to black. The cement appears to be a kind of clay approaching to wacke in its appearance, and is very small in quantity : thus it appears that the diamond bed is of the same nature with the rocks both above and below it, but it is distinguished from them by its superior hardness. The darker colours, as black, leek green, and brown prevail in some pieces ; in others the light colours, as white, grey, and brick red, are the prevalent ones. Some of the pebbles, when broken, have a pellucid appearance, others exhibit arborizations or dendritical figures.

This bed is seldom more than a foot in thickness ; it is intimately connected with the beds both above and below it, and frequently differs from them in nothing but the greater quantity of pebbles which it contains. The nature of this bed determines the workmen either to uncover the whole and work in open day, or to drive a gallery for a little way under the rock. This last method is had recourse to when the diamond bed is of trifling thickness, but very productive.

It is obvious that the nature of these hills is quite similar to that of the earthy diamond mine described in a former part of this tract ; the constituents are the same in both cases, the whole difference lies in the cohesion. Here the pebbles are cemented together into a stone, while in the mines formerly described they lie loose in the state of gravel.

The diamonds found here are of an inconsiderable size, but usually in crystals ; and I dare say they would be all found crystalized, if another mode of extracting them were adopted. Those found in the earthy beds are mostly large, and less frequently of a regular form. The difference seems to depend upon the local situation. We may either suppose that the diamonds in the loose beds have been so long water-worn as to have been deprived of their angles, while those in the stony bed have not been subjected to so much attrition ; or if such an explanation be inadmissible, we must suppose that in one case the crystalization has taken place so slowly as to constitute regular figures, whilst in the other case it has been hurried and rapid, and had produced figures destitute of regularity. There is something in the crystalization of the diamond which distinguishes it from all other crystals : the faces are all *convilinear*, while in every other species of mineral all curves seem to be constantly excluded : are we to ascribe this difference to any thing peculiar to the diamond itself, or to the slowness with which the crystalization was effected ? At present we can have no accurate ideas on the subject, because we are not acquainted with any subject capable of holding carbon in solution, and of course cannot shew the particular circumstances under which its crystalization took place. That some solvent of the diamond exists we have every reason to believe, from the way in

which that stone occurs, but it would be useless to speculate on the subject till that solvent is discovered.

Before we close our article, our office as critics obliges us to qualify with a few animadversions the observations we have been making. And first, we must ask our author, whether he were serious or jocular, when writing the following passage:—

Masses (*of hail*) of immense size, are said to have fallen from the clouds at different periods: in the latter part of Tip-poo Sultan's reign, it is on record, and well authenticated, that a piece fell near Seringapatam of the size of an elephant, which, by the Sultan's officers, was reported to produce "the effect of fire on the skin of those who touched it;"—a comparison naturally made by persons ignorant of the sensation of extreme frigidity. It is stated that two days elapsed before it was entirely dissolved, during which time it exhaled such a stench as to prevent people from approaching it; fear probably occasioned the latter report. That this account is in the public records of Tippoo's reign, I have from a gentleman of the greatest respectability of character, and high in the civil service of the Honourable Company.

If the Doctor were really serious (and from the style we must infer that he was), it must appear that he was hesitating whether to give credit or not to this most extraordinary story. Supposing, however, that he were in jest, we then observe, that though we have been often entertained by attempts to be witty, this is, without exception, the most singular way of joking we ever heard of.

In following the author in his various tours, we are frequently much annoyed by the imperfections of the maps: the omissions are without number, and we are prevented by an impassable boundary, from accompanying the tourist to Hyderabad and Seronge. We find them, likewise, on several occasions, provokingly inconsistent with the text.

In regard to the orthography of the names of places, it is not merely Text *versus* Maps, but

Text *versus* Text. We have noticed various instances of the names of the same places being spelt in three or four different ways, in different parts of the publication. This surely is not "using the manner of spelling Indian words as adopted in the Asiatic Researches."—(*Vide Preface.*)

Dr. Heyne being a foreigner, it would be somewhat captious to enumerate his faults of style; but since he has taken the liberty of presenting us with a few additional words, it cannot be improper to remind him that this is a privilege which we concede to but few writers. To notice a single instance of his liberality, the expression "to indiginate" is no where to be met with in our language; and it would be nonsense if it were.

In conclusion, it will be collected from the tenour of our remarks, that this volume, amid partial faults of authorship, abounds in curious and useful information; a character which will be best further illustrated by our adding, as briefly as possible, a general notice of its principal contents. These are, 1. Statistical Fragments on the Carnatic; 2. Statistical Fragments on the Mysore, including its natural history, agriculture, trade, manufactures, population, language, learning, painting, &c.; 3. Twenty-two additional Tracts on the topography, manufactures, medicine, politics, morals, religion, and products of India; 4. Letters on Sumatra; 5. An Appendix, containing an analysis of a new species of copper ore, by Dr. Thomson; thermometrical and barometrical tables; and two itineraries. The plates and maps are, 1. The Rock of Trichinopoly; 2. Map of part of the Peninsula of India; 3. Agricultural Instruments; 4. A diamond in the rock, or matrix; 5. Method of drawing water from deep wells, and iron-furnace; 6. A view of the romantic rock of Virra Ma'li; 7. A map of the Circars.

# LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## INDIGO.

The following extract of a letter, relating to the packing of Indigo, may be of service to our commercial readers:—

“*London, Oct. 1.*

“Your plan, of packing Indigo in small chests, will, we fear, prove an injury, rather than a benefit to its sale. Any deviation from the customary packages would be unadvisable, but their diminution into more boxes would be attended with much additional charge and inconvenience. The warehouse-rent will be equally heavy on small as on large chests; so will the petty charges of shipping, warehousing, repairing, enlarging, &c. &c., and there will be a disadvantage in respect to the additional tonnage, all which will affect foreign buyers, as well as speculators. The greatest objections, however, are the protracted time consumed by the sale, and the increase of the number of chests imported; both which will tend to discourage attendance at our public sales. You will remember, that from the long confinement to the sale-room, of the Directors who are obliged to preside at all India House sales in person, an attempt was made a few years since, to include two or three chests of Indigo, even of the present size, in one lot. This we resisted successfully; but it was an implied engagement that we should recommend the general use of four-mound chests. We have heard foreigners complain of too small packages being sometimes used; never of their being too large. The swelling the number of chests for sale may materially conduce to alarm holders and purchasers, who will not have the means of knowing that the chests are of reduced dimensions. Smaller chests, as you observe, may prove something more convenient in moving from place to place; but the machines used in this country render this of little moment, and as to the liability to breakage, we imagine you would gain very little, if any thing, on that score; as the contents must always be emptied out in the way now practised, when it matters not whether the weight be half a cwt. or three cwt. On all accounts, therefore, we take the liberty of strongly recommending you not to change the ordinary size of your chests. Such as contain from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty lbs. are, in all respects, preferable.”

A Madras paper has the following remarks on the article, respecting Indigo, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. XI.

given in the *Asiatic Journal* for last month, page 354.

“Some time ago, one of the Calcutta prints contained an account of certain arrangements, which the mercantile body of Calcutta were stated to have either contemplated or adopted, for diminishing the manufacture of Indigo; and for lessening the losses likely to be occasioned to individuals by a reduction of existing establishments, connected with the preparation of this article. We were afterwards informed that the plan had not been matured, and it was suggested, that misapprehension and alarm might be occasioned by the publication of schemes which had not been finally adopted. From the following statement, however, which appeared in a late number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, it should seem, that arrangements have now been completed, so far as they may depend on the parties with whom they have originated; and the objects of the intended system are more clearly detailed in this statement, than they would be by any explanation that we can attempt to give; but we offer no opinion, whether the measure in question is calculated to produce the advantages anticipated, or whether it is consonant to the acknowledged principles of political economy.

“We are not at present informed of the quantity of Indigo manufactured on the Coast; but if it is considerable, or is likely to be increased, the manufacturers there, who are not parties to the arrangement here, may increase their establishments, in proportion to the intended diminution in Bengal; and the quantity sent to the market at home may still be greater than the demand. We presume, however, either that this contingency has been taken into consideration, or that the quantity that can be manufactured on the Coast, is not likely to enter into competition with the produce of Bengal; and without offering any other observation on the subject, we submit the statement alluded to, for the better judgement of our readers.”—See as above.

## MYROBALANS.

Dr. Sprengel says, in speaking of the *Myrobalans*, that the plant which produces this fruit is called *Moringa* in India; that it is described by Rumphius, and is the *Guilandina Moringa* of Linnaeus; that the fruit of the *Guilandina* is therefore the *Nux Behen* of the Arabs. The *Moringa* or *Moring* of the Indians is, in fact, the *Guilandina Moringa* of Linn.;

but this tree neither produces Myrobalans nor the Nux Behen of the Arabs. The *Guilandina Moringa* is the Ben-olcifer; its fruit is a legume, about eight or nine inches long, round throughout, pointed at the lower extremity, and containing ten oily seeds. It is not a nut, therefore Dr. Sprengel cannot say that it is the Nux Behen of the Arabs.

I think the error of the learned German doctor arises from the works in Arabic he may have consulted, for those I possess are very defective.

The *Thesaurus Lingue Arabicæ* of Antonius Giggeius, Mediolani ex Ambrosiani Collegii Typographiâ, 1632, column 420, contains this passage:—Ben, sive Ban, arbustum fructu suavolenti, cujus Baccæ confert lepre.

The real Ben of the Arabs does yield a berry, but is an inodorous vegetable. The Arabs in general call coffee, Boun, which is really aromatic, but which does not give the leprosy. It is evident that the explanation of Giggeius is erroneous, and that it cannot indicate the plant of which he speaks.

The *Jacobii Golii Lexicon Aræico-Latinum*, &c. Lugduni Batavorum Typis Bonaventuræ et Abrahami Elseviriorum, 1653, column 202. *Glans unguentaria* Diosc. iv. 1604, vulgo Ben et Habul Ben dicitur Belth.

The *Moringa*, the Ben, and the Myrobalans, are not the *Glans unguentaria*; the word Habul signifies gran or seed, and cannot be rendered in Latin by the word *Glans*; thus the explanation of Golius does not indicate the plant.

The *Gazophylacium lingue Parsarum*, Auctore P. Angelo a St. Joseph, Carmelita Excalceato, &c. Amstelodami ex officina Jansenio-Waesbergiani, 1684, page 230, verbo *Mirobalano*, gives eight Persian names without an explanation, to point out the tree which produces this fruit.

The Dictionary of Richardson, printed at the Clarendon press, Oxon. 1777, column 296, says, "Hliles, the Myrobalan-tree; a kind of citron." Certainly the tree which produces the Myrobalans could never be considered as a citron-tree: in column 340, we find a species of plant bearing a kind of nut.

This explanation neither agrees with the *Moringa*, nor the tree which produces the Myrobalans. The different Arabic names cited by Giggeius, Golius, and Richardson, to designate the tree producing the Myrobalans, are not better explained than the word *Hliles* above.

Thus the dictionaries above quoted, though highly esteemed, do not furnish the means of distinguishing the tree which produces the Myrobalans; on the contrary, they all contain croneous and contradictory explanations.

Mr. Sprengel thinks, that the Myrobalan of the Arabs is the *Phyllanthus emblica* of Linn. I will not pretend to decide, but I am inclined to believe it is the *Spondius Myrebalanus* of Linn.; for the Myrobalan used in medicine, and employed on the coast of Coromandel as a mordant in dying, is called *Spondius* by Sennerat.

### RUINS OF BABYLON.

The Classical Journal contains an article, of which the following is an abstract, on Mr. Rich's Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon:—

Perhaps the dangers attending any researches among ruins in the East, have induced unprotected visitors to leave the Babylonian remains in full possession of barbarian tribes; but Mr. Rich's official character, as the East-India Company's Resident at Baghdad, enabled him, during the month of May, 1812, to explore, with ease and safety, those monuments of remote ages, in company with Mr. Locket, to whom (p. 3.) he expresses his obligations for the measurements, on which was constructed a map, or sketch of the Babylonian territory, illustrating this memoir. "From the accounts of modern travellers," says Mr. Rich, "I had expected to have found on the site of Babylon more, and less, than I actually did: less, because I could have formed no conception of the prodigious extent of the whole ruins, or of the size, solidity, and perfect state of some of the parts of them; and more, because I thought that I should have distinguished some traces, however imperfect, of many of the principal structures of Babylon. I imagined I should have said, 'Here were the walls; and such must have been the extent of the area. There stood the palace; and this most assuredly was the tower of Belus.' I was completely deceived: instead of a few insulated mounds, I found the whole face of the country covered with vestiges of building; in some places consisting of brick walls, surprisingly fresh; in others, merely a vast succession of mounds of rubbish, of such indeterminate figures, variety, and extent, as to involve the person who should have formed any theory, in inexticable confusion." (p. 2.) Mr. Rich considers the site of Babylon, (p. 4.) as sufficiently established in the environs of Hellah, according to Major Rennell's excellent "Geography of Herodotus," a work which he notices with due praise.

The general direction of the road between Baghdad and Hellah, (a meanly built town, containing six or seven thousand inhabitants,) is North and South; the distance about forty-eight miles, and the whole intermediate country, (with the exception of some few spots) a per-

fectly flat and uncultivated waste. (pp. 4, 8.) But the traces of former population are still numerous; the plain is intersected by various canals, now neglected; and exhibits many piles of earth containing fragments of brick and tiles. Through this plain once ran the famous *Naher Malcha*, or *fluvius regius*, a work attributed to Nebuchadnezzar; it is now dry, like other streams that once flowed here, and served for the purposes of irrigation. Not far from the *Naher Malcha* is a ruined bridge over a small canal:—"Some time ago," says Mr. R., "a large lion came regularly every evening from the banks of the Euphrates, and took his stand on this bridge, to the terror of the traveller; he was at last shot by a Tobecide Arab." (p. 5.) The ruins of Babylon may be said to commence at Mohawil; about nine miles from Hellah; the interjacent place exhibiting vestiges of buildings; burnt and unburnt bricks, and bitumen; also three mounds, of which the magnitude attracts particular attention. Mr. R. found the Euphrates to be four hundred and fifty feet in breadth, at the bridge of Hellah, and in depth two fathoms and a half. When it rises to its full height, the adjoining country is inundated, and many parts of the Babylonian ruins are rendered inaccessible. (p. 13.) The woods and coppices, mentioned by some travellers, no longer appear; and our author, not having seen the French work of Mr. Otter, is inclined to believe, "that the word *coppice* must exist only in the translation, as it is an improper term, the only wood being the date gardens of Hellah, to which, certainly, the word *coppice* will not apply." (p. 16.) We find, however, on referring to the original, (*Voyage en Turquie*, &c. tome ii. p. 211.) that Mr. Otter's expression sufficiently authorises this translation: his words are, "Le Géographe Turc place Babil auprès de Hilla, à la gauche du chemin, en allant de là à Bagdad; aujourd'hui on n'y voit qu'un *bos taillis*." Mr. Rich assures us, that among the ruins of Babylon, there remains but one tree; that, however, is of venerable antiquity, and was once of considerable size. "It is an ever-green, something resembling the *lignum-vitæ*, and of a kind, I believe, not common in this part of the country, though I am told there is a tree of the same description at Bas-sora." (p. 27.)

Without the engraved plan or map it would be almost useless, in this brief notice, to mention the particular directions or dimensions of all the canals, the mounds or masses of ruined buildings, the embankment skirting the river on its eastern side, the boundary line, and others subdividing the whole area, of which our author traces the extent. "The ruins,"

he observes in (p. 20), "consist of mounds of earth, formed by the decomposition of building, channelled and furrowed by the weather; and the surface of them strewn with pieces of brick, bitumen, and pottery." Not far from the place called Jumjuma, is the first grand mass of ruins; in length eleven hundred yards, and in greatest breadth eight hundred; its height above the general level of the plain being fifty or sixty feet. (p. 21.) Another heap of ruins, (p. 22,) is nearly seven hundred yards in length and breadth, and appears to have been composed of buildings far superior to all the rest, which have left traces in the eastern quarter. Both these hills are magazines of brick, whence the neighbouring inhabitants derive inexhaustible supplies. In excavations made for the purpose of extracting bricks, ancient walls have been discovered, with fragments of alabaster vessels, fine pottery, marble, and glazed tiles. Mr. R. found a sepulchral urn of earthen-ware, and some human bones; (p. 23.) and, not far from this, the figure which Mr. Beauchamp (as quoted by Major Rennell) had imperfectly seen, and understood from the Arabs to be an idol. "It was a lion of colossal dimensions, standing on a pedestal, of a coarse kind of grey granite, and of rude workmanship; in the mouth was a circular aperture, into which a man might introduce his fist." (p. 25.) The next remarkable object is the Kasr, or palace; its walls are formed of such well burnt brick, laid in lime cement so tenacious, that the workmen employed to extract bricks, have ceased their labour on account of the extreme difficulty. (p. 28.) The embankment on the river's side is abrupt and perpendicular; at the foot of it are found urns filled with human bones (p. 28). One mile north of the Kasr (and five miles distant from Hellah) is the ruin which Pietro della Valle supposed to have been the Tower of Belus; an opinion adopted by Major Rennell. This the Arabs call *Mutallib*, or, according to the vulgar pronunciation, *Mutlibè*; a name which signifies overturned. (p. 28.) Its elevation at the highest angle is one hundred and forty-one feet, and its longest side extends two hundred yards. Those who dig into this heap find whole bricks with inscriptions, and innumerable fragments of pottery, "bitumen, pebbles, vitrified brick or scoria, and even shells, bits of glass, and mother of pearl; on asking a Turk how he imagined these latter substances were brought there, he replied, without the least hesitation, By the deluge." (p. 29.) Here are the dens of wild beasts; and here, by a curious coincidence, Mr. Rich first heard the oriental account of Satyrs; for in this

desert it is said that the Arabs find an animal resembling a man from the head to the waist, but having the thighs and legs of a sheep or goat; and that they hunt this creature with dogs, and eat the lower parts, abstaining from the upper; in which consists the resemblance to the human species. Mr. Rich here appositely quotes from Tairi (ch. xiii. v. 21.) the prophetic passage, "But wild beasts of the desert shall be there; and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and Satyrs shall dance there." (p. 30.) He offers also (in the same page) some remarks on the Hebrew word here translated Satyrs. The limits of this notice will not allow us to communicate at present some thoughts suggested by this word. In a future number of the Classical Journal we shall perhaps recal the attention of our readers to Mr. Rich's observations; and proceed meanwhile in the account of his entertaining work. Having heard that some marble, and a coffin of mulberry wood, with a human body, had been discovered in the Mujelibé, Mr. Rich employed twelve men to dig there, and found a shaft or hollow pier, sixty feet square, in which were a brass spike, some earthen vessels, and a beam of date tree wood; they found in another part burnt bricks with inscriptions, and a wooden coffin, containing a well preserved skeleton, "under the end of the coffin, was a round pebble; attached to the coffin on the outside a brass bird, and inside an ornament of the same material." Near the coffin lay the skeleton of a child (p. 33).

Such are the principal ruins on the eastern side. The western affords only two small mounds of earth, at a place called Anana. (p. 34.) But six miles south west of Hellah, stands the most stupendous remnant of ancient Babylon; entitled by the Arabs, *Birs Nemroud*, and by the Jews, *Nebuchadnezzar's prison*. Mr. Rich has so well described his first view of this interesting ruin, that we shall gratify our readers by quoting his own words. "I visited the *Birs* under circumstances peculiarly favourable to the grandeur of its effect. The morning was at first stormy and threatened a severe fall of rain; but as we approached the object of our journey, the heavy clouds separating, discovered the *Birs* frowning over the plain, and presenting the appearance of a circular hill, crowned by a tower, with a high ridge extending along the top of it. Its being entirely concealed from our view during the first part of our ride, prevented our acquiring the gradual idea, in general so prejudicial to effect, and so particularly lamented by those who visit the Pyramids. Just as we were within the proper distance it

burst at once upon our sight, in the midst of rolling masses of thick black clouds, partially obscured by that kind of haze, whose indistinctness is one great cause of sublimity; whilst a few strong catches of stormy light, thrown upon the desert in the back ground, served to give some idea of the immense extent and dreary solitude of the wastes in which this venerable ruin stands." (p. 36.)

The *Birs* of Nimrod is an oblong mound, in circumference seven hundred and sixty-two yards, and it rises on the western side to an elevation of one hundred and ninety feet. On the summit is a solid pile, thirty-seven feet high, of fine burnt bricks, exhibiting inscriptions. Other immense fragments of brick work are found also in this mound, which is itself a ruin standing within a quadrangular inclosure. Near the *Birs* is another mound, and vestiges of ruins may be traced to a considerable extent.

In the vicinity of Hellah are several remains, which bear some relation to the ruins of Babylon. (p. 39.) A tomb attributed to the prophet Job; the large canal of Zazeria; two large masses called *Elmokhatat* and *Eladour*, and others near the village of *Jerbouiya*. "The governor of Hellah," says Mr. Rich, "informed me of a mound as large as the *Mujelibé*, situated thirty-five hours to the southward of Hellah; and that a few years ago, a cup or diadem of pure gold, and some other articles of the same metal, were found there, which the *Khejail* Arabs refused to give up to the Pasha." (p. 39.) There are other mounds of considerable antiquity in various directions; and five or six miles east of Hellah, a ruin which resembles on a smaller scale the *Birs Nemroud*; it is called *al Kheimr*. (p. 40.) A mass which the Arabs denominate *Aker Kouf*, and ascribe, like most of the remains in this country, to Nimrod, appears also of Babylonian origin. It stands ten miles N. W. of Baghdad, and rises to the height of one hundred and twenty-six feet. (p. 41.)

Having offered some cursory remarks on the accounts left us by the ancients, our author declares his opinion, that, whatever may have been the size of Babylon, "its population bore no proportion to it; and that it would convey to a modern the idea of an inclosed district rather than that of a regular city." (p. 43.) The tower (temple, pyramid, or sculphre) of Belus, corresponds, he thinks, in measurement "as nearly as possible, considering our ignorance of the exact proportion of the stadium, with the ruin called *Mujelibé*" (p. 49). "The only building, adds he, which can dispute the palm with the *Mujelibé*, is

the Birs Nemroud, previous to visiting which, I had not the slightest idea of the possibility of its being the tower of Belus: indeed its situation was a strong argument against such a supposition; but the moment I had examined it, I could not help exclaiming, "Had this been on the other side of the river, and nearer the great mass of ruins, no one could doubt of its being the remains of the tower." (p. 52.) After an examination of the arguments against and for this opinion, Mr. Rich leaves to learned men the decision of this point. He believes that the number of buildings in Babylon bore no proportion to the great space inclosed by the wall; that the houses were small, and mostly consisted of merely a ground floor, or *basse-cour*; that the public edifices were more vast than beautiful, and that the tower of Belus was astonishing only from its size. "All the sculptures which are found amongst the ruins, though some of them are executed with the greatest apparent care, speak a barbarous people." (p. 58.) And it would appear that the Babylonians were unacquainted with the arch, notwithstanding M. Dutens' assertion to the contrary. The ruins of Babylon furnish bricks of two sorts: some burnt in a kiln, others simply dried in the sun; and the cement used appears to be bitumen, mortar, and clay, or mud. "At the Mujellibé, layers of reeds are found on the top of every layer of mud—cement between it and the layer of brick." (p. 65.)

This interesting memoir was originally published at Vienna, in the "*Mues de l'Orient*," a work conducted by the learned orientalist Mr. Hammer. "In it I have given," says Mr. Rich, "a faithful account of my observations at Babylon, and offer it merely as a prelude to further researches, which repeated visits to the same spot may enable me to make." (p. 66.)

The present volume does not extend beyond sixty-seven octavo pages; and serves rather to excite than to satisfy curiosity. Besides the plan above mentioned, it is illustrated with two plates containing sketches of the Birs Nemroud, the Kasr, the Majulibé, and the embankment on the river Enphrates, which though very small, seem to be accurate, and as no other authentic delineations of the Babylonian remains have ever been engraved, (at least to our knowledge,) these must be considered as valuable, until larger, handsomer, or better, shall have appeared.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY.

*Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1816.*—At the Meeting of the Asiatic Society on Friday last, Mr. Crawford and Baron Deau

were elected members. The latter an honorary member, as a complimentary acknowledgment of those civilities which the noble president informed the Society at a former meeting, the Baron had uniformly paid to the English artists and men of letters, who visited Paris. Mr. Crawford has been for some time engaged in literary researches at Java and the contiguous islands, and the result of some of his inquiries was presented to the society on last Friday, in a very curious and interesting account of traces of the Hindoo faith still existing in the island of Bali. The conformity and disparity between the customs of the orthodox Hindoos and the Hindoos of Bali, are equally extraordinary. A paper was also presented to the society from Colonel Lambton, which concludes, we understand, the trigonometrical survey carried on so ably and perseveringly by that distinguished officer. His measurements of an arc of the meridian are, we believe, more extensive and satisfactory than those hitherto made in any part of the world.

The twelfth volume of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society is published in Calcutta. The following is a copy of its Table of Contents:—

1. An account of the measurement of an arc of the meridian, comprehended between the latitudes  $8^{\circ} 9' 38'' 39$ . and  $10^{\circ} 52' 42'' 53$ . North, being a continuation of the grand meridional arc, commenced in 1804, and extending to  $14^{\circ} 6' 19''$  North. By Major Wm. Lambton, H. M. 33d regt. of foot.
2. On the Malayan nation, with a translation of its maritime institutions. By Thomas Raffles, Esq.
3. On the early History of Algebra. By Edward Stracey, Esq.
4. An account of the funeral ceremonies of a Burmah priest. Communicated by Wm. Carey, D.D.
5. An account of observations taken at the observatory near Fort St. George, in the East Indies, for determining to the obliquity of the Ecliptic in the months of December 1809, June and December 1810. By Capt. John Warren, H. M. 33d regt. of foot.
6. On the notions of the Hindoo astronomers, concerning the precession of the equinoxes and motions of the planets. By the President.
7. On the height of the Hymalaya mountains. By the President.
8. An account of the measurement of an arc of the meridian, extending from latitude  $10^{\circ} 59' 49''$  to  $15^{\circ} 6' 0'' 65$  North. By Major Wm. Lambton, 33d regt of foot.
9. Translation of a Sanscrit inscription on a stone found in Bundelchund. By Lieut. Wm. Price.
10. A journey to Lake Manasarovara,



in Undes, a province of Little Tibet. By Wm. Moorcroft, Esq. Introductory note by the President.

11. On the Dryobalanops Camphora, or Camphor-tree of Sumatra. By the President.

12. Abstract of an account, containing the particulars of a boring made near the river Hooghley, in the vicinity of Calcutta, from May to July 1814, inclusive, in search of a spring of pure water. Communicated by Sir Edward Hyde East.

13. A statistical view of the population of Burdwan, &c. By W. B. Bayley, Esq.

14. Descriptions of two new species of *Sarcobatus*, and of some other Indian Plants. By N. Wallich.

#### ICE IN INDIA.

Ice is produced in Bengal, for the purposes of luxury, during the nights, while the temperature of the air is above 32 degrees, which is the freezing point of water. This process is performed by placing in shallow pits or excavations, small unglazed pans, a quarter of an inch thick, and one and a quarter deep, filled, commonly, with hoiled soft water. The bottoms of the pits are covered over with dried sugar-canes, or stems of Indian corn, to the thickness of eight inches or one foot; and if the nights are serene and calm, ice is frequently produced even when the thermometer stands above forty degrees. The result has usually hitherto been ascribed to the evaporation of the water from the sides of the earthen pans; but Dr. Wells, in his treatise on Dew, has corrected the old error, and has satisfactorily proved, that the formation of ice under such circumstances, is entirely owing to the evolution of heat from the surface of the exposed water. As a proof, thus, wind, which greatly promotes evaporation, prevents the freezing altogether; and when the straw at the bottom of the pit gets wet, (a circumstance which would also promote evaporation, and consequently assist the process of freezing, if it depended on evaporation,) it is necessary to remove it and procure a layer of dry materials, in order to insure success. For the litter of canes or straw, seems to have no other use, than that of preventing the transit of warmth from the earth into the water. The nights most favourable for the process, are those which are most still and serene. In the same manner, a thin mat, or even a light covering, thrown over delicate plants, is well known to gardeners to be a sufficient protection from cold; although till lately, neither gardener or philosopher could tell how the effect was produced. But we now understand that the use of the covering is not to keep off the cold of the atmosphere, but to prevent

the escape of heat by the radiation from plants. And Dr. Wells has proved by experiment, that the effect of a covering is not so great when it touches the body protected, as when it is raised a few inches above it. It is in the same way that a fall of snow, by preventing the escape of the radiating heat, protects vegetable substances during the frosts of a severe winter.

#### HINDOO ANTIQUITIES.

Some short time since, a curious relic of antiquity was turned up from the ground by a ploughman, in the plantation at Banhoop, in the island of Salsette—it consists of three thick sheets of copper, nearly eight inches long, by four and a half inches broad, united by a clumsy ring of the same metal, which has a raised figure of Paraswatty on the back of it; the point of the plough fixed itself into the ring, and dragged it several feet before it was discovered; the sheets are covered with an impression of letters, said to be pure Sanscrit with the Jain character; and are thought to be eleven hundred and seventy years old. When it was first discovered, it was carefully concealed from the proprietors of the estate; and the figures that were supposed by the credulous people into whose hands it fell, to indicate the amount of a treasure, of eighteen lacks of rupees, hidden under ground; an excavation was in consequence commenced, but after proceeding a few feet, those engaged in it, began to be sensible of their folly, and desisted from further search. It appears to be nothing more than a couple or grant of land, many of which of a similar description have been discovered at different times on this side India; some have been sent here from Kaira, and others have been seen at Cochin. When the verdigris which covered the sheet was washed off with a little tamarind juice, the characters were as distinct as if they had been impressed only yesterday. This in a great measure arises from the manner in which they have been preserved from the air. The centre sheet of copper, is impressed on both sides, but the exterior sheets have letters only on the interior surface; when the alterations were made on the esplanade at Tanba, on Salsette falling into our hands, a stone box, containing several of these grants, was discovered: one was sent to Calcutta, and a translation of its contents has been published in the Asiatic Researches. A gentleman familiar with geology remarked, that the manner in which these plates were ploughed up, indicated the quantity of soil that must have been washed away, by the periodical rains, before they could be so near the surface. A lawyer, on the other hand, observed, what a high

value landed property must have borne in those distant ages, to have induced people to draw such kinds of deeds, on so durable a substance !

### TEA OF BOGOTA.

The *Alstenia Teiformis* (of South America) though known in Europe, has not yet excited all the attention it appears to deserve. Dr. Mutis has given a description of it and its uses, both as a medicine and a luxury. As the plant is hardy and flourishes in cold climates, it may deserve attention as a substitute for the tea plant of China; for if the infusion of its leaves be found salutary, and perhaps in some respects preferable to that obtained from China tea, the cultivation of the plant might be undertaken in this country,\* and enable us to procure that at home, for which we are now dependant on others.

“ From Merida of Maracaybo (says M. Palacio) I went to Barinas, by los Callexones, and having ascended the Paramo of Mucuchies, where reigns a perpetual frost, I descended gradually to las Piedras, through a road covered with Espelezia, Settaria, and Gentiana. The Callexones is a road through a rugged ridge of mountains, which extends as far as Barinitas. In travelling on this road, especially on the mountain called Lachamachio, and in the height of from fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred fathoms above the level of the sea, I perceived an odoriferous scent, which my fellow travellers assured me was produced by a shrub, known in the country by the name of Albricias, and that it was used to perfume the churches on festival days, by strewing them with leaves of it; I then recognized it to be the *Alstenia Teiformis*, or tea of Bogota, described by Dr. Mutis.”

Some of the leaves were collected. Portions were dried in the sun, and also upon heated porcelain plates. Those dried in the sun made the strongest infusion, but did not differ from the others in any of their general properties.

A table spoonful of the bruised leaves with a pint of water produced an infusion of a yellow-green colour, of an aromatic smell and pleasant taste, and requiring but little sugar to make it sweet. It was refreshing, agreeable to the palate, and increased the perspiration. A second portion of water being poured on the same leaves, an infusion clearer than the former was produced, but still possessing an agreeable taste and smell. The latter is the infusion described by Dr. Mutis as being very salutary, it taken as a drink at breakfast and supper. The stronger infusion is recommended in cases where

sudorifics and cordials are prescribed. A third portion of water formed a tea still very picaunt, and possessing much of the peculiar taste and flavour of the leaves.

The dried leaves reduced to a powder are applied in the country where the plant is found, as a remedy for cold in the head, and which is used as snuff, and causes sneezing.

By distilling three table spoonfuls of the leaves, in four pints of common water, above a pint of highly perfumed liquor was obtained. The rest of the water being poured from the leaves was evaporated and left a solid substance, having a strong astringent taste, but no smell. Five draughts of the leaves being infused in alcohol, and the liquid evaporated, a blackish resinous substance was obtained, pungent and astringent, keeping its perfume, burning with a bright flame, and when taken into the mouth, colouring the spittle green.

### TEA IN LOMBARDY.

A memoir, says the Paris Moniteur, has been presented to the Institute of Milan, on the introduction of the culture of tea into Lombardy. The author, however, considers the climate of the southern provinces of France as more fit for this kind of culture than Lombardy. It does not appear by any means impossible, says he, to naturalize in that country a plant which grows in the north of China, where the climate is little different from ours.

## NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

### AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural State of the Kingdom, in February, March, and April, 1816; being the substance of the Replies to a circular letter, sent by the Board of Agriculture to every part of the kingdom. 8vo. 9s. bds.

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\* M. Palacio-Faxar would send plants of the Tea of Bogota to England, should any person be desirous to cultivate them.

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The Lives of Dr. Edward Pocock, the celebrated orientalist, by Dr. Twells—of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, and of Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol, by themselves—and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr. Burdy. In 2 vol. 8vo. with a complete Index, &c. The various and important information contained in these Lives, respecting the ecclesiastical and civil history of the times, and the many interesting anecdotes of eminent contemporaries, no where else to be found, suggested to the Editor that it would be highly acceptable to print the lives in this form, detached from the works, many of which are now difficult to be procured.

W. H. Yate, Esq. will soon publish, in two octavo volumes, Free Suggestions and Reflections submitted to the Legislature of the United Kingdom.

The Rev. R. Warner, of Bath, will soon publish, Sermons for every Sunday in the year, including Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Dr. Badham is preparing for the press, an Itinerary from Rome to Athens, by the route of Brundisium, the Ionian Islands, and Albania, with classical recollections of the various sites that occur in the journey.

*Asiatic Journ.*—No. XI.

The hon. and rev. Samuel Burdy, author of the life of Skelton, is preparing a compendium of the History of Ireland.

S. T. Coleridge, Esq. has in the press, the Statesman's Manual, or the Bible the best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight.

Mr. D'Israeli is printing a third volume of the Curiosities of Literature. He has also nearly ready for the press, a History of Men of Genius, being his essay on the literary character considerably enlarged.

Lord Byron has completed a second part of Childe Harold, which will appear with all convenient speed.

Mr. Ryan has in the press, a Treatise on Mining and Ventilation, embracing the subject of the coal stratification of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Rev. W. Wilson, master of St. Bee's School, is preparing for publication, Collectanea Theologica, or the Student's Manual of Divinity, containing several Latin tracts.

The Rev. W. Ettrick has in the press, in an octavo volume, the Season and Time, or an explanation of the prophecies that relate to the two periods of Daniel, subsequent to the 1260 years now recently expired.

Poems by the late Edward Rushton, of Liverpool, are preparing for the press.

Memorandums of a Residence in France in the winter of 1815-16, including remarks on society and manners, and notices of some works of art not hitherto described, will soon appear, in an octavo volume.

Mr. Henry Ncele, of Kentishtown, will soon publish a volume of odes and other poems.

Miss D. P. Campbell, a resident in one of the northernmost isles of Scotland, will speedily publish (by subscription, 10s. 6d.) an octavo volume of poems, toward the support of a distressed mother, and a younger brother and sister.

Mr. Maurice Evans, Army and Navy Agent, proposes to publish, in an octavo volume, the *Aegis of England* ; being a collection of addresses, in which have been communicated the thanks of Parliament to officers of the navy and army, with notes biographical and military.

A new edition is printing of *Whitby on the five points in dispute between Calvinists and Armenians*, in which the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin quotations are translated.

Miss Holcroft's novel, *Fortitude and Frailty*, is in the press, and will appear in the course of the ensuing season. Also,

*Purity of Heart ; or, the Antient Costume, a Tale* : in one volume, addressed to the author of *Glenarvon*, by an old wife of twenty years.

VOL. II. 3 U

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

## CHINA.

*Rome, Sept. 4.*—A journal published here contains the following extract of a letter from the province of Su Tcheu, in China, dated the 25th Sept. 1815 :—

“ Religion is preached in China by missionaries of different bodies and different nations ; the chief of the French missions in the province of Su Tcheu, where I am at present, has made, within some months, thirty native priests and four European. Not long ago, persecution deprived us of the Vicar Apostolic, sacrificed to the rage of the governor of this province, an enemy equally to the European and Christian name. The bishop coadjutor has been compelled to fly, and I believe has taken refuge in Tonquin.

Three native priests, and a number of the faithful of both sexes, have finished their mortal career by a glorious martyrdom. There is still, in almost all the prisons, a numerous body of generous confessors, who suffer for the cause ; and I, who have not yet merited the grace of shedding my blood, am charged with the spiritual and temporal cares of this mission, which, before the persecution, numbered 60,000 Christians.

(Signed) J. E. ESCODECA BOISSONADE,  
*Missionary Bishop.*

The above relates to those troubles of the Chinese Christians of which some account was given in the Asiatic Journal for August last, page 162.

## INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.

*General Orders, Bombay Castle, 3d Feb. 1816.*—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Ensign Jopp to resume his situation in the Department of the revenue surveyor.

Under this arrangement, Lieut. Dashwood the junior of the two officers temporarily attached to that Department under date the 6th October 1814, has been removed.

The right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major James Leighton of the battalion of Artillery to the situation of commissary of stores at the presidency, in succession to Lieut-Col. William Smith deceased.

*Bombay Castle, 6th Feb. 1816.*  
The following promotions are ordered to take place in succession to Lieut. Col. Smith deceased.

*Battalion of Artillery.*—Major Henry Hessman to be Lieut. Col. Brevet Major, and Capt. James Leighton to be Major. Capt. Lieut. S. R. Strorer to be Capt. of a Company, Lieut. Julius G. Griffith to be Capt. Lieutenant ; Lieut. Fireworker W. H. Rochfort to be Lieutenant ; and acting Lieutenant Fireworker G. R. Lyons to be Lieutenant Fireworker, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Smith, deceased.—Date of rank 2d Feb. 1816.

His excellency Sir Miles Nightingall, Knight Commander of the most Hon. Military order of the Bath, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the command of the Honorable Company's Forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having landed this day from the Honorable Company's vessel the *Nearchus* and been sworn in as Commander in

Chief and second of Council of Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council orders and directs that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Bombay obey Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall and that all returns be made to him as Commander in Chief accordingly.

Lieutenant Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall is to take his seat as President of the Military Board in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief.

*Bombay Castle, 7th Feb. 1816.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. Charlton Tucker of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Aid-de-Camp and to act as Military Secretary to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. until further orders.—Date of appointment 6th Feb. 1816.

*General Orders, Bombay Castle, 22d May 1816, by the right hon. the Governor in Council.*—Major James Leighton of the battalion of artillery, and commissary of stores at the presidency, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Major General Browne, appointed on the staff of his Majesty's forces in India, having arrived at this Presidency on his way to Fort St. George, to which Presidency he is posted, and there being no immediate opportunity of his proceeding to Madras, the right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to avail himself of the services of the Major General during his detention at Bombay, or until

the orders are received from Fort St. George for his final destination.

The following appointment is ordered to take place in the commissary of stores department :—

Serjeant Augustus Frazer, of the battalion of artillery, to be conductor of stores, vice Warburton discharged.—Date of appointment, 2d April 1816.

The right hon. the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of announcing to the army, the resolution of the hon. the Court of Directors, contained in their general letter to the supreme government in the military department, dated 23d August, 1815, granting the brevet commission of captains to all lieutenants in the service of the Hon. Company who have not obtained that rank (viz. the rank of captain) after fifteen years service.

The hon. the Court of Directors, having calculated the period of service from the year of appointment as cadet inclusively, the right hon. the Governor in Council, guided by this principle and by precedents in former cases of a similar nature, is pleased to determine that the present brevet shall include the lieutenants appointed cadets of the season 1801, together with all of a longer standing and shall have effect from the 8th January 1816, as follows.

*List of Officers of the Hon. Company's Service, on the Bombay Establishment, promoted to the Brevet Rank Captain, in the East-Indies only, under the operation of the foregoing Regulations.*

| Sea, of<br>Appt. No. | Names.                 | Corps.  | Date of<br>Rank. |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 1799                 | 1 Thomas Pierce,       | 3d Rg.  | 8 Jan.           |
| Do.                  | 2 Peter Fearon,        | Ad do.  | do.              |
| 1800                 | 3 Joseph Brown,        | 1st do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 4 John Morin,          | 1st do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 5 J. H. Dunsterville,  | 1st do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 6 John Barton,         | 4th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 7 James Gibbon,        | 3d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 8 William Perkins,     | 1st do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 9 Godwin P. Steward,   | 2d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 10 George Tweedy,      | 4th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 11 Daniel H. Bellasis, | 2d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 12 Conolly M. Lecky,   | 5th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 13 Robert Bannwell,    | 5th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 14 John Carter,        | 3d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 15 Charles Grey,       | 2d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 16 Philip W. Pedlar,   | 5th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 17 William Gordon,     | 6th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 18 Richard Thomas,     | 2d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 19 George T. Gordon,   | 5th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 20 Andrew Anderson,    | 5th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 21 James Elder,        | En. Rg. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 22 Thos. C. Gravenor,  | 4th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 23 Geo. A. Knight,     | 4th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 24 William Kendall,    | 9th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 25 John D. Crozier,    | 2d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 26 Geo. L. Gilchrist,  | En. Rg. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 27 Thomas Dalbony,     | 1st do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 28 James W. Graham,    | 6th do. | do.              |

| Sea, of<br>Appt. No. | Names.               | Corps.  | Date of<br>Rank. |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------|
| 1800                 | 29 James McMurdo,    | 7th Rg. | 8 Jan.           |
| Do.                  | 30 James Livingston, | 9th do. | do.              |
| Do.                  | 31 Fred. Solihoux,   | 3d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 32 Charles B. James, | 2d do.  | do.              |
| Do.                  | 33 George Challon,   | 3d do.  | do.              |
| 1797                 | 34 John Hawkus,      | Engi.   | do.              |

The hon. the Court of Directors having, in their letter above alluded to, directed that it may be distinctly intimated that the brevet commissions now granted, shall not give any claim to increased allowances of any description whatever, the right hon. the Governor in Council considers it proper to notify their orders, on this point, for the information of the officers concerned.

By order of the right hon. the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, *Sec. to Gov.*

*General Orders, Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1816, by the right hon. the Governor in Council.*—The right hon. the Governor in Council, having been pleased to approve of the plan for a Military Fund, which has recently been circulated to the different corps of the army belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, authorises the establishment of a military fund upon the principles therein detailed, and the nomination of eleven directors, elected by the subscribers, subject to the approval of the hon. the Court of Directors, and to such future modifications as circumstances may render expedient.

2d. In order to facilitate the monthly collections of the subscriptions towards the military fund, the right hon. the Governor in Council directs that the following system shall be adopted from and after the 1st of May next.

*First.*—Monthly lists of the subscribers to the institution, also of all casualties by death, promotion, or new subscription, shall be furnished by the secretary and accountant to the military paymaster general, and by him to the sub-paymaster for their guidance. Similar lists to be furnished to the military auditor-general.

*Secondly.*—Stoppages, according to the subjoined Table A, shall be made from all monthly abstracts, which include the regimental allowances of an officer or officers, subscribing to the fund, in which abstracts shall be inserted, after the total of the abstract, a head in the following form, "deduct subscription to the military fund by the commissioned officers, included in the abstract," and the balance only, after deducting such subscriptions, shall be discharged.

*Thirdly.*—Each paymaster, after having compiled his monthly payment, shall transmit to the secretary and accountant of the institution, a detailed account of deductions from his disbursements for such month, on account of the military

fund, accompanied by a bill at sight on the paymaster-general, dated on the 1st of the month, in which the amount shall have been received, and bearing interest from that period. The total of abstract must of necessity be charged in the disbursements of paymasters, but the deductions for subscriptions to the military fund, will be adjusted in their account current, as payments to the military paymaster-general, on account of that fund, and their indents for cash will be regulated accordingly. The subscribers' donation is to be paid by field officers, in one payment within six months from the 1st of May next, and by all other ranks in twelve equal monthly instalments, commencing from the same period;—the stoppages on account of donation are to be made from the abstracts in the same manner, as is directed for the monthly subscription, and according to the proportions detailed in Table B.—The first stoppages shall be made from the abstract for pay for May, and arrears for April 1816.

3d. Subordinate paymasters are held responsible for crediting the full amount of stoppage, according to the numbers and description of subscribers within their range, to payments, and the military auditor general is directed to retrench the amount of any deficiency of such credit by stoppage, as shall appear upon references to the monthly lists furnished by the secretary.

TABLE A.—Statement of Stoppages on account of Subscription to the Military Fund, to be made from all monthly Abstracts, which include the Regimental Allowances of an Officer or Officers, subscribing to the Institution.

|                              | In India. |       | In England. |       |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
|                              | R.        | Q. R. | R.          | Q. R. |
| Col. or lieutenant-col. com. | 43        | 0 00  | 10          | 0 00  |
| Lieutenant colonels...       | 23        | 0 00  | 8           | 0 00  |
| Majors.....                  | 18        | 2 00  | 6           | 0 00  |
| Captains.....                | 11        | 1 00  | 4           | 0 00  |
| Captain lieutenants...       | 9         | 0 00  | 2           | 0 00  |
| Lieutenants.....             | 6         | 2 00  | 2           | 0 00  |
| Ensigns.....                 | 5         | 0 60  | 1           | 2 00  |

TABLE B.—Statement of Monthly Stoppage on account of Subscribers' Donation, to the Military Fund in India.

| Cols. or lieutenant-cols. com., in one payment on or before the 1st Nov. next . . . | Unmarried. |       | Married. |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
|                                                                                     | R.         | Q. R. | R.       | Q. R. |
| 1273                                                                                | 0 00       |       | 1698     | 0 00  |
| Lieut.-col. do. do.                                                                 | 695        | 0 00  | 926      | 0 00  |
| Majors do. do....                                                                   | 550        | 0 00  | 734      | 0 00  |
| Captains, in twelve monthly instalments, . . . . .                                  | 27         | 3 00  | 37       | 0 00  |
| Capt. lieuts. do. do.                                                               | 22         | 3 00  | 30       | 1 33  |
| Lieutenants do. do.                                                                 | 16         | 2 66  | 22       | 1 00  |
| Ensigns do. do....                                                                  | 13         | 0 66  | 17       | 2 33  |

Statement of the amount of Subscribers' Donation to be paid by Subscribers in England.

| Cols. or lieutenant-cols. com., in one payment..... | Unmarried. |       | Married. |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
|                                                     | R.         | Q. R. | R.       | Q. R. |
| 300                                                 | 0 00       |       | 400      | 0 00  |
| Lieut.-colonels.....                                | 240        | 0 00  | 320      | 0 00  |
| Majors.....                                         | 180        | 0 00  | 240      | 0 00  |
| Captains.....                                       | 120        | 0 00  | 160      | 0 00  |
| Capt.-lieutenants...                                | 60         | 0 00  | 80       | 0 00  |
| Lieutenants.....                                    | 60         | 0 00  | 80       | 0 00  |
| Ensigns.....                                        | 45         | 0 00  | 60       | 0 00  |

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1816.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon James McAdam to the charge of the medical duties of the residency at Cutch, and establishment at Anjar.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1816.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Wilson, of the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Native Infantry, to the command of the residency guard at Booj.

By order of the right hon. the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH, Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle, 24th April, 1816.—

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, of the battalion of artillery, to act as Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, in the absence of Captain Strover in the Decan.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1816.—

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information, the following—

Extract of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 20th September, 1815.

Par. 2. We have permitted the following officers to retire from the service; viz. Major W. Burke from the 1st March 1815; Lieut James Trash, 26th April; Surgeon W. A. Davis, 24th Oct. 1814; and we have allowed Mr. Archibald Grant, a conductor of ordnance to retire on a pension.

3. We have appointed Mr. Dameson Coates Bell, to be an Assistant Surgeon on your establishment.

5. We have permitted Lieut. Alexander Manson to remain till the first ships of next season.

Bombay Castle, 29th April.—Lieut.-Colonel Robert Barclay, commanding the 1st battalion 8th regt. Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to sea, on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate, granted to Lieutenant James Iredell, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment Native Infantry, by the government order of the 27th of September last, is extended to the 6th of June next.

*Bombay Castle, 30th April, 1816.*—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Assistant Surgeon Wm. Holl, on the 14th of August last, is extended to the 23d of June next.

*Bombay Castle, 1st May 1816.*—Licut. W. H. Poole, Assistant in the Quarter Master General's Department at Fort St. George, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate, has the permission of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to proceed to sea, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

In succession to the officers whose retirement from the service is announced in the second paragraph of the Honourable Court's letter of the 20th of September last, the following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in the corps to which they bear reference, and the Commissions of the officers promoted, by the retirement of Major Burke, are to bear date as follows :

*Eighth Regiment Native Infantry.*

*Date of Rank.*

Major J. F. Dyson, . . . . . 2d March 1815.  
Capt. Edward Jones, deceased do. do. do.  
Capt. Lieut. E. Pearson, . . . do. do. do.  
Lieut. H. L. Anthony, . . . . . do. do.

*H. C. Regiment European Infantry.*

Lieut. Richard O. Meriton, to be Lieut. vice Trash, retired from the service; date of rank, 27th April, 1815. Ensign G. Ronson, to be Lieutenant, vice Steel deceased; date of rank, 18th Feb. 1816.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Lieut. Evans, of the 4th regt. Native Infantry, on the 18th of June last, the following promotion is ordered to take place in that corps :—

*Fourth Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign Archibald Frazer, to be Lieut. vice Evans deceased; date of rank, 19th June, 1815.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain McIntosh, the Acting Deputy of Commissary Stores at the Presidency, to the situation of Agent for the manufacture of Gun-Carriages, vice Hogarth, deceased, and Capt.-Lieut. Julius Griffith to act as Commissary of Stores, in the Deccan, until further orders.

Captain Stroyer, the Acting Commissary of Stores in the Deccan, is directed to repair to the Presidency, to resume charge of his appointment of Deputy Commissary of Stores.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

*May 4.*—In obedience to the orders of the right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief in India, as recently communicated to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop, his Excellency is pleased to publish for general information and guidance, that on the future trial of officers of the Honourable Company's service, holding brevet's commissions in his Majesty's army, reference shall be had to the Annual Mutiny Act (and not the act of 27th George II). The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the same to be observed and practised by all courts martial on the trial of officers of the Honourable Company's service, holding his Majesty's brevet commission.

COURT MARTIAL.

Extracts from the proceedings of an European General Court-martial assembled at Secrolé, Benares, on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1816, by order and in virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the right hon. the Earl of Moira, K. G. commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, for the trial of Brevet Col. and Lieut.-Col. Francis Rutledge, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, and all such persons as may be brought before it, and continued by successive adjournments until the 26th day of February, 1816.

President, Col. Hardyman, his Majesty's 17th regiment of foot.—Deputy judge advocate-general, Capt. Tickell, 8th regiment of native infantry, and deputy judge advocate-general at Dinapore.

*Charges.*—Col. Francis Rutledge, 1st battalion 3d native regiment, placed under arrest on the following charges :—

*Disobedience of orders.*—1st. In having up to the month of November, 1815, withheld from the men under his command, the annual half-mounting due to them for the years 1813, 1814, 1815.

2d. In not having paid to men drafted from the 1st battalion 3d native regiment into the new corps, the stoppages made from them on account of half-mounting then not having been delivered out.

*Scandalous conduct, unworthy of an officer and a gentleman.*—1st. In embezzling a portion of the money stopped for the regimental purpose of half-mounting from the men so drafted from the 1st battalion 3d native regiment into new corps.

2d. In having up to the month of November, 1815, embezzled the sums of money stopped for the regimental purpose of half-mounting to the soldiers under his command, for the years 1813, 1814, 1815.

By order of the right hon. the commander-in-chief,

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.



*Additional charge.*—For scandalous conduct, unworthy of an officer and a gentleman:—In having, up to the month of January, 1816, embezzled the sums of money stopped from certain men of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th companies, 1st battalion 3d native regiment, for the regimental purpose of half-mounting for the year 1809; the said men on the 1st of January, 1810, not having received half-mounting for the year 1809, or any sum in lieu thereof.

By order of the right hon. the commander-in-chief

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj.-Gen.

*Finding and Sentence.*—The court, having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the prisoner Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-Col. Francis Rutledge has urged in his defence, and the testimony adduced in his exculpation, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the first charge.

The court are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the second charge, excepting inasmuch as it states him to have been guilty of "scandalous conduct," and of so much they do therefore acquit him.

With respect to the additional charge, the court, with reference to what has been recorded on their proceedings, are of opinion that they were not warranted by the annual mutiny act in taking cognizance of the same.

The court, therefore, having found the prisoner guilty of the whole of the two charges exhibited against him, with the exception of "scandalous conduct," and which are in breach of the articles of war, do adjudge him, the said Brevet Col. and Lieut.-Col. Francis Rutledge, to be dismissed the service, and further to forfeit the arrears due to him on account of his pay, so far as may be sufficient to make good the deficiency occasioned by the embezzlement found, amounting to about the sum of sonant rupees nine thousand five hundred.

(Signed) F. HARDYMAN, Col. and Lieut.-Col. H. M. 17th foot, and Pres.

(Signed) SAMUEL TICKELL, Capt. 8th regt. N. I. deputy judge advocate-gen. at Dinapore and Chunar, conducting the trial.

(Signed) MOIRA.

A true extract. C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Sec.

The essential quality of the proceedings into which Colonel Rutledge has suffered himself to be betrayed is decisively exhibited by the opinion pronounced. The justly measured sentence of the court will be a sufficient indication that no excuse of accidental interruptions can be

admitted for withholding from the soldier that which is his due, and that no plea will be heard which shall endeavour to represent as a legitimate perquisite gains drawn by a commanding officer from the men of his battalion, to the evident injury of those whom it is his special duty to protect.

Believing that no instance of the sort has before occurred in this service, and certain that the present example prevents the possibility of its happening hereafter, the commander-in-chief is glad that he can allow himself to yield to a solicitation which the court has made for lenity on the ground of Colonel Rutledge's length of service. The commander-in-chief therefore remits the penalty of dismissal from the service of the Honourable Company, but directs that Colonel Rutledge be removed from the command of the battalion until Major-Gen. J. S. Wood shall certify, that every just pecuniary claim of the battalion on Colonel Rutledge has been satisfied.

The conduct of the officers commanding companies, and of the adjutant, in suffering the irregularities to proceed without interference, calls for remark. The former as intrusted with the interests of the men composing their companies; the latter as called upon by his station to advert to every thing which might affect the satisfaction of the soldiers, ought to have applied to Colonel Rutledge, and in the event of his not making the due arrangements, should have appealed to the commander-in-chief.

This order to be particularly read by the adjutant or inspector of battalions to every corps on the Bengal establishment.

By command,

C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Sec.

#### CAMPAIGN IN NIPAL.

*Brigade Orders by Brigadier Kelly, camp near Hurrchurpoor, 8th March, 1816.*—The Brigadier cannot permit any part of his brigade to separate without requesting the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the brigade at large, to accept his warmest thanks for their exemplary and soldier-like conduct, during this short campaign, which has compelled the Rajah of Nipal to submit to the terms of the British government.

In the affair of the 1st, the force sent to take possession of the point for the commencement of operations was as equally proportioned to the battalions of the brigade as possible, and afforded each a brilliant opportunity of maintaining the long established character of their respective corps; and to the Chumparun light infantry, it has afforded an opportunity of confirming to their officers, and

to the army, that although they may be equalled, they cannot be surpassed in personal conduct. They have made a brilliant commencement to establish their character, and Hurrehpoor Hill will be long remembered with pride by the corps.

It is not, however, the conduct of any particular day that calls the attention of the Brigadier; he looks back to the march throughout, where obstacles, to appearance totally insurmountable, have yielded to the zeal, energy, and exertion of the troops.

## INDIA STATE AND OFFICIAL PAPERS.

**THE Right Honourable the Governor, in Council,** is pleased to publish for general information, the following Bill, intituled an act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India, which received the royal assent on the 22th of June last.

*A Bill, intituled an Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India.*

Whereas an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation: and whereas another Act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty intituled an Act to enforce and render more effectual several Acts passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and other Acts, made for the increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation: and whereas another Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act for the further encouragement of British Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned: and whereas it is necessary to make further provisions for the execution of the provisions of the said Act, in the territories under the government of the East India Company, and other territories belonging to his Majesty, within the limits of the charter of the said Company; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for any collector of duties payable at any Port to the East-India Company, or other person of the rank in the said Company's service of senior merchant, or of six years standing in the service, being respectively appointed to act in the execution of this act by any of the governments of the said East India Company in India, in any ports in which there shall be no collector and comptroller of his Majesty's revenue of customs, to register, and grant certificates of the registry of all ships and

vessels built in any territories, countries, islands or places, under the government of the East India Company, or belonging to his Majesty, within the limits of the charter of the said Company, and belonging to such ports respectively, which are by the provisions of the said recited act, or any of them, required and entitled to be registered; and all such officers and persons respectively are hereby authorized and required to do every act, matter, and thing, in relation to such registers and certificates, and as to all transfers of property of such ships and vessels, and all other British registered ships, in the said acts required to be done by any officers respectively of his Majesty's revenue of customs in Great Britain; and the said governments of the East India Company, and all governors and lieutenant-governors of any territories, islands, and places, belonging to his Majesty, within the limits of the charter of the said Company, are hereby authorized and empowered to do all acts, matters, and things, and make all such orders in relation to the registry of any such ships or vessels, and as to the periods within which ships built before the passing of this act may be registered, and the ports at which any such ships or vessels may be registered, and as to all matters and things relating thereto, and to any transfers of property in any such ships or vessels, as any commissioners of his Majesty's customs, or any officers of the revenue of customs in Great Britain respectively, in relation to the registering of ships and vessels, as to any act, matter, or thing, relating thereto, or as to any penalties or forfeitures, or the application hereof, and as to the seizing of any ships or vessels as forfeited under the said acts for want of certificates of registry, shall be used, exercised, applied, enforced, and put in execution, in relation to all ships and vessels built in any territories, countries, islands or places, under the government of the said East India Company, or belonging to his

Majesty within the limits of the charter of the said Company, either before or after the passing of this act, and required and entitled to be registered under the provisions of the said recited acts, as fully and effectually as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in this act; and all such ships and vessels shall, when so registered, be deemed and taken to be British built ships, registered under the said recited acts, and entitled to all the privileges and advantages of ships built in the United Kingdom, and registered as such; except as in this act hereinafter excepted.

And whereas it is necessary to give sufficient time for the registry of ships and vessels, be it therefore enacted, that no such ship or vessel, carrying on trade between India and the United Kingdom, or within the limits of the charter of the said East-India Company as aforesaid, shall become forfeited, or subjected to seizure as forfeited, for want of a certificate of registry, until after the first day of July 1816, unless such ship or vessel shall after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and before the said first day of July, have returned to the port or place to which she shall belong, and afterwards departed from such port without being duly registered under the provisions of the said recited acts.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act or in the said recited acts or in any other acts contained, shall subject any Ship or Vessel, built or to be built within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, which shall not be of the burthen of three hundred and fifty tons; or any Ship or Vessel built within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, now the property of any of his Majesty's subjects within the limits aforesaid, and employed in trade as heretofore solely within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope; or any Ship or Vessel which now is or at any time before the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen shall be building within the limits aforesaid, on account of any of his Majesty's subjects within the said limits, and shall be employed in trade solely within the said limits, including the said Cape of Good Hope, to any Penalty, Forfeiture, Disability, or Impediment by reason of such Ship or Vessel not being registered, and not being British-built, or to affect the property or any transfer of property in any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid which shall not be registered.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no Ships or Vessels, built in any countries, territories, ports, or places under the government of the East

India Company, or belonging to his Majesty within the limits of the charter of the said Company, and registered under the authority of this act as British-built, and owned by subjects of his Majesty, and navigated according to law, shall be entitled to the privileges of British-built Ships, owned, registered, and navigated according to law, in any Voyages or trade beyond the limits of the said Company's Charter, other than and except such as are specified in an act, passed in the fifty-third year of his present Majesty, intitled an act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter; and in another act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intitled an act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company; any thing in this act, or in any or either of the said recited acts; or in any other act or acts of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any manner to affect the privileges of any Ship or Vessel already registered as British-built, or to affect the right of any Ship or Vessel now built or building to registry as British-built.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, that no Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands or places within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company, although born in territories, countries, islands or places under the government of his Majesty, or of the East India Company, shall at any time be deemed or taken to be British sailors, seamen or Mariners, within the intent and meaning of the said recited act of the thirty-fourth year aforesaid, or of any other act or acts of parliament relating to the navigation of British ships by subjects of his Majesty, for the purpose of entitling any Ship or Vessel to be deemed to be a British ship navigated according to law, and to have the privileges and advantages of British ships, having the Master and three-fourths of the Mariners British subjects; any thing in the said recited act of the thirty-fourth year aforesaid, or in any other act or acts of parliament, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that no ship or Vessel belonging to any port within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, or usually navigated by such Asiatic

sailors, lascars, or natives aforesaid, as mariners, shall, while carrying on trade to and from India to the United Kingdom, forfeit any privileges or advantages of a British-built ship, to which she may be by law entitled, by reason of having any proportion of such mariners, without the due proportion of British mariners, until the expiration of twelve months of continued peace after the conclusion of the present war: provided also, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by his royal proclamation, upon or after the commencement of any hostilities, to permit all merchant ships, or any other trading vessels, and all privateers, to be manned wholly, or in any such proportions as shall be specified in any such proclamation, with such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives aforesaid, for and during such periods as shall be specified in any such proclamation as aforesaid.

And whereas lascars, and other natives of the East, are not deemed to be equal in strength and use to European or other seamen; and the requiring the proportion of three-fourths of British seamen, in ships having, as part of the crew, lascars and natives of the East, would compel such ships to carry a larger number of British seamen than other ships, or to employ a smaller number of lascars and natives of the East, than would be sufficient to make a proper crew; be it therefore enacted, that every such ship or vessel, so duly registered, and carrying on trade to and from India and the United Kingdom as aforesaid, and manned in part with lascars or natives of India, and which shall be commanded by a British master, and navigated by seven British seamen as part of the crew, for every one hundred tons of her registered burthen, and so in proportion for any part of one hundred tons, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be navigated according to law, as to the crew of any such ship or vessel, although the number of such British seamen shall not be equal to the proportion of three-fourths of the whole crew of such ship or vessel; any thing in any act or acts of parliament, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas it may not always be possible to procure the due proportion of British seamen, at ports in India, for vessels sailing from India; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the governments of the East India Company in India, or for any governor or lieutenant-governor of any colony, territory or island, belonging to his Majesty, within the limits of the said Charter, and they and he are hereby required, on application made by the owner or commander of any ship or vessel, and after having ascertained, by due inquiry, that

a sufficient number of British seamen cannot be procured for the crew of any ship or vessel sailing from India, within ten days from such application to certify the same, and license such ship or vessel to sail with a less proportion of British seamen than required by law, and every such ship, having on board such license, shall be deemed to be navigated according to law, notwithstanding such deficiency of British seamen, until her arrival at the port of her destination in the United Kingdom; but shall, on the voyage back from the United Kingdom, have the full and proper proportion of seven British seamen to every one hundred tons.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act, or in any other act or acts of parliament contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to require any number of British seamen to be on board, as part of the crew or mariners of any ship or vessel employed in trade only between ports and places within the limits of the charter of the said Company including the Cape of Good Hope; or to prevent any such ship or vessel, while so employed, being manned and navigated wholly or in any proportion as to Asiatic sailors, or lascars, or natives of any territories, countries, islands or places, within the limits of the said Company.

And be it further enacted, that this act may be altered, amended or repealed by any act or acts to be passed in this session of parliament.

As by the III<sup>d</sup>. Section of the aforesaid act, ships built within the limits of the Company's Charter for the purpose of carrying on trade solely within those limits need not be registered, it is considered expedient that the existing regulations established by the Honourable East India Company in the year 1786 in respect to the registry of such ships, should be republished for the information of the parties concerned.

*By the Honourable Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. President and Governor, &c. Council, Bombay.*

#### A PUBLICATION.

Whereas the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, having considered the various circumstances which have been communicated to them, respecting the aid and assistance given by British subjects in India to the trade of foreigners, contrary to the good and wholesome laws made to prevent the same, and also respecting the misbehaviour and irregularities of private traders at China; for remedy of the mischief arising from such practices, have established certain regulations respecting the shipping belonging to and employed by private per-

sons in India, so as to make such persons more amenable to justice than they heretofore have been.

These regulations direct that registers shall be made and kept at the Company's respective presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, and at the presidency of Fort Marlborough, and their subordinates, of all ships and vessels belonging to any person or persons living and residing at any places whatsoever within, and under the protection of the said respective presidencies and residency, that belong to or are navigated by Europeans, or have any European officers or agents on board in the manner therein ordered.

Disqualify all ships and vessels not having been so registered, from trading under the Company's protection and within their limits of trade, and

Prescribe certain covenants to be entered into, as well by all owners of ships to be so registered as the masters or commanders of the same to the Company, to be enforced with penalties as therein directed, for the observance of the same regulations.

Public notices are therefore hereby given to all persons whom it doth or may concern, that copies of the said regulations and orders are deposited in the respective offices of Bombay custom-master and

master-attendant of the marine, where they may be seen by application at the usual hours of office, and it is hereby required, that all persons living or residing at this presidency being owners or agents of any ship or vessel of the description in the said regulations contained, do, on or before the day of December next, tender to the public Secretary of this government their applications to have their respective ships or vessels registered, in such manner and form as by the said regulation is directed. And

Notice is further given, that from and after the date of this publication no clearance will be granted by the custom-master for any ship or vessel without their first producing such certificate as by the said regulations is ordered to be given upon such registry and the execution of the deeds of covenants therein mentioned.

By order of the Honorable Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. President and Governor, &c. Council, in Bombay,

(Signed) JAMES HATLEY, Sec.

Bombay Castle, Public Department.  
25th November, 1786.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle,  
1st Feb. 1816.

## DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, OCT. 2.

A SPECIAL General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of confirming the resolution of the last general court, which approved of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 4th ult. for granting the sum of £2000 to major-gen. the hon. Arthur Saintleger, of the Madras establishment, for services detailed in the papers relative to his case.

The proceedings of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Thomas Reid, Esq.) briefly stated the purpose for which the proprietors were assembled.

The clerk then read the resolution in favour of major-general Saintleger, which the court of directors agreed to on the 4th ult., and which the general court approved of on the 25th, viz. :—

“Resolved—That in consideration of the distinguished services rendered by major-general the hon. Arthur Saintleger, whilst in command of a detachment of troops, serving in Travancore, in the year 1809, which attacked and carried the lines at Aranbally, on the frontier—sub-

sequently attacked and defeated the assembled forces of the enemy at Nagre Coel and Cotah—captured the forts of Woodaghurry and Palpanavaram—and by these successes reduced the Rajah of Travancore to submission to the Madras government, as appears by the records now laid before the general court ;—

“It be recommended to the general court of proprietors, as a mark of the high sense they entertain of those services to the Company, to present to major-general the hon. Arthur Saintleger, a donation of 5000 pagodas, or £2000 sterling.”

The *Chairman*—“I have to move, ‘That this court confirm the resolution of the court of directors of the 4th ultimo.’”

The motion, which was seconded by the *Deputy Chairman*, was carried unanimously.

ESTABLISHMENT AT ADDISCOMBE.

Mr. R. Jackson then stated, that it was his intention, after Christmas, when a greater number of proprietors would be in town, to submit a motion to the court on the subject of the Company's establishment at Addiscombe ; some accounts re-

relative to the expenditure of which institution, had been mentioned in the early part of the *inquiries*, and might be considered as now lying on the table. Preparatory to the motion of which he now gave notice, he begged leave to move—

“That there be laid before the court, an account of the expense incurred by the Company for their cadets, in this country and in India, on an average of seven years, previous to the year 1809, when the military establishment at Addiscombe was formed.

“Also, an average estimate of the expense incurred by the Company, for their cadets, in this country and in India, for seven years subsequent to the year 1809.”

It was, the learned gentleman observed, necessary that he should defer his motion, until after Christmas, since the period comprised in the latter accounts, would not be completed before that time had elapsed. He intended to call the attention of the proprietors to this subject, because, in 1809, he had expressed a wish (which appeared on record, in the shape of a resolution) that the principle on which the establishment at Addiscombe was founded, should be enlarged as far as possible, so as to take in *all* the Company's cadets. The resolution, at present in force and acted upon, only embraced the engineers and artillery corps. On the occasion to which he had alluded, he argued, most strenuously, of what vast importance it must be to young gentlemen going out to India, in every species of command, and there might be attached, even to subaltern commands in that country, a greater degree of power and authority than persons in this part of the world contemplated; that they should have a full opportunity of knowing accurately the constitution, not only of their own country, but of that to which they were proceeding. This knowledge the cadet could not attain by continuing for

two or three years at Addiscombe; and undoubtedly, the Company could not confer a greater blessing on India, than by sending thither young men of liberal education and enlightened understanding. He was aware that the Company allowed the cadet the opportunity of acquiring considerable political information; but still it appeared to him that more was necessary. He understood, that, in conformity with the wish expressed in 1809, the directors had very much enlarged the admission of gentlemen destined for general service. It was not necessary that he should make a motion for an account of the expense incurred by this extension; because, according to the resolution of the court, when the establishment was instituted, it became the duty of the directors, to lay before the proprietors, all resolutions agreed to by them, relative to the expenses occasioned; whether by an enlargement of the establishment, or otherwise. The accounts would, therefore, as a matter of course, be laid before them. By the production of those accounts, the proprietors, he doubted not, would be highly gratified. They would enjoy that pleasure which could not but arise from a knowledge that this was, at least, one of those institutions, the benefits of which had been enlarged, whilst it had kept within its estimated expense.

The motion having been seconded, and read by the clerk—

The *Chairman* rose, and expressed his assent to it. He thought he might venture to say, that, behind the bar there was no indisposition to produce the accounts in question; and gentlemen, before the bar, he doubted not, participated in the same feeling. The papers could be easily made out, and, he was convinced, they would give great satisfaction to the proprietors.

The motion was then agreed to—after which the court adjourned, *sine die*.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

### CALCUTTA.

*Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1816.*—As every instance of Hindoo hospitality to European guests must be viewed as an insensible conquest over the rigidity of prejudice and custom, no less than a voluntary exertion of respect and good will, it appears an act of generous condescension—not of duty, on the part of the entertained, to encourage it, by showing, that a sense of the civility received is felt; and, for this reason, amidst the many descriptions of festive pleasures peculiar to the sea-

son, it may not be amiss to record the following:—

For several nights past, *Bowahny Churn*, second son of the late *Radamohun Bannerjee*, has entertained the whole of the European inhabitants of *Sânkeah* and *Howrah*, with *Nautches*, at his house, at both those places, in celebration of the birth of a first-born son. The dancing girls, as might be expected, were the best, on this occasion, the town could afford; and *Ash'uren*, of famous memory among the nymphs who gave eclat to the

vigils of Durgah, never exhibited her vocal powers to better advantage : several other sets of girls were present ; and in particular one, accompanied by Cashmieran players, sang a number of Persian airs with great sweetness and melody. The amusement was varied by one of these girls working a tree with a long slip of coloured cloth, while spinning on her legs : an operation that very much interested some gentlemen who arrived in the last ships !

The Baboo's house at Howrah is a neat modern building—beautifully situated on a plain ; but the family residence at Sulkeah is a venerable mansion, environed with every thing romantic, rude, and wild :—it had, however, been brilliantly fitted up with costly lustres and chandeliers ;—and contemplating the unwieldy pile, in this gloomy scenery, the mind was very agreeably relieved and surprized on entering, to behold, as it were, El Dorida in the midst of Siberia. One of the upper rooms had been properly prepared and lighted for supper, and wine and refreshments teemed in abundance. The party was numerous and respectable ; and one gentleman diverted the company considerably by appearing masked in the character of a druid. A very good band was also in attendance, and at intervals played a number of reels and country dances—in short, kindness, attention, hospitality and enjoyment were so united, that many of the party with

“ Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,  
“ Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,”

remained till after midnight.

Feb. 20, 1816.—At a meeting of the Select Committee of the Calcutta Insurance Offices:—Present John Palmer for Canton Insurance Company : Alex. Colvin, Calcutta Insurance Office : G. P. Bagram, Amicable ditto : G. Cruttenden, Calcutta ditto Society : R. Campbell, Ganges ditto : J. Fullarton, Hindustan ditto : T. De Souza, Bengal ditto : H. Mathew, Aramean Insurance Society : Capt. Cooke, Hope ditto : A. Wilson, Globe ditto : C. Blaney, Star ditto : J. Scott, Phoenix ditto : A. Robertson, India ditto Company.

It is resolved, that during peace with all maritime powers, the rate specified in the annexed list, be the established minimum of rates, for the fair weather season, which shall comprehend from the 15th of October to the 15th March.

Resolved, that from the 16th March to the 14th October both inclusive, an additional one per cent. be added on all risks in the annexed list.

Agreed and resolved, that we pledge ourselves not to insure in any office or offices, not conforming to the resolutions entered into at this meeting.

Resolved that in consideration of the

inadequate equipment and general insufficiency of the river crafts, employed in transporting goods to and from ships, no goods laden on such crafts shall be considered as covered under the general insurance of craft, conveying goods to and from ships, unless registered and numbered conformably to the projected arrangement for that purpose.

Resolved, that the surveyors of the different Insurance offices be requested to survey and class the different Vessels navigating to and from this port upon the plan adopted at Lloyd's, and to give in a list of the same to their respective offices.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed and distributed among the different houses of business at Calcutta, and at the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Java, and that they be considered in force from and after the 1st proximo.

(Signed) J. Palmer, A. Colvin, J. Scott, A. Robertson, R. Campbell, J. Fullarton, G. Cruttenden, C. Blaney, G. P. Bagram, John Cooke, T. de Souza, H. Mathew, A. Wilson.

(Signed) Stewart and Robertson,

Sec. to the Select Committee.

*Abstract Statement of the Funds of the Calcutta Tontine, from 1st July to 31st December 1815, being the First and Second Quarters.*

|                                                                         |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount of receipts for                                                  |                    |
| 171 whole shares,                                                       | } 40,997 12 10     |
| 47 half ditto,                                                          |                    |
| 19 quarter ditto,                                                       |                    |
| Ditto received from three subscribers, in advance for their shares..... | 30,363 9 0         |
| Ditto of interest on Company's paper .....                              | 2,205 0 0          |
| <b>Sicca Rupees</b>                                                     | <b>73,566 5 10</b> |

Which has been invested in Company's paper amounting to Sicca Rupees..... 76,079 11 7  
And which gives for each  
Whole share, Sa. Rs. 229 11 8  
Half ditto ..... 114 13 10  
Quarter ditto ..... 57 6 11  
By authority of the committee,  
J. B. INGLIS, Sec.

Calcutta, Jan. 1, 1816.

No. 5550 was drawn a prize of Sa. Rs. 20,000 ; it belongs, we understand, to E. Pond, Esq. of the civil service and W. Brewer, Esq.

By the new postage act, the postage of single letters from England to this country, coming by packets, is fixed at 1s. 6d. but imported by other vessels at 8d. per letter.

CAPTAIN FALCONER.

At a meeting of the several commit-

tees of Insurance Offices of this port, to consider of some effectual means for preventing the destruction of ships by fire, and the reduction of the impress of their crews.

Resolved, that all proceedings be suspended until the plans, under consideration of the committee nominated by government, be made known.

Resolved, that in consideration of the manly, bold and judicious efforts of Capt. Falconer in saving the Ganges, from destruction by fire in Colombo Roads, a service of plate value 1,000 guineas, be presented to him in London; and that measures for carrying this resolution into effect, be immediately adopted.

Resolved, that a minimum of insurance rates for the two distinct seasons of the year, one, comprising the months of November, December, January, and February; the other, the remaining months of the year, be referred to the consideration of a select committee from the General Committees of the Insurance Offices, and be binding on the whole accordingly.

Resolved, that the select committee meet on the 20th instant, for the purpose of regulating the said rates of Insurance.

Resolved, that Messrs. Stewart and Robertson be requested to officiate as secretary to the select committee.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain Falconer, dated Colombo, 8th January 1816, and addressed to a mercantile house in Calcutta:—"In addition to many diabolical instances of the native seamen wilfully setting fire to ships after having received a considerable advance of pay, I felt it a duty incumbent on me to make known a most flagrant attempt to destroy the ship Ganges under my command, which was providentially discovered in time to save a valuable property and probably many lives from destruction. On Sunday the 7th instant, being at anchor in the coast of Ceylon, near Caliture, waiting the land wind, a few minutes before two o'clock at night, the second officer having the watch, awoke me with information, that a great quantity of smoke was issuing up the fore hatchway and he suspected the ship was on fire. I started out and found it but too true, and immediately getting the fire buckets ready, I went down and crawled in where the thickest of the smoke appeared to come from, and most fortunately put my hand on a large bundle of Europe rope yarns in a state of ignition placed among the most combustible ship's stores, in the forepart of the gun deck, on the larboard side, that in a very few minutes must have burst into a flame which no exertion could have extinguished. Several buckets of water being thrown upon the fire, I removed the bundle of rope yarns which contained it

on deck, and they evidently proved that they had but a short time before been placed there by some incendiary with intent to set fire to the ship. I cannot in any other manner account for such an atrocious act, except the temptation to the crew of being released from their engagements, and again at liberty to receive an advance of pay and bottomry from another vessel perhaps with a similar intention, as they had hitherto been treated with every indulgence and lenity; and I hope the present plain statement of facts, in addition to the many instances were such villains have been but too successful, will shew the underwriters and owners of ships the necessity of adopting some strong measures for checking such horrible depravity."

*Calcutta, March 5.*—The second sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery was held at the Court House on Friday last. The Chief Justice, Sir Edward H. East, delivered the following charge to the grand jury, in an eloquent and perspicuous speech:—

*"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

"The offences which I have mentioned from the calendar, are those of which we have too frequent experience in this place to require more comment upon them. But I cannot forbear calling your attention more particularly at this time, to those calamitous events which are fresh in the knowledge of us all.

"Vile incendiaries, unworthy of the name of seamen, and the worst enemies of that meritorious class of men, have, it is to be feared, crept in amongst them, and filled this great commercial city with lamentations for the loss of lives and the extensive destruction of valuable property, occasioned by the late horrible burning of ships. This was first witnessed upon our sea-coasts, afterwards in our harbours, and finally under the eyes and in the very bosom of this city, which but for God's mercy in restraining the periodical wind of this season of the year, might have become one general scene of conflagration and ruin. Ship after ship has been burnt, in a manner that leaves no doubt that fire was wilfully set to them.

"The offence has long been considered as one of peculiar malignity and deserving of death.

"It was made felony by the stat. 22 and 23 Car. II, c. 2, s. 2.

"Afterwards, by the stat. 1 Ann st. 2, c. 9, s. 4, it was more generally enacted, that if any captain, master, mariner, or other officer belonging to any ship, shall wilfully cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy the ship unto which he belongeth, or procure the same to be done, to the prejudice of the owner or owners thereof, or of any merchant or merchants who shall load goods thereon, he shall suffer death as a felon.



"By s. 5, every such offence committed on the high seas, or where the Admiralty has jurisdiction, is made triable under the king's commission issued under the statute 28 Hen. VIII, c. 15, and then the clause proceeds to take away the benefit of clergy from every person or persons who shall be convicted of any of the said offence or offences last mentioned; other different offences having been provided for in the three first clauses of the act.

"The stat. 4, Geo. I, c. 12, s. 3, re-enacts the same provision, but extends it further to the case of an owner burning or otherwise destroying the ship, or directing or procuring to be done; and this, not only to the prejudice of any merchant who shall have loaded goods on board, but also to the prejudice of any underwriter on the ship, but this statute does not take away clergy from the owner as the statute of Ann had done from the captain, master or mariners, under the like circumstances.

"Therefore this defect was supplied by the statute 2 Geo. I, c. 29, which enacts and declares, that if any owner or captain, master, officer, or mariner, belonging to any ship or vessel, shall wilfully cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy it, with intent to prejudice any underwriter thereon, or any merchant that shall load goods thereon, of any owner or of such ship or vessel, the offender shall on conviction be adjudged a felon, without benefit of clergy. And by the same act, sect. 7, it was provided, that if any of these offences were committed within the body of a county, it should be tried there, and if committed at sea, it should be tried by the Admiralty commission under the statute of Henry VIII.

"Thus the law stood till 1803: the two statutes of Geo. I, affecting the case of owners committing these offences to prejudice underwriters on the ship, which the prior statutes did not reach.

"In the year 1802, a case occurred at an Admiralty sessions, holden at the Old Bailey, in which it appeared that certain owners of a ship, living in London, had procured the master to destroy her at sea, off Dover, for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters; and upon conviction of them, a doubt occurred, whether the accessories before, whose act of procurement was committed on shore within the body of the county, could be tried under the Admiralty jurisdiction, they having done no act within that jurisdiction; and in consequence of that difficulty, it was held to be a mis-trial as to the owners, and the master only suffered the sentence of the law.

"This case gave rise to the statute 43 Geo. III, c. 113, in the ensuing year; which reciting that the provisions mentioned in the two statutes of Geo. I, had

been found inadequate and ineffectual, repeals them, and re-enacts the like provisions in a more perfect manner.

"First, It enacts, that if any person or persons (instead of using the particular description of owner, captain, master, or mariner), shall burn or otherwise destroy any ship or vessel. 2dly, if this is done with intent to prejudice any owner or owners (which would extend to a part owner). 3dly, If it be done to prejudice any person, body politic or corporate (which includes the Corporate Insurance Companies, not before included in the term persons), and not only insurers on the ship or vessel, but also on the freight, or on goods laden on board the ship, in all these cases it is made a capital felony.

"Then, 4thly, as to the trial, it provides (in order to meet the difficulty which had occurred in the case I have mentioned) that if any ship or vessel shall be burnt or destroyed within the body of a county, not only the felons who commit the act, but all who counsel, direct, or procure the act to be done, shall be tried in the same court, in such manner and form as felonies done within the body of the county are tried. And if the act be done on the high seas, then both principals and accessories before, are to be tried before the Admiralty commission Court appointed by the statute of Henry VIII.

"This last mentioned statute of George III, does not affect to repeal the statute of Queen Ann, by which the wilful burning or otherwise destroying of any ship by any captain, master, mariner, or other officer belonging to it; or the procuring the same to be done, to the prejudice of the owner or owners thereof, or of any merchant or merchants who load goods thereon, is made a capital felony.

"The statutes of George I, also, clearly extended to this country; and if the statutes of George I, which it purports to repeal and to re-enact in a more perfect form, are still in force; if the last statute does extend hither, then we should have the benefit of its more perfect provisions, if the circumstances of any particular case should require it.

"Thus the law stands in respect to the particular aspect of it, to which our attention has of late been so forcibly called. But I trust you will not think your time misspent, if I take a little larger view of the subject.

"The law is exceedingly careful and vigilant to protect the persons and to enforce the rights of that most useful and meritorious body of men who are engaged in the sea service.

"Though he should be disabled by hurt or sickness during the voyage from performing the duty of the ship, yet he is still entitled to his wages, and he is entitled to the like benefit, if the master

should wrongfully discharge him during the voyage.

“Every body knows what care is taken by the Honourable East India Company, of such of the native seamen of this country as navigate our ships to England, during their stay there.

“Again, though the mariner is submitted to the authority and correction of the master of the ship, for the purpose of preserving necessary discipline on board, by which alone the lives and property of all embarked on board, including himself, are secured from danger; yet if the master abuse this authority by exerting it unreasonably or immoderately, the law will afford a proper recompence to the mariner for the injury he has unjustly suffered.

“In all cases, besides the ordinary remedies of the law, the crew of the ship, as well as the individual mariners, have peculiar facilities afforded to them in our Admiralty Court for the redress of all real grievances, so far as the ship itself, or its owners, or master, can be rendered responsible.

“By the policy and practice of the British law and nation, the sea service has ever been regarded in a very honoured and favoured view. Every protection and encouragement has been extended to those who are engaged in it. If any inroads have been made upon the ancient policy of the marine law, which denominates freight as the mother of wages (thereby denoting that till the voyage is performed and the freight is become payable, wages are not due: which law has ever held, unless varied by special contract), such inroad has been made by the indulgence of the masters and owners of ships to these their favourite servants.

“This indulgence has grown out of the long continued and approved fidelity, skill and courage, of our British seamen, which have elevated the general character of this service throughout the world.

“The lascars and native seamen of this country, have a long time partaken of the advantages arising from our national partiality to their class; and the honest and faithful part of them must feel in common with the whole body of inhabitants of this great commercial city, the deep disgrace and infamy which the incendiaries of whom I have spoken, have endeavoured by their horrible crimes to bring upon the service. These wretched men, for their own base and mercenary purposes, have not scrupled to murder the innocent, as well as to destroy the most valuable property which gives employment and livelihood to thousands. And if a stop be not put to such crimes, the whole class of native seamen will lose their employ, and the honest means of providing honourably for themselves and their families, by the general relinquishment of all

commercial adventure; the corner stone and foundation upon which this great and opulent city has within no distant period, arisen out of the woods and morasses of Bengal, under the fostering hands of the British merchants, and by which it now supports a numerous and industrious native population.

“The constitutional duty of inquiring amongst other things into offences against the public trade and security of this place, which has now devolved upon you, gentlemen of the grand inquest, can hardly be exercised at this time more beneficially for the public, than in endeavouring to discover and bring to trial the perpetrators (if any such there be within your jurisdiction) of these dreadful enormities.

“It is indeed every man's business and duty on shore and afloat to use his honest endeavours to detect and bring to justice all barbarous felons and murderers; and for this purpose to give such information as may come to his knowledge, respecting the late transactions, to the magistrates and public officers of government, as may enable them, if in their judgment the information be well founded, to present bills before you for the exercise of your high function against those whom you deem to be culprits.”

*Calcutta, May 1.*—By private letters from Colonel Doveton's force, we learn that the Pindarees who lately visited the Guntoor country, have succeeded in making their escape down the Adjunttee Ghaut, with little loss, notwithstanding some rapid movements that had been made in pursuit of them. A squadron of the 7th regiment light cavalry, marched sixty miles in fifteen hours; the same squadron indeed marched a distance altogether of one hundred and eight miles in forty hours: with troops capable of such exertions, nothing but the difficulty of gaining good information regarding the movements of the Pindarees could have saved them. It appears that the Mysore horse, under Bhém Row, on the 10th instant, fell in with a party of the Pindarees, some of whom they killed, and brought in fifty tatoes, with plunder, and one prisoner, who promised to lead the force to the Pindaree camp; but on reaching the village where they were supposed to have been at war, they found that they had left it the evening before, to the great disappointment of the whole force. But on returning, it seems that the force was, at one time, within a few miles of the Pindarees, who were halting as the force also was at the time, during a heavy fall of rain and a thunder storm. The prisoners who have been taken say, that they are of the party that visited Guntoor a year ago, they state that they have made a bad harvest of it, and will not each share above 50 rupees. The same

party in going down the Adjutante Ghaut, was pursued by a company of the 20th N. infantry, which took from them ten camels, some horses, and a number of bullocks.

May 2d, 1816.—We have already stated that . . . . . were in . . . . .

up to a detachment of the Rungpoor Battalion by the Soobah, who was prevailed upon to withdraw without longer waiting for the orders of his government. Subsequent letters, dated camp the 18th April, intimate that there was a prospect of the whole of the troops on the northern frontier, east of the Coosy, being allowed to return immediately to their respective stations. The cavalry had already marched; and were followed by a detachment of the 1st battalion 9th Native Infantry, which broke ground on the 15th. The main body of Captain Latter's force still remained encamped on the plain of Nukabaree, situated about eight miles from the foot of the hills; and would probably be soon joined by the various small parties occupying solitary posts in the hills. The position of Nagree is said to be so formidable from its difficulty of access, that no sufficient force could be brought to bear upon it with a chance of success, if defended with a little resolution. The largest size of guns which could be got over the mountains were six pounders; and these only by a long series of hard labour on the part of the subjects of the Siccum Raja, persons much used to hill travelling. The difficulties were considerably enhanced by the impracticability of carrying up large supplies of provisions in a country hardly admitting the passage of four-footed animals. It may therefore be deemed fortunate that the place was voluntarily surrendered; especially as the rains, which were fast approaching, must have soon driven our troops into plains.

The Maluratta Prize Committee has given in a report of their proceedings for ascertaining the amount of property captured at Bhurtpore during the second part of the second campaign against Holkur and the Mahratta confederates, from which it appears that the following is the value of shares occurring to the captors.

|                                                       |      |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Commander in Chief, St. Rs.                           | 1308 | 9  | 4  |
| Major Generals, .. ..                                 | 436  | 3  | 0½ |
| Colonels .. ..                                        | 135  | 10 | 0  |
| Lieutenant Colonels .. ..                             | 81   | 6  | 0  |
| Majors .. ..                                          | 54   | 4  | 0  |
| Captains, Surgeons, and others of like rank .. ..     | 27   | 2  | 0  |
| Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, and other Subalterns | 11   | 4  | 10 |

The sum total falling to the Bengal Division of the Army amounts only to St. Rs. 17,415 11 7

Lieutenant Boileau reached Katmandoo on the 14th of last month, and was received with distinguished attention. A residence was provided for him in an excellent situation, and he was to be presented to the Rajah, in public Durbar, on the 17th.

The reports which have been circulated respecting the delay in giving up the Fort of Nagree, are proved to have been equally unjust and premature. No pretence or hesitation whatever existed on the part of the Goorkah Commandant, who only waited to receive the orders of his government. He however daily decreased the garrison by sending off detachments to the interior, and when he did evacuate the Fort, which after all, was before he had been actually furnished with the orders of the Rajah of Nepaul, he had only eighty men with him, which shews that he had no intention of resisting the force under Major Latter, sent to take possession of that important place. The order bearing the red seal of the Rajah arrived the following day. With the commencement of the rains, sickness had begun to prevail amongst the troops destined to occupy the Fort, and impatience to avoid exposure in tents, at an unhealthy season of the year, probably magnified accidental into intensional delay.

The Fort, to the southward, is said to be inaccessible, and forms an impregnable barrier against invasion on that side.

We understand, that Mr. John Farquhar late of Calcutta, has purchased the saleable share of Mr. Whitbread's Brewery for the immense sum of £300,000.

The following article, omitted in the account of the campaign in Cutch is from a Calcutta paper of February last. For some account of the Run or Runn, see Asiatic Journal above, page 234.

The field operations in Cutch are said to have terminated, and there is a report that Futteh Mahommed has been taken prisoner. This enterprising chief was originally a Jemadar of horse in the service of Huns Raj, the father of the present Rajah of Cutch. About ten years ago he seized the Fort of Booj, a strong hold in the northern extremity of the Rajah's possessions, and has retained it to the present time; from its vicinity to Sind, and his being a Mussulman, he has continued to keep on good terms with the Ameer of that country, and has thus endeavoured to preserve his superiority over his master, who is a Hindoo, and with whom we are connected by the ties of treaty and friendship. The Run, which is a saline sandy waste, separates Cutch Booj from Cutch, and forms a sort of defence for the rebellious chief against any foreign attack. Futteh Mahommed is said to be a hardy and excellent soldier





Esq : John Elphinstou, Esq : Honorable Sir Alexander Anstruther, Kt. Vice Presidents : The Venciahle Archdeacon Barnes, Vice Patron.—Mr. Erskine, Mr. Warden, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Morgan, Capt. Hawkins, Directors until 1817.—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Farish, Major Aitchison, Mr. Babington, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Noton, all Clergymen, Directors until 1817.—Duchesses Mrs. Brown, Patrouess : Lady Anstruther, Mrs. Torin, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Carr.—Rev. N. Wade, Superintendent : Messrs Forbes and Co. Treasurer : Rev. Henry Davies, Secretary : Mr. Francis Sheppee, Surgeon : Mr. P. T. McVeigh, Acting Master : Mrs. Mackenzie, Acting Matron : Mr. C. R. Vasey, Clerk.

#### PONDICHERRY.

April 22.—A tiger has been shot this morning at Pondicherry, in town, and in Mr. de Baussett's house. You will think this a fable, or that under the denomination of tiger, I speak of the last animal of the kind, but you will be mistaken. I mean a first size panther, measuring within the tail, four feet four inches in length, and two feet four inches in height, as every one here can give evidence. It seems, that this animal came astray into the town last night, and it was found this morning entrenched in an half decayed earth-made shelter, generally used in this country to keep paddy in, and named *putailli*, which was placed in an old open magazine, situated in the centre of the town. It was customary to close therein a few geese ; and the boy who came in the morning to take them out, missing one of them, looked into the *putailli* to see if it was not concealed in it, when the tiger, at his appearance made a start : the boy ran away into the street, and happily has only been slightly wounded. The tiger came out also, and ventured at about ten yards into another compound, by a large gate half shut, much injuring in his road an old woman, who was standing on the threshold ; she received two severe blows, one on the shoulder, the other on the breech, and seems severely hurt. The tiger crossed the yard, and by the means of a heap of fire-wood laying close to the wall, scaled it, and fell into Mr. de Baussett's garden ; he then entered close to the main house, a small bathing room, the door of which was sheltered by a wooden staircase, leading to the top of it, so that nobody could approach to have a sight of the animal. Some of our sportsmen and four inveterate Sepoys gathered in the house, and fired several shots at the tiger, when once or twice he made an attempt to escape, and each time returned un hurt to the same place. A Nacoda of a vessel in the roads, who was present, pretended that he could

magnetise and tame the tiger like a dog. He therefore boldly advanced before the door, and began his wonder, when the tiger made a howl, which the old Nacoda interpreted in his favour, and said was a sneeze of good omen, and that a second would be a sign of entire submission. But the tiger beginning perhaps really to feel the effects of the magnetism, or the ascendancy of the magnetiser on him, started on the Nacoda, and made him retire with a scratched back. We now endeavoured to get the tiger out from the room by the means of some straw, which we burnt from the top of the room, by an oval aperture in the wall, about seven feet from the ground ; and it is most extraordinary, that this animal, pressed by the heat, rather than come out by the door, which was opened, preferred jumping out by this hole, which he did with all the nimbleness and swiftness of a cat, although the opening only just afforded a passage to his body, and although he was obliged to elevate himself perpendicularly at that height from the ground ! Several shots were immediately fired, without much success. The tiger ran away from us, and tried to jump over a wall opposite, about twelve feet high, but he only reached part of the height, fell down, and again returned upon us with increased rage and fury, when Mr. C. Krusee, who happily had still his musket loaded, fired and killed the animal, when it had fully approached him, and he was only two yards distant ! Thus terminated this event, worth while to be recorded in the annals of sports and wonders !

#### MAURITIUS.

Port Louis.—His excellency the governor has been pleased to direct that the following observations relative to the management of the silkworm, be printed for general information, as it is hoped that the production of silk may form a valuable accession to the means of augmenting the prosperity of this colony.

It may be necessary to premise that the last annual Radnagore silkworm has been introduced into the Mauritius, at the solicitation of his excellency, through the protecting kindness which the Right Honourable Earl Moira has extended to these colonies, and that the eggs of these silkworms have been chiefly entrusted to the care of Mr. Chazal, whose late travels in India enabled him to produce the best species of Mulberry Trees and who has already succeeded in hatching the eggs. This gentleman will with the greatest readiness supply silkworms to such of the inhabitants as are already possessed of the proper species of the Mulberry Tree, for their growth and propagation, and he will give Mulberry slips to such planters as wish to enter into this new branch of cultivation, or eggs may be

had of Charles Telfair, Esq. Private Secretary to his excellency at Reduit.

The Radnagore worm will probably be hatched in February or March; it has been furnished by the Honourable East India Company's resident at that station, and the resident has added a most intelligent sketch subjoined of the mode adopted there for rearing the worm from its earliest period till the formation of the cocoon, and also the mode of winding off the silk.

An early occasion will be taken of drawing the attention of the colonists to the cultivation of the Indian Bamboo Rajah, for the construction of houses; and to the multiplication of the race of the Buffalo, which is eminently serviceable for the labourers of the fields and roads in these colonies.

These objects have been successfully introduced here by the last ship from Calcutta.

#### RESIDENT'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To R. C. Plowden, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,—I beg to inform you, for the information of the Board, that I this day dispatched under charge of Carrim Chappasse, a supply of eggs, the production of the large annual Cocoon; they were laid in the month of April; they should be hung up in the cabin of the ship, but the eggs should on no account be taken out of the pots or exposed to the air till wanted to be hatched which the Chassys do here early in the month of February, at which time the Mulberry leaves begin to spring out. I am sorry to say I have not been able to get a man to go to the Mauritius.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. WATTS, Resident.

Radnagore,  
21st July 1815.

To R. C. Plowden, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, I beg leave to submit the following remarks regarding the rearing of silkworms.

The receptacles or apparatus in use here for the rearing and hatching of silkworms are—1st. The small Dallah on which the young worms are hatched, with the leaves of the Mulberry chopped very fine and strewn over them, the leaves to be renewed twice in the 24 hours. They are to be fed in this manner five days, and then removed to the Colah or large Bamboo frame, the leaves being scattered over as before, but not chopped; though the mode of cleansing them is a tedious office, it must be punctually attended to, and done every day, by throwing out their dung and the Mulberry leaves and fibres, and substituting fresh—this may be performed at any time

of the day, but the early part of the forenoon is the best time; in the course of another five days the third change takes place, when they must be thinned and distributed among the other Coolahs or Frames, and the fourth or last change in five days more, thinning and distributing them among the Coolahs each time in the proportions mentioned underneath, feeding and cleansing them as described before. The worms are to be thinned and shifted into fresh Coolahs for the sake of allowing them, as they grow large, room for the purpose of feeding at large, and exercising themselves, which is essential to their health; the leaves must be also plentifully supplied, because if stinted in their food they will never thrive afterwards. According to the above statement, it is necessary to thin and shift the worms into different Coolahs, if in the first instance there are 4 Coolahs, on the first change they must be distributed among 8—on the second change 16—on the third change 32—and on the fourth among 64 Coolahs; the leaves plentifully supplied once during the day and once during the night, until after the fourth change, when they begin to shew signs of their being about to spin, which is easily perceivable from their transparent limber color—they must then be taken out and put into the spinning frames called Fungs, and unless rainy, exposed throughout the day to the sun and air. On the following day after a little exposure to the sun, the Cocoons are to be taken out of the frames and placed in Coolahs, taking great care that they are not put one over the other, and the Coolahs deposited in a dry place; on the sixth day they will be fit for winding off—the Cocoons that are to be wound off, if proposed to be kept for any time, must be baked in an oven slightly heated, otherwise the moth will eat its way through.

The information required in the 2d paragraph can only be answered in general terms; the silk that is for the most part wound off at the filatures, is from 8 to 24 Cocoons, it is wound off through hot water which by dissolving the natural gum, has the effect of causing the web to part freely—the water should be kept at a regular heat.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WATTS, Resident.  
Radnagore Factory,  
4th August 1815.

(True Copies)

(Signed) P. C. PLOWDEN, Sec.  
Extract from a Letter from Mr. Chazal to His Excellency the Governor, under date the 19th December 1815.

“ I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency, that I already have more than fifty silkworms, quite lively and healthy, and even supposing

that the remainder should not turn out well, I can venture to warrant that this quantity is sufficient to assure to the Colony the benefit which your Excellency is desirous of procuring it.—The eggs hatch but ill, and only a small number daily—change of climate is doubtless the cause,\* for the Mulberry which shoots forth its first leaves in India in February, does it here in September, and it will not be earlier than in a year or two that these precious worms can be perfectly used to the climate."

*Extract from a Letter from Mr. Chazal to His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 26th December 1815.*

The two capital Buffaloes you sent me are in health, they appear to like our quarter, and this is another benefit conferred on us. The high and humid parts of the Island where Bullocks cannot be reared, will by this, be indebted to you for milk and draught cattle which were wanting.—The silkworms also get on well; they hatch irregularly; but I already have five hundred that are quite healthy, and can with confidence assure you that your beneficent intentions will be accomplished, and that the Colony will to you owe this new branch of industry which until now had been in vain attempted to be introduced.

By Order, E. A. DRAFER,  
Act. Dep. Sect. to Govt.

Port Louis,  
21st Dec. 1816.

Sir Robert Barclay having presented to His Excellency the governor a pamphlet on the destruction of rats, lately published in England, as a valuable document for the information of the inhabitants of this Colony, and his Excellency considering that it will be of very great public utility, and that the mode designated in this pamphlet is now generally adopted through Europe, has ordered that it might be translated.

#### JAVA.

In addition to the Addresses† presented to the Hon. Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony, by the inhabitants of Batavia, the following Address was voted to his Excellency by the inhabitants of the Eastern and most important districts of the Island, and has been forwarded

To the Hon. Thomas S. Raffles, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

"Honourable Sir,—We, the under-

signed, hearing of your departure from the Colony, feel ourselves called upon, in common with the other inhabitants of this fertile island, to express our unfeigned sentiments of respect and attachment, deeply impressed upon our minds, by the liberal and enlightened principles which have so honourably distinguished your administration, during an arduous period of nearly five years.

"In taking leave of you, we beg to offer our heartfelt wishes for your health and prosperity, and we most sincerely hope you may enjoy, in the bosom of your country, the honours and rewards so justly due to your eminent public and private virtues."

[Signed by the Civil and Military Officers of the Eastern Division of the Island, and by the principal European inhabitants, English and Dutch, in number two hundred and thirty-one.]

Letter received with the foregoing Address.

To Charles Assay, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Batavia.

Sir,—We have the honour to transmit to you an Address from the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the Island, to the Hon. Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. on his departure from Java, which we respectfully request may be submitted to the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, with the view of obtaining his sanction and permission to its being forwarded.

We have the honour to be, yours, &c.  
(Signed) W. BIDWELL, A. R.  
L. VAN ZETTER,  
U. YULE."

Samarang, May 1, 1816.

Reply to Lieut.-Colonel Udney Yule, L. Van Zetter, Esq. and Captain W. Bidwell.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 1st of May, with an Address from the inhabitants of the Eastern part of this Island, to the Hon. Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. and have laid it before the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, according to your desire.

"I am desirous to acquaint you that the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor willingly consents to its being forwarded.—I shall have the pleasure of doing so by the very first opportunity, and though I do not presume to anticipate Mr. Raffles' feelings on the occasion, I hope my knowledge of his sentiments and opinions will excuse my taking the liberty to assure you, that not one of the many testimonials of esteem and attachment which he has received on his departure, is likely to be more highly prized than that which he thus receives from an extensive community, whose residence on the chief scene of his public labours in Java, has enabled

\* Note—This is accounted for perhaps, by the correspondence, which shews that the eggs do not hatch naturally until February or March—being eggs of annual silkworms.

† See above, pages 279, 316.



him to know, from personal observation, and consequently to appreciate justly the effects of those principles of administration which guided the important arrangements he introduced in the valuable and populous provinces of the Eastern Districts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. ASSEY.

*Batavia, 23d June, 1816.*

*Batavia, June 15.*—The arrival of his Majesty's ship *Lyra*, and the Honourable Company's ship *General Hewitt*, at Anjier, on Friday the 7th instant, brought intelligence that his Excellency the right honourable Lord Amherst might be hourly expected in the *Alceste* frigate on his way to China. His lordship and suite arrived on Sunday, and preparations having been made for facilitating their journey, they immediately landed and arrived at Batavia on Thursday afternoon, where his lordship was received by Major General Sir William Grant Kier, at the government-house, under the usual honours due to his rank. Yesterday morning his lordship received and returned the visits of their excellencies the commissioners from his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, and we are happy to understand that instead of returning to Anjier

he will await the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Alceste*, in Batavia roads. His lordship is in good health.

— 22.—On Saturday last his excellency, Lord Amherst, paid a visit to the honourable the Lieutenant Governor at Buitenzorg. His lordship afterwards proceeded to Ciceoa, and expressed himself much gratified with the charming climate and scenery of that hilly region. His lordship returned from his excursion on Friday night, and on the following morning was present at a review of the troops in the garrison at Weltevreden; after the review, his lordship attended by his suite, repaired to the quarters of the commanding officer of cantonments, where a splendid breakfast was prepared. His lordship embarked at the wharf at Batavia, at six o'clock, on Tuesday morning, under the usual salutes and military honours due to his rank.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of his excellency Lieutenant-General Aurlung, commander-in-chief of his Netherlands Majesty's army in India, after a very disagreeable voyage from Beucoolen. His excellency and family left the small vessel in which they came from thence at Anjier, and came overland to Batavia, where they arrived in good health on Monday last.

## INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### MILITARY SEMINARY AT ADDISCOMBE.

On Monday, the 14th October, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company, with several other members of the Court of Directors, and the Military Seminary Committee, proceeded to Addiscombe House, near Croydon, Surrey, for the purpose of witnessing the public examination by Colonel Mudge, of several cadets who had been reported to them by Dr. Andrew, the head master, to be properly prepared for such a trial.

Upon their arrival at Addiscombe they were joined by several military officers of distinction in his Majesty's and the Company's service, as well as by some of the most scientific gentlemen of the present day, and upon its being announced to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman that the pupils were assembled, they proceeded to the painted saloon, with the rest of the company, and being seated, Colonel Mudge, the Lieut. Governor of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, and the public examiner at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, was requested to commence the business of the day.

The names of the gentlemen present were as follow, viz.

### Court of Directors.

Thomas Reid, Esq. Chairman,  
John Bebb, Esq. Deputy Chairman,  
Rich. Chicheley Plowden, Esq.  
Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, Esq.  
Colonel Bannerman,  
Colonel Taylor,  
Colonel Allan,  
William Stanley Clarke, Esq.  
Richard Parry, Esq.  
John Thornhill, Esq.

### Visitors.

Colonel Sir John Campbell, K. C. B.  
Colonel Rowley, of the Royal Engineers,  
and Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications.  
Colonel Pilkington, of the Royal Engineers, and Chief Engineer at Woolwich.  
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Bryce, of the East-India Company's service.  
Captain Baines, of the Royal Artillery.  
Mr. Fitzpatrick, ditto.  
Dr. Hutton, late Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Academy, Woolwich.  
Randle Jackson, Esq.  
Lieut. Chas. Douglas, of the Royal Artillery.  
Thomas Keith, Esq.

Benjamin S. Jones, Esq.

James Cobb, Esq. Secretary to the East-India Company.

The East-India Company's Engineer Cadets:—Jones, Swetenham, Underwood, Wroughton, Cotton, Lawe, Lake, and Hemming, who passed their examination last year, and who have since been on the Trigonometrical Survey, carrying on under the superintendence of Colonel Mudge, and are now under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, at Chatham, for the purpose of learning the practical part of the art of sapping and mining, pontooning, and other field operations.

*Public Officers.*

Colonel Mudge, Public Examiner in Mathematics, Fortification, and Civil and Military Drawing.

Dr. Charles Wilkins, Public Examiner in the Oriental Department.

Dr. Andrew, Professor of Mathematics, and resident Superintendent.

Mr. Joseph Bordwine, Professor of Fortification.

Mr. John Shakespear, Professor of Hindustani.

Mr. W. F. Wells, Professor of Drawing.

Mr. H. Anello, fencing and Broad Sword Master.

Mr. William Abington, Clerk to the Military Seminary Committee.

The senior cadets in the first class were then examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, with its application to heights and distances, mensuration, artificer's works, surveying, conic sections, projectiles, mechanics, forces, hydraulics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, fluxions with its application to gunnery, and other important military considerations.

On all the above subjects, the Cadets passed through a very strict examination, and they worked their problems and demonstrations with a facility and correctness highly gratifying to the assembly, honourable to their preceptors, and creditable to themselves. They were afterwards examined as to their progress in Hindustani, by Dr. Charles Wilkins, and the examination closed with an exhibition of some beautiful specimens of Military Drawings, which they had executed under Mr. Bordwine, the Professor of fortification, as also a great variety of other drawings of landscapes, figures, &c. &c. under the instruction of Mr. Wells, the Professor of Civil Drawing.

The Chairman then proceeded to distribute the Prizes, which had been recommended to be awarded by Colonel Mudge, Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Wilkins, to those most proficient in the different branches of science and learning, under their respective departments, and which were as follow, viz.

*Recommended by Colonel Mudge.*

1ST CLASS.

|                                       |                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Edward Smith, 1st Mathematical Prize. | { An elegant Case of Mathematical Instruments, mounted with silver and an appropriate superscription. |
| Ditto. 1st Drawing.                   | { An elegant Box of Colours, mounted in the same way.                                                 |
| William Fitzgerald, 2d Mathematical.  | { An elegant Case of Mathematical Instruments, mounted in the same way.                               |
| George Thomson, 1st Fortification.    | { A Case of Proportional Compasses, mounted in the same way.                                          |
| George Walter, 2d Fortification.      | { A Pocket Sextant, mounted in the same way.                                                          |
| Donald Mackay, 2d Drawing.            | { An elegant Box of Colours, mounted in the same way.                                                 |

*Recommended by Dr. Andrew.*

|                                  |                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Henry de Bude, 1st French Prize. | { Rollin's Pelfes Lettres, elegantly bound, and stamped with the Company's Arms.               |
| Ditto. 1st Latin,                | { Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, bound in the same way.                                      |
| Ditto. 2d Hindustani             | { Dirom's Campaign in India, and Wellesley's Notes on the Mahratta war, bound in the same way. |
| Geo. Aug. Underwood, 2d French.  | { Esprit des Loix, par Montesquieu, bound in the same way.                                     |
| Ditto. 1st Hindustani            | { Orme's History and Fragments, 4 volumes, bound in the same way.                              |
| Thos. Prinsep, 2d Latin,         | { Adams's Roman Antiquities, bound in the same way.                                            |

2ND CLASS.

|                                   |                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| John Thomson, Mathematical Prize. | { Simpson's Fluxions, bound in the same way.                      |
| David Dighton, Fortification.     | { St. Paul's Traité de Fortification, bound in the same way.      |
| Fred. Watkins, Drawing            | { Edwards's Perspective, bound in the same way.                   |
| Ditto. Latin,                     | { Adams's Geography, Ancient and Modern, bound in the same way.   |
| John Jervis, French,              | { Travels of Anarchus, abridged, (French,) bound in the same way. |

3RD CLASS.

|                                 |                                                         |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| John Watts, Mathematical Prize. | { Euler's Algebra, in English, bound in the same way.   |
| Wm. Symons, Drawing,            | { Thomson's Scissors, with cuts, bound in the same way. |
| Wm. Senior, French,             | { La Fontaine's Fables, bound in the same way.          |
| Wm. Rollins, Latin,             | { Patrick's Cellerius, bound in the same way.           |

Besides the distribution of Prizes to the most meritorious as a general stimulus to exertion, the following gentlemen who were disappointed of Prizes were reported by Dr. Andrew to have considerable claims to favourable regard, and honourable mention; viz.

Archibald Hyslop,  
Francis Franco,  
William Morley,  
William Somerville Carew,  
Marens Claudius Decluzeau,  
William Jacob,  
Randle Jackson,  
John Pinchard,  
John Lloyd,  
Edward Richardson,  
Skeiner Turner,  
John Athill,  
Thomas Billamore,  
Ralph Roberts,  
Cosby Burrowes,  
Edward Harrington,  
Robert Page Fulcher,  
Charles Wintour,  
Charles Owen,  
Patrick Thomson,  
Thomas Hickman,  
Charles Hamilton,  
James Bell.

After the Prizes were distributed, the Chairman, Thomas Reid, Esq. addressed the meeting, and stated that the proceedings of this day must have given pleasure to every person assembled there, and that it would afford sincere satisfaction to his honourable colleagues and himself to report in corresponding feelings to the body, which had deputed them.

In the first place, he had to offer the thanks of the Committee to Dr. Andrew, and the other Professors and Masters of that institution for the superintendence and science which had been eminently exercised by them, and which was so markedly evinced in the progress and proficiency of the students.

The Chairman likewise stated that equal praise was due to Colonel Mudge, and to Dr. Wilkins for the benefits derived in their respective departments from talents of an high and distinguished order.

To the gentlemen students he said, the acknowledgments of the Committee were also deservedly merited, for the excellent conduct which had been reported of them generally; for the great acquisitions of which they had had, this day, so many gratifying proofs; and for the honest pride which the Committee felt in the consideration that the East India Company were sending them on a career of life which would do honour to that great body; from the happy and confident presage which they entertained, not only from their skill and valour as soldiers, but from their morality and humanity as men.

He desired his young friends to pursue the course in which they were; and in which a wider scene would open to them, with undeviating rectitude: and they might be assured of ample reward, in the justice of their superiors; in the honourable and high character, which they would acquire; but, above all, in their own approving and grateful minds.

On the conclusion of the above address from the honourable Chairman, several of the cadets went through the broadsword exercise under the direction of Mr. Angelo with great adroitness and precision; and the business of the day concluded with evident marks of satisfaction and approbation on the part of the members of the honourable Court of Directors, and of every person present, and to the honour and credit of every public officer connected with the institution.

Several of the newspapers have inserted an account of some disturbances at Bareilly, said to be occasioned by the introduction of the Chokedary system of revenue, but as we are assured that no official information has been received in this country on the subject, we refrain at present from taking further notice of the report.

The Marquis of Huntly, Capt. McLeod, took out five hundred and fifty elegant mirrors on account of His Persian Majesty.

A Court of Enquiry has been held at Bombay on the commanding officers of the Psyche cruiser; viz. Lieutenant Tanner, Commander. Lieut. Dominicette, Acting Second Lieut. Still, Mr. Edward Pratt, Midshipman, and Hans Anderson, Boatswain, for disobedience of orders and disrespectful and offensive conduct to the Government of Prince of Wales Island, &c. &c. &c. on which charges the prisoners were found generally guilty, and sentenced; Lieutenant Turner to be removed from the command of the Psyche, and to be ineligible to hold the command of any of the Company's cruisers for eighteen months; Lieut. Dominicette, to be incapable of employment for the same period, and to be deprived of one year's rank; Lieut. Still to be deprived of six months rank, and Mr. Pratt, of one year's rank, and that they be severally reprimanded for their misconduct in such manner as the Superintendent of Marine might think proper; Hans Anderson to be admonished.

Mr. William Cooke, late Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, has been appointed Collector of Sea Customs at Chingleput.

Don Francisco Ambruosi De Bibanti of Naples, has partially succeeded in obtaining an indigenous opium, which is said to be of a superior quality to that of Turkey.

John Wright, Esq. has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Board of Control in the room of John Meheny, Esq. resigned.

Mr. Canning arrived at Paris on the 28th October, whence he intended shortly to proceed to Bordeaux.

Major General Boyle has retired from the Staff of Bombay, and is succeeded by Major General Henry Parker Laurence.

Lieut. General Sir Miles Nightingale took his seat in Council at Bombay in February last.

Mr. Hugh Maximilian Elliot, son of the Governor of Madras, and a writer in the Civil Service under that Presidency, has resigned the service.

#### COMPANY'S SHIPS.

Oct. 3.—Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz:—

*Madras and Bengal*—Marquis of Wellington, and Minerva, to be afloat Jan. 3, 1817; sail to Gravesend Jan. 17, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs Feb. 23.

*Madras and Bengal*—Streatham, Rose, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, to be afloat Jan. 17, 1817; sail to Gravesend Feb. 1, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs March 9.

*Madras and Bengal*—Carnatic, and William Pitt, to be afloat Feb. 15, 1817; sail to Gravesend March 3, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs April 9.

*Bengal*—Lord Castlereagh, to be afloat March 3, 1817; sail to Gravesend March 17, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs April 23.

*Madeira, Madras, and Bengal*—Carmarthen, to be afloat Feb. 1, 1817.

*Madeira, Bengal, and Bencoolen*—Northumberland, to be afloat March 3, 1817.

*Bombay*—Huddart, and Union, to be afloat March 17, 1817.

*Bengal*—Thomas Grenville, to be afloat March 3, 1817; sail to Gravesend March 17, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs April 23.

*Company's Ship Waterloo*.—The following Officers have been appointed to that Ship by the Court of Directors:—Captain J. Birch, Mr. William Manning, Chief Mate, Charles Shea, 2d do., J. B. Burnet, 3d do., J. A. Cunyagham, 4th do., R. J. Cuthbertson, 5th do., R. Pilcher, 6th do.

#### INCURSIONS OF THE PINDAREES.\*

A letter from Madras, dated the 17th of April, had mentioned the plundering of

\* The Pindarees are not, as erroneously represented in the London papers, a description of Mahrattas; but a body of mercenary soldiers, who fight for whoever will pay them, and sometimes, as a banditti, plunder with equal indiscriminate. An account of the pursuits of these robbers, by Colonel Doveton, will be found under the head of Calcutta Intelligence.—*Edt.*

the Guntur or Circular by a body of Pindarees. Confirmation of this disastrous news has recently reached town. Private information goes to state, that a Pindaree force of many thousand horsemen, proceeding from the Mahratta territory, had attacked and ravaged the dominions of our ally the Nizam, and thence burst in upon the Guntur Circular, one of the most tranquil and prosperous of the Company's possessions, situated on the coast of Coromandel, in the direct road between Calcutta and Madras, a province of the latter Presidency, and distant from the capital not more than two hundred miles. This unlooked-for irruption seems to have been accompanied by the most horrible outrages. The cruelties perpetrated, and the desolation produced by the savage enemy in the attack upon the defenceless province, it is said, we hope truly, to have exceeded those with which Hyder Ally visited the Carnatic in his memorable invasion of 1780, the traces of which are still manifest at the end of near forty years. It appears that the Mahrattas must have concerted their measures with great judgment, having carried off a prodigious booty, after sweeping across the whole peninsula from west to east, and back again, without being brought to action by any British corps. It is further asserted, that Colonel Doveton, a distinguished officer commanding the subsidiary force at Hyderabad (qu. Ellichpore?) was at one period within two hours' march of the retreating enemy, but; from some of those fatalities to which rapid operations are liable, that he took a wrong road, and could never come up with them afterwards. Considered as a military movement, the attack of the Pindarees is at most a successful incursion, undertaken merely with a view to plunder; though inflicting upon the unfortunate country against which it was directed, calamities not only severe, but lasting. It is doubted whether the provinces which have been laid waste can yield the proportion of the public revenue for two or three years to come.

#### ISLE OF FRANCE.

The following is an extract of a Letter from the Maritims, under date the 22d of May last:—

"The Governor has within the last four days issued a Proclamation, prohibiting any importation into this colony other than in British vessels and from a British port. But from the number of foreign ships, both French and American, that have so long been suffered to dispose of their cargoes here, to the detriment of our trade, particularly during the last six months, those who have British merchandise on hand, cannot speedily take credit for a tolerable sale. This change has been the effect of complaints made to

Minister by Captain A——, of the ship Partridge.

“ You have no doubt heard that Barbé Marbois, our President of the Court of Appeal, and brother of the celebrated Marbois of France, has, with the Vice-President of the same Court, been suspended by Governor Farquhar. Unacquainted with the technicalities of the French laws, I cannot well explain to you the nature of the imputed misconduct, but it is for some erasure from the waste book, in which the French Judges insert the rough draft of their decisions before the record is officially signed by the Court. However, Barbé Marbois, in his *Procès Verbal*, a copy of which I send you, denied the power of the Governor, according to the laws of the Colony, guaranteed by the Prince Regent, to dismiss him from his office and emoluments, by what he calls a *lettre de cachet*, without trial and inquiry.

“ Thus stood the affair till April last, when from some cause or other, immediately on an arrival from Europe (that by the by brought the intelligence of the restoration of Marbois in France to his high office), our suspended President of the Court of Appeal was pensioned with six hundred pounds per annum. The poor Vice-President, though his alledged offence was of a secondary nature, has had no such luck. He is out of office, and draws not a shilling. Whatever may be the merits of the transaction, the severity or the reconciliation has cost John Bull another 600l. a year in his new acquisition.”

#### ST. HELENA.

Oct. 13.—The Termagant, 20 guns, Capt. Shaw, arrived at Portsmouth from the East-India station to be paid off. Left Madras on the 5th of May (the Tyre and Elk were then in the Roads), the Mauritius on the 7th of June, the Cape on the 5th of August, and St. Helena on the 27th August. The Cornwallis and Amphitrite were to leave India shortly for England. Captain A. King had taken the command of the former, and Captain Plumbidge of the latter. The Horatio was in the China Seas; the Leda, Commodore Sayer, at Trincomalee; the Orlando, Iphigenia, and Cameleon at Calcutta. She left the Révolutionnaire, Spey, Zebra, and Hyena, at the Cape. On the 22th of July, the Révolutionnaire and Zebra were driven on shore, in Simon's Bay, in one of those violent gales of wind that periodically visit that station. They were got off with trifling damage, and the Révolutionnaire was shortly to proceed to England. Major-Gen. Baird had lately died at the Cape, after a short illness; also Sir John Colebrook, at Madras. Mr. Hill, commissary at the Mauritius, had been killed by a fall from his

gig, and Mr. Moore, purser of the Icarus, had died at Port Louis (Mauritius). When the Termagant left St. Helena (27th August), Buonaparte was well. Sir Pulteney Malcolm intended to sail in the Newcastle, Capt. Meynell, on the 10th of September, to visit the Cape and the Mauritius. The command at St. Helena would devolve on Captain Stanfell, of the Phaeton. There were lying there, the Newcastle, Phaeton, Griffon, Podargus, and Julia; the Leveret was at Ascension.

On the Prince Regent's birth-day a ball was given by his excellency Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, at the Castle in James Town, which was numerously attended. There were present:—Sir Hudson Lowe, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's squadron; Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Bingham; Sir Thomas Reid, Adjutant-Gen.; the officers of the 66th and 53d, the staff officers of Sir H. Lowe, the officers of artillery and ordnance, the officers of his Majesty's ship Newcastle, Phaeton, and Griffon; the officers of the St. Helena regiment, the commissioners for the Russian, Austrian, and French courts; the gentlemen at the head of all the civil departments, with their families.

A very handsome theatre is nearly completed for the amusement of the islanders; it will be opened by gentlemen amateurs. The Termagant has sailed for Chatham to be paid off.

By letters of the 14th May, received from the vicinity of Moorsheadabad, we are concerned to state, that there is every appearance of a failure to a great extent of the produce of silk this year. The last November crop of Aghnee Bund, which produces commonly the greatest quantity and the best silk in the year, was so scanty as to afford little more than sufficient for the advance made on account of the Company's investment, and that of an inferior quality; the intervening Shull Bunds also failed; so that the whole dependence was placed on the Chitta Bund, the next in importance to the Aghnee, and which for some months promised well; but this also, from the want of rain, has now proved uncommonly unproductive, and its harvest affords no relief to silk dealers, while the very sickly state of the silkworms, preclude the hopes of any very favourable termination of the remaining Bunds of the year. From these circumstances, silk has there risen 50 per cent. above the price of the last year. Silk piece goods are equally dear and scarce, particularly the Korah pieces, which are printed into Romauls, Sarrees, &c.: and what is to be obtained of them is of very bad texture.

The prospect of the produce of Indigo, from the want of rain, is also in a bad state.

## INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*Off Hastings, Oct. 8, 1816.*—Arrived, the *Exmouth*, Capt. Thomas Freeman, from Bengal, sailed from thence 31st March, the Cape 29th July, and passed St. Helena, Middle of Aug.

*Plymouth, Oct. 8.*—Arrived, the *Matilda*, Somerville, from Batavia, sailed from thence 7th July, and passed St. Helena, the Cape 29th July, and arrived at Batavia on 11th Aug.

A letter from Batavia, dated the 27th June, states that the *Union*, Johnson, was at Indramayo, taking in her cargo for Europe.

*Passengers per Exmouth.*—John Ruxam, Esq. Surgeon 24th regt.; Lieut. Pottinger, 8th regt.; Mr. Macdonald, Free Merchant; Mr. Edward Poole, Attorney; Mrs. Pottinger, Miss. Coult, Mr. C. Taylor.

The *Mary Anne*, Webster, expected to sail from Bengal soon after the *Exmouth*. The *Aberdeen*, Fenwick, bound to Madras, was spoke, all well 19th May, lat. 30° 20' N. long 24° W. The *Princess Charlotte*, Vaughan, bound to India, was spoke, all well 23d Aug. lat. 13° 44' N. long. 25° 40' W. The *Orpheus*, bound to Bombay was spoke, all well June 5th, lat 11° 17' N. long. 22° 17' W.

*Cape of Good Hope.*—Arrived, July 11, *Revolutions*, a brigantine from Bombay; *Lloyds*, *Mac Pherson*, from Batavia, The *Lloyds*, and *Francis* and *Eliza*, from Batavia, sailed from the Cape for England the latter end of July.

*Madeira, Aug. 7.*—Sailed for Bengal, the *Cornwallis*, Charité, 12, *Princess Charlotte*, Vaughan, for the Cape; 23d, *Benson*, Beclum, for India, Sept. 1; *Ceres*, Brown, for Calcutta, 23, *Lady Flora*, Brown, Bengal; 6th, *Sourabaya*, Batavia, Woodbridge, Smith, for the Cape. The *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, from London to the Cape, put into Rio de Janeiro, July 6th, distress, having been ashore on the Cape de Verde, must undergo considerable repair before she proceeds.

*Batavia, April 21.*—Arrived from London, the *Albina*, Weatherall; May 12, *Susau*, Collingwood, from Samarang; 15, *Union*, Johnson, from Bengal; 16, *James Drummond*, Baldson, from Isle of France; 23, *Mary Anne*, Arlthnot, from New South Wales. June 12, *General Hewitt*, Campbell, from London; 13, *Ocean*, Johnson; 14, *Wolfs Cove*, Stephenson, from Isle of France; 18, *H.M.S. Alceste*, from England; Do, *Emperor Alexander*, Chapman; 26, *Surry*, Beadle, from Madras, Europe, Mills, Do.

May 22—Sailed for Banco, June 19, *Fairlie*, Warl, for England; *Alceste*, 21st, for China; *General Hewitt*, Campbell, for China; 23, *Prince Regent*, White, for England.

*Portsmouth, Oct. 10.*—Arrived the *Isabella*, bound to Holland, Taylor, from China, sailed 29th March.

*Portsmouth, Oct. 11.*—Arrived the *Termagant*, Sloop of War, from Madras. Sailed from thence 5th May, Isle of France, 10th June; Cape, 5th August; St. Helena, 31st August. The *Prince Regent*, from Batavia, left St. Helena, 27th Aug. for England. The *Fairlie*, Barton of Hull, *Francis* and *Eliza*, *Lloyds*, and *Samarang*, all from Batavia, remained at St. Helena, 31st Aug.

*Off Mounts Bay, Ireland, Oct. 8.*—Arrived the *Francis* and *Eliza*, late *Harrison*, from Batavia, (Kennedy, Capt.)

*Plymouth, Oct. 13.*—Arrived the *Prince Regent*, White, from Batavia, sailed 27th June, The *Ranger*, Wheeler, sailed from St. Helena, the latter end of August.

*Portsmouth, Oct. 14.*—Arrived the *Revolutions*, Capt. The *Table Bay*, from Capt. Lackner, dated the 26th May, stating that the *Lady Melville* had arrived at Bombay.

The *Discovery* of Bengal, was wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 26th July last.

The *Agamemnon*, Jackson, arrived at Bombay 23d April, and sailed the 28th May for Madras.

The *Mary Anne*, Edwards, from Bengal, and *Cadmus*, Dent, from Isle of France, were at St. Helena, and sailed 23d Aug.

May 15, The *Princess Charlotte*, Leishman, at Bombay, to sail 10th June. May 15, the *Upton Castle*, Betts, arrived at Bombay.

*Cape of Good Hope, July 27.*—*Phillipa*, Nichols, arrived from London, 30th. *Bristol Hero*, Edwards, from do.

*St. Helena, Aug. 26.*—The *Minstrel*, Havard, arrived from Bengal.

*Madras, April 11.*—Arrived from Isle of France, *Commodore*, (unseen), H.M.S. Fow, with 1000 tons of English, 27, H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, do. Letters received from Madras, dated 30th May, (on *Zebra* Regt.) and forwarded from the Cape.

The *Lord Hungerford*, Napier, from London, at Madras 24th May. The *Swallow*, Wilson, from London, at Madras, May 16. The *Warrior*, Perche, from London, at the Isle of France.

Arrived the *Lord Cathcart*, off Dover, Oct. 5, *Ross*, from Bombay. Sailed 18th June, Cape 20th August, St. Helena 22d August.

Arrived off Liverpool the *Samarang*, Gower, from Bombay, sailed June 13, Cape, 7th Aug. St. Helena, 22d Aug. 12d of France 13th July.

*Bombay, May 15.*—Arrived from London, the *Cabalva*, Hine; *Marquis of Huntley*, McLeod. *Lady Melville*, Lockyer, do. *Cumberland*, Wilkinson, do. *Castle Huntley*, Piter-out, and expected to sail the 5th July for China.

Arrived the *Mary Anne*, Edwards, off the Start, 1st Oct from Bengal. Sailed 29th May, St. Helena, 24th Aug.

*Bengal, April.*—The *Resource*, Henderson, arrived from London. *British Army*, Meriton, to sail 1st July, from do. *Barossa*, Hawkey, from Madras. May 8, *Mary*, Moffet, at Madras from London.

*Isle of France, July 2d.*—Arrived from Bengal, *Mary Anne*, Webster, 5th *Minstrel*, Havard, do., and sailed July 8 for England. 10, *Prince of Orange*, Silk, from the Cape.

*Bombay.*—Arrived from London, May 14, *Charlotte*, Brown, 18, *Anna*, Reed; 21, *Ellergill*, Clarkson, from do.

The Company's ship *Buckinghamshire*, launched at Bombay the 15th April, and expected to sail for China, 25th May. Sailed 1d June.

May 16.—*Albion*, Fisher, at the Isle of France, to sail 9th June. Sailed 13th June. The *Catherine*, Griffiths, Hamilton, for Bengal, and *Pallas*, Elsworth, for Isle of France, 12th Sept. lat 12° N long. 23° W.

*Isle of France.*—Arrived from London, April 30, *Emma*, Crips, sailed May 23 for Madras, 19, *Eclipse*, Benford, sailed 31st May, for Madras.

*Passengers per Mary Anne.*—Capt. Edwards, Capt. Charles Baynes, late of the Kent; Major Watson, 14th Regt.; Master Sergeant, Miss R. Brown, and two other children.

The *Indian Oak*, to sail from Bengal for Liverpool, about 18th June. The *Orient*, to sail about 20th June. The *Defence*, Buller, for Madras, June, 16, lat. 33 S. long. 32, out 94 days. The *Garland*, Brown, for the Cape, July 1, lat. 27° 1' N. long. 21° 37' W. out 20 days.

*Douglas, Oct. 20.* Arrived the *Lloyds*, McPherson, from Batavia; *Cadmus*, Dent, from the Isle of France, Batavia, and St. Helena; *Experiment*, Cousins, from do.; *Barton*, Dacre, from Bengal.

Arrived the *Minstrel*, Havard, off Portsmouth, 23d Oct. from Bengal, Isle of France and St. Helena, 8th July.

*Passengers per Minstrel.*—Miss Anna Moore, Master Augustus Moore.

The *Fairlie*, Ward, was left at St. Helena, by the *Minstrel*. The *Potter* sailed for Bengal on the 26th May, for England.

## Sailings.

From Bristol, Sept. 18, *Wellington*, Lyons, Free Trader, from Ceylon and Bombay. 18, *Warrior*, Moore, do. for Bengal. 23, *Wilman*, Leith, Whaler, South Seas. Oct. 3, *Margaret*, Wilson, Free Trader, Batavia. Haywood, *Hampworth*, do. Madras and Bengal. Oxford, *Lamb*, do. Bombay.

*Falmouth.*—*Adolphus*, Wickman, Merchant, Cape.

*Douglas, Oct. 9.*—*Lowjee* Family, Seton, ditto, Bombay. Sir James H. Craig, Brown, do. Bengal. 5, *Asp*, Kenner, Whaler, South Seas. 18, *Chas. Mills*, Christopher, Free Trader, Bengal. *Earnest*, Beaton, Merchantman, Cape. *Albion*, Bishop, do. 20, *Alacrity*, Findlay, do. do.

*Portsmouth, 18.*—*Anna* Dorothy, Leyne, do. Cape. Oct. 16, *Phoenix*, Thomson, Free Trader, Bengal. 22, *Cape Packet*, Agnew, Merchantman, Cape. *Brighton*, Penn, Free Trader, Madras and Bengal. *Agnes*, Wools, Merchantman, Cape.

## LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1816.

**Cotton.**—The news from the country is very favourable; there has in consequence been a revived enquiry for Cotton, particularly Brazil. The export demand has entirely ceased. The business done in Cottons last week at Liverpool has been very extensive.

**Sugar.**—Intelligence received from Dublin states that a recommendation has been issued to the distillers to delay making or preparing corn for distillation, and that a special messenger had been sent to England to take the sense of Government as to immediately stopping the distillation from grain. The rapid advance in the corn market will involve a question as to the probability of distillation from grain being stopped in England; it has been reported, that government will wait the event of the ports opening for the admission of foreign grain, free of duty, 15th proximo, to see what effect it will have on the market, before any decisive step will be taken.

**Coffee.**—The quantity of coffee brought forward by public sale last week was rather extensive; the prices of the Dutch were a shade higher; the Jamaica qualities declined 1s. 6d. per cwt. Sugar is now sold with the same allowance as foreign, that colony having been given up to Holland.

**Indigo.**—The prices are entirely nominal, on account of the sale at the India-House. About half of the quantity declared has been got through; the prices as yet very considerably under the last sale, and a great proportion has been taken in for the proprietors, on account of the languid demand.

**Spices.**—Pepper continues heavy, and the limited purchases made are a shade lower; some lower; some Jamaica ginger realized 14, 12s. a 14l. 2s.—Cloves, cinnamon, and cassia continue in request; the other descriptions of spices are without any variation.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

The wife of James Benbow, of Hound Moor, Shropshire, after being married 19 years without issue, of a son.

At Madras, Lady Macgregor Murray, of a daughter.

At the Admiralty, Lady Hope, of a daughter.

In Great Ormond-street, the lady of Lieut. Col. Stonor, of a daughter.

In Euston-street, the lady of W. Wastell, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of H. Wilkinson, Esq. of Clapham Common, of a daughter.

At Tours, in France, the lady of A. Clifford, Esq. of a daughter.

Lady Mary Trotter, of a son.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the lady of Sir Alex. Hood, of a son.

At the Priory, Staamore, the Countess of Aberdeen, of a son.

At Lyons, Kildare, Ireland, Lady Cloncurry, of a son.

At Woburn-palace, the lady of J. Gooden, Esq. of a son.

At Aynon, Northamptonshire, the lady of W. R. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

At Worthing, the lady of Lieut. Col. Taylor, 10th Hussars, of a daughter.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of W. P. Williams, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of Col. the Hon. G. H. Harris, of a son.

At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Gen. J. Hope, of a son.

In Parliament-street, the lady of J. Toby, Esq. of a son.

In Upper Seymour-street, the lady of H. Busk, Esq. of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Mersham, Capt. Daeth, R. N. of Knowlton Court, Kent, to Harriet, daughter of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, of Marsham Hatch, Kent.

F. R. Mills, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-place, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. S. Buttice, of Harrow.

Rev. J. Coltham, Rector of Stockton and Aumer, to Anne, daughter of Chas. Blackley, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds.

At Hackney, Major Garaham, of the Bengal army, to Miss Isabella Minga Syder.

Mr. George Moss, of Vauxhall, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. J. Williams, of Wellington-street.

At St. Martins, Ludgate, Gen. Shenlock, Esq. ordnance commissary, to Miss Sarah Gould.

C. Stoiker, Esq. of Rotterdam, to Miss Jesse D. Keith, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. J. Smith, of Blackmar street, to Miss Ellis, of South Lambeth.

P. P. Suard, Esq. M. D. of Warwick, to Mary Magdalen, daughter of Wm. Morgan, Esq. of Goswell-street, Bedford-square.

At Siracalam, J. Barnes, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Miss Nicholls, of Bedford-street.

J. Shindell Bowden, Esq. of Hull, to Miss Harriet, of Kensington-square.

Geo. Sutcland, Esq. of Old Change, London, to the daughter of Wm. Roper, Esq. of Cartmel, Lancashire.

At Deane, near Wandford, Lincolnshire, Mr. W. Gidding, aged 86, to Miss Hannah Speddie, aged 16; when the pair first appeared at the altar, the clergyman asked the young woman whether she was a Christian, her answer convinced him that she had not been baptized, and therefore he refused to perform the marriage ceremony; the couple then left the church, but returned shortly afterwards with godfathers and godmothers, when the intended bride was christened and married.

Edward Parnall, Esq. of Pimlico, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Jas. Bond, of Camden-street, Camden Town.

At Kensington, R. P. Cotton, Esq. to the daughter of K. Payne, M. D. late of Kensington-square.

T. Starling Benson, Esq. of Champion Lodge, Surrey, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rd. Meux, Esq. formerly of Liquorpond-street Brewery.

At Southampton, Captain Creighton, to Eliza, daughter of Admiral Sir Rd. Onslow.

W. Cowburn, Esq. of the Temple, to Catherine Rebecca, daughter of Geo. Smith, Esq. of Cammer, Meopham, Kent.

J. Mallet, Esq. of Highbury-terrace, to Sophia, daughter of G. A. Smith, Esq. of Highbury-grave.

The Rev. J. Rogers, of the Home, Salop, to Marianne, daughter of the late J. Bodenham, Esq. of Grove-house, near Presteign, Radnorshire.

At Marylebone, Ed. Tegar, Esq. deputy inspector of hospitals, to Miss Frances Winter, of Fuley-place.

At Gosport, Capt. Maclean, 73d regt. to Elizabeth, daughter of W. H. Lys, surgeon to the forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

S. Willmatt, Esq. of Arinwell-street, to Miss Elizabeth Crisp, of Bedford-row.

At Marylebone, Lieut. Col. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, of the royal art. to Miss Graham, of Stonehouse, Cumberland.

At Marylebone, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, to Mrs. Clavering Savage, of Gloucester-place.

At Brighton, W. Law, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Letitia, daughter of N. B. Trench, Esq.

Thomas, son of Jas. Farrer, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Cecilia, daughter of Rd. Willis, Esq. of Halshead, Lancashire.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. Pownall Bastard, son of the late E. B. Esq. of Sharpham, Devonshire, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Park.

At Valenciennes, F. Eliza Lynch, daughter of Major Lynch, to James Vernon, Esq. of the Royal Scots.

Mr. Joshua Betterworth, of the Grange, Bermondsey, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Perkins, of Lambeth.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, after a tedious courtship of twelve years. Mr. J. Farmer, to Eliza Watklate, both of Colbridge, in the Potteries.

Ed. Morant Cole, Esq. of Lupton, Warwickshire, to Emily Jane, daughter of the late S. Gambier, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At Windsor, Aug. 15, aged 48. Capt. John Kirkpatrick, of the Hon. East-India Company's ship, the *Henry Addington*; endearing as he was to a numerous class of respectable friends by his liberal and generous sentiments, it will be soothing and gratifying to their feelings that his memory should be recorded with the notice it merits. He was descended from a collateral branch of the Kirkpatrick's, of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire; left early in life an orphan, he received, from a noble-minded friend of his deceased father, the tenderness of a parent united with the services of the warmest patronage. From his nautical skill in the line he was engaged in, his intellectual endowments, and his spirited conduct under emergencies, there is little doubt that if he had pursued his fortune in the British navy, he might have arisen to the first honours of the profession; but his fate ordained him to acquire independence in another way, and he used the advantages of it, on occasions where his friendship, or his clarity was called upon, with unbounded liberality. — He bore a long, and severe illness, with patience and fortitude, and supported himself under the most acute suffering, with a resignation and submission to the Divine dispensations that was truly exemplary; he was constantly attended with affectionate solicitude by one of other of his friends, and although he had not one near family connection, he was never left a day, without some valuable character about him. On his side no sickness or suffering made him ever lose sight of that accommodation he felt due to those who attended him, and which had marked his character through life; he constantly preserved through his illness, the sentiments of liberality, feeling, generosity, and gratitude, which had particularly distinguished his dawn of life, and seemed to beam forth with increased fervor to the very close of his existence.

At his house in Sermon-lane, Doctors' Commons, Sept. 5, after a long and painful illness, which he bore to the last with exemplary fortitude, Mr. Thomas Tomkins, the celebrated penman. — Of this gentleman's performances in ornamental writing, it is impossible to speak more highly than they deserve. Let it suffice to say, that for boldness of design, inexhaustible variety, and elegant freedom, he is justly considered as having attained the *ne plus ultra* of the art. Among his innumerable works are the following: A transcript of the Charter granted by King Charles II to the Irish Society, containing 150 folio pages; — Titles to many splendid editions of valuable books; particularly Macklin's Bible, Thomson's Seasons, the Houghton Collection of Prints, &c. — A transcript of Lord Nelson's Letter, announcing his victory; — Titles to three volumes of manuscript Music, presented to the King by Mr. Linley; — Honorary Freedoms, framed duplicates of which may be seen in the Chamber of the City; — Addresses to their Majesties on many public occasions, particularly from the Royal Academy; duplicates of which were unanimously voted to be preserved in the library, as choice specimens of ornamental penmanship. *Cum multis aliis, &c.* — Of Mr. Tomkins's character, benevolence appears to have been a prominent feature. Never man studied more the happiness of those with whom he was connected or laboured more assiduously to promote it. His principles in religious matters were strictly those of the Church of England, and with respect to civil government, the King had not a more dutiful subject; nor the Constitution a friend who revered it more.

At the Military College, Sandhurst, W. Priorean, Lieut. Gen. in the French armies, aged 83 years.

In Merriam-square, Dublin, aged 76, Sir Robert Staples, of Danmore.

At the Pavilion, Sloane-street, Peter Denys, Esq.

At Old Windsor, Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of J. B. La Grange, Esq. of Marsham-street, Westminster.

Mary, the wife of T. P. Luscombe, Esq. Dep. Com. Gen. at Hanover.

Aged 9, Louisa Maria, the daughter of J. H. Sumner, Esq. M. P.

In Upper Homerton, aged 63, N. de Croix, Esq. In Warwickshire, Osborne Standert, Esq. of Gt. James-street, Bedford-row.

At Oakley Hall, Staffordshire, aged 26, Wm. son of Sir John Chetwoode, M. P.

In Gloucester-place, aged 75, the Dowager Baroness Nolkyn, relict of Baron N. Ambassador from the late Court of Sweden.

Aged 78, David Williams, Esq. Founder of the Literary Fund, after suffering five years under a severe paralytic affection.

At Haigh-hall, Lancashire, the Countess of Balcarras.

At Hurstley Lodge, Lady Heathcote, wife of Sir W. H.

At Plymouth, J. Manley, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red.

In Nottingham-place, Edward, son of the late H. Howard, Esq. of Glossop, Derbyshire, and brother to the Duke of Norfolk.

In Queen Ann-street, Lady Wombwell.

In Weymouth-street, aged 7 years, Anna Maria, daughter of Wm. Lushington, Esq.

At Kingsland, R. Sutt, Esq.

In Southwark, aged 73, Robt. Kent, Esq.

Aged 39, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Hatfield, of the Wreckin-tavern, Broad court, Drury-lane.

At Rome, R. Figan, Esq. English Consul General for Sicily.

Aged 78, Mr. Guy, of Stoke Newington.

At Bath, Mrs. Maxell.

At Swasey, H. S. Pocklington, Esq.

At Frankton, near Ayr, Scotland, Lieut. Col. F.

Cunningham, late of the Coldstream Guards.

H. Mannde, Esq. late of Heumetta-street, Covent Garden.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Edw. Brassett, Esq.

aged 74, many years an alderman, of that borough; he possessed an immense property, amassed by an economy which equalled, if not surpassed, the eccentric John Elwes.

W. Fenton, Esq. of West Smithfield.

At Dublin, aged 67, Peter Urban, professor of music, a native of Milan.

Near Dublin, at an advanced age, the Dowager Countess D'Alton.

At Essex-hall, Bath, the wife of J. Broad-

71, J. Moss, Esq.

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## SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

## PRIVATE SHIPS.

## Cape of Good Hope.

| Ship's Names.    | Tons. | Probable Time of Sailing. |
|------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| Agnes .....      | 135   | from Gravesend Oct. 30    |
| Cornwallis ..... | 170   | Nov. 1                    |
| Marianne .....   | 185   | Oct. 30                   |

|                  |     |         |
|------------------|-----|---------|
| Auspicious ..... | 500 | Oct. 30 |
| Cesar .....      | 500 | Nov. 16 |

|                   |     |         |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| Malabar .....     | 520 | Oct. 31 |
| Lady Bernogion .. | 390 | Nov. 9  |

|                    |     |                        |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Madras and Bengal. | 750 | Nov. 16                |
| Brilliant .....    | 400 | from Gravesend Oct. 30 |

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| Adm. Gambier ..... | 500 | Oct. 31 |
|--------------------|-----|---------|





|                             | L. s. d. | L. s. d.   |                             | L. s. d. | L. s. d.   |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|
| Cochineal.....lb.           | 0 3 10   | to 0 4 4   | Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.       | 5 0 0    | to 5 15 0  |
| Coffee, Java.....cwt.       | 4 0 0    |            | Senna.....lb.               | 0 1 6    | to 0 2 6   |
| — Cheribon.....             | 3 4 0    | — 3 8 0    | Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.   | 1 10 0   | — 1 15 0   |
| — Bourbon.....              | 1 16 0   | — 4 0 0    | — China.....                | 2 10 0   | — 2 15 0   |
| — Mocha.....                | 5 0 6    |            | Zedoary.....                |          |            |
| Cotton, Surat.....lb.       | 0 1 2    | to 0 1 4   | Galls, in Sorts.....        | 6 15 0   | to 7 5 0   |
| — Extra fine.....           | 0 1 5    | to 0 1 6   | — Blue.....                 | 8 10 0   | to 9 0 0   |
| — Bengal.....               | 0 1 1    | to 0 1 2   | Indigo, Blue.....lb.        |          |            |
| — Bourbon.....              | 0 2 2    | to 0 2 6   | — Blue and Violet.....      |          |            |
| Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.      |          |            | — Purple and Violet.....    |          |            |
| — Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.   | 6 0 0    | to 8 0 0   | — Fine Violet.....          |          |            |
| — Anniseeds, Star.....      | 5 10 0   |            | — Good Ditto.....           |          |            |
| — Borax, Refined.....       | 5 0 0    | to 6 0 0   | — Fine Violet & Copper      |          |            |
| — Unrefined, or Tinned      | 4 0 0    | to 5 0 0   | — Good Ditto.....           |          |            |
| — Camphire unrefined.....   | 11 0 0   | to 13 0 0  | — Fine Copper.....          |          |            |
| — Cardomom, Malabar.....lb. | 0 2 6    | to 0 5 0   | — Good Ditto.....           |          |            |
| — Ceylon.....               |          |            | — Ordinary Ditto.....       |          |            |
| — Cassia Buds.....cwt.      | 17 0 0   | to 18 0 0  | Rice.....cwt.               | 1 2 0    | to 1 6 0   |
| — Licua.....                | 10 0 0   | to 13 10 0 | Safflower.....cwt.          | 4 10 0   | to 5 0 0   |
| — Castor Oil.....lb.        | 0 1 3    | to 0 4 0   | Sago.....cwt.               | 1 10 0   | to 1 15 0  |
| — China Root.....cwt.       | 2 0 0    | to 2 5 0   | Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt. | 2 14 0   |            |
| — Coculus Indicus.....      | 3 1 0    | to 3 10 0  | Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.  | 0 10 1   | to 0 11 10 |
| — Columbo Root.....         | 2 15 0   | to 3 0 0   | — Novi.....                 | 0 13 1   | to 0 12 8  |
| — Dragon's Blood.....       |          |            | — Ditto White.....          |          |            |
| — Gum Ammoniac, lump.       |          |            | — China.....                | 1 2 1    | to 1 2 4   |
| — Arabic.....               | 3 10 0   | to 5 0 0   | — Orgazane.....             | 1 10 7   | to 1 17 0  |
| — Assafoetida.....          | 6 0 0    | to 15 0 0  | Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.    | 0 10 1   | to 0 10 10 |
| — Benjamin.....             | 6 10 0   | to 50 0 0  | — Cloves.....               | 0 3 7    | to 0 3 9   |
| — Animi.....cwt.            | 5 10 0   | to 10 0 0  | — Mace.....                 | 0 9 0    | to 0 10 2  |
| — Galbanum.....             |          |            | — Nutmegs.....              | 0 4 3    | to 0 6 1   |
| — Gambogium.....            | 16 0 0   | to 18 0 0  | — Ginger.....cwt.           | 3 15 0   | to 4 4 0   |
| — Myrrh.....                | 9 0 0    | to 11 0 0  | — Pepper, Black.....lb.     | 0 0 8    |            |
| — Olibanum.....             | 4 10 0   | to 6 0 0   | — White.....                | 0 1 3    |            |
| Lac Lake.....               | 0 1 3    | to 0 1 9   | Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.      | 1 16 0   | to 2 2 0   |
| — Dye.....                  | 0 3 6    | to 0 5 6   | — White.....                | 2 8 0    | to 3 8 0   |
| — Shell, Black.....         | 3 0 0    | to 3 10 0  | — Brown.....                | 1 12 0   | to 1 17 0  |
| — Shivered.....             |          |            | Tea, Bohea.....lb.          | 0 2 6    | to 0 2 7   |
| — Stick.....                | 3 10 0   | to 8 0 0   | — Congou.....               | 0 2 8    | to 0 3 5   |
| Musk, China.....oz.         | 0 14 0   | to 0 1 6   | — Souchee.....              | 0 2 10   | to 0 4 0   |
| Nux Vomica.....cwt.         | 1 12 0   | to 2 0 0   | — Campon.....               |          |            |
| Oil Cassia.....oz.          | 0 2 0    | to 0 2 6   | — Twankay.....              | 0 2 11   | to 0 3 3   |
| — Cinnamon.....             | 1 0 0    | to 1 1 0   | — Pekoe.....                | 0 4 0    | to 0 5 6   |
| — Cloves.....               | 0 1 10   | to 0 2 0   | — Hyson Skin.....           | 0 2 9    | to 0 4 4   |
| — Mace.....                 |          |            | — Hyson.....                | 0 4 9    | to 0 5 7   |
| — Nutmegs.....              | 0 3 6    |            | — Gunpowder.....            | 0 5 0    | to 0 5 6   |
| Opium.....lb.               |          |            | Tortoiseshell.....          | 0 19 0   | to 1 6 0   |
| Rhubarb.....                | 0 4 8    | to 0 7 0   | Woods, Saunders Red.....ton | 7 0 0    | to 9 0 0   |

## Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Friday, 1 November—Prompt 31 January.  
*Privilege and Private Trade.*—Sundry small parcels of S...  
 Choppahs—P...  
 —Gurrahs—S...  
 Sallampores—  
 —China Silks—Seersuckers—Romals.

On Wednesday, 6 November—Prompt 7 February.  
*Company's Privilege.*—Coffee—Sugar.

On Tuesday, 12 November—Prompt 14 February.  
*Company's Privilege, Private Trade, and Licensed.*—Dragon's Blood—Lac Dye—Lac Lake—Turmeric—Castor Oil—Shellac—Sindree—Anniseeds—Gamboge—Soy—Rhubarb—Melse—Trianthema—Opium—Aloes—Galls—Olibanum—Senna—Cornelians—Tortoiseshell—Buffalo Hide—and Horns—Cassia—Lignea—Myrrh—Gum Copu—Kayapoory Oil—Tamarinds—Pepper—Borax—Benjamin—Mace—K...  
 Musk—K...

—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Capsicums—Tin—Coculus Indicus—Oil of Cassia—Cloves—Camphire—Wax—Vermilion—Chillies—Safflower—Cinnamon—Rose-wood—Ebony—Sapan-wood—Malacca Canes—Satin-wood—China Root—Galanga Root—Gum Arabic—Crystal—Gum Animi—Saltpetre—Table Mats—China Ink—Fish and Counters—Paper—Mangoes—Terral Japonica—Keemore Shells—Nux Vomica—Seedlac.

On Tuesday, 3 December—Prompt 28 February.

*Company's.*—Tea Bohea, 400,000 lbs.—Congou, Campon, Pekoe, and Souchee, 4,500,000 lbs.—Twankay, 800,000 lbs.—Hyson Skin, 150,000 lbs.—Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,100,000 lbs.

On Tuesday, 10 December—Prompt 7 March.

*Company's.*—Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Muslins, 6,200 piculs—C... 58,373—Prohibited, 28,455—C... At Price... viz. Coast Calicoes, 119,520—Coast prohibited, 4,500—Surat prohibited, 50,059.

## India Securities and Government Securities.

By accounts from Bengal to the end of May last, it appears that the interest of money had experienced a considerable fall, being then at 9 per cent. among the commercial houses. The Company's 6 per cent. paper had in consequence

improved; the discount thereon may be stated at 7 per cent.

The exchange on London was es. 7d. per Sicca rupee, and it was expected it would immediately fall to 2s. 6d., or below that rate.

*Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1816.*

| 1816.    | 1816. | Bank    | 5 p. Cent. | 3 p. Cent. | 4 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | Long | Irish | Imperial | Ditto | Annuit. | India   | South Sea | New Ditto. | 5 per Cent | Bills, per Dy. | Consols | Lottery | 1816.    |
|----------|-------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------|-------|----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Sept. 26 | 26    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 6 7/8      | 2 3/4          | 61 1/2  | 24      | Sept. 26 |
| 27       | 27    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 6 7/8      | 2p             | 61 1/2  | —       | 27       |
| 28       | 28    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 6 7/8      | 3 1/4          | 61 1/2  | —       | 28       |
| 30       | 30    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 6 5/8      | 1 1/2          | 61 1/2  | —       | 30       |
| Oct. 1   | 1     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | 65 1/2    | —          | 5 3/8      | parip          | 61 1/2  | 24      | Oct. 1   |
| 2        | 2     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | 181 1/2 | —         | —          | 4p         | parip          | 61 1/2  | —       | 2        |
| 3        | 3     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | 181 1/2 | —         | —          | 5 1/8      | 1 1/2          | 61 1/2  | —       | 3        |
| 4        | 4     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | 6          | 5 1/8      | 1 1/2          | 61 1/2  | —       | 4        |
| 5        | 5     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 5 1/8      | parip          | 61 1/2  | 23      | 5        |
| 6        | 6     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 5 1/8      | par            | 61 1/2  | —       | 6        |
| 7        | 7     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 5 1/8      | 1 1/2          | 61 1/2  | —       | 7        |
| 8        | 8     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 5 1/8      | —              | 61 1/2  | —       | 8        |
| 9        | 9     | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 5 1/8      | —              | 61 1/2  | —       | 9        |
| 10       | 10    | 214 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | —          | —              | 61 1/2  | 23      | 10       |
| 11       | 11    | 215 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 8 1/8      | 3 1/4          | 61 1/2  | 23      | 11       |
| 12       | 12    | 215 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | 180     | —         | —          | 9 1/8      | 3 1/4          | 61 1/2  | 19      | 12       |
| 13       | 13    | 215 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 9 1/8      | 4 5/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 13       |
| 14       | 14    | 215 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 11 1/8     | 4p             | 61 1/2  | —       | 14       |
| 15       | 15    | 215 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 11 1/8     | 4 5/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 15       |
| 16       | 16    | 215 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 11 1/8     | 4 5/8          | 61 1/2  | 19      | 16       |
| 17       | 17    | 216 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 11 1/8     | 4 5/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 17       |
| 18       | 18    | 216 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 11 1/8     | 4 5/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 18       |
| 19       | 19    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 11 1/8     | 5 1/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 19       |
| 20       | 20    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 12 1/8     | 6 7/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 20       |
| 21       | 21    | —       | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 12 1/8     | 6p             | 61 1/2  | —       | 21       |
| 22       | 22    | 217 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | —          | —              | 61 1/2  | —       | 22       |
| 23       | 23    | 217 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 14 1/8     | 8 1/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 23       |
| 24       | 24    | 216 1/2 | 61 1/2     | —          | —          | 92 1/2     | —    | —     | 60 1/2   | —     | —       | —       | —         | —          | 14 1/8     | 5 9/8          | 61 1/2  | —       | 24       |

**E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.**

# THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER 1816.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—A forest of cocoa-nut trees, and a dangerous surf, with a ridge of mountains in the back ground, are objects which first arrest attention on approaching Ceylon. The former continue to prevail along the shore, and the latter is only broken by the superior elevation of Adam's Peak, which, apparently in the centre of the island, towers above its fellows. Those Sabæan odours and spicy gales, said to be perceptible for some miles at sea, I had not the good fortune to discover, and have often thought that "fancy" has more to do in their creation, than those, who assert they have been sensible of them, would probably choose to allow. The ancients appear to have been grossly ignorant of the size and situation of Ceylon, called, by them, "Taprobana," and "Serendib." Pliny mentions an embassy sent from Ceylon to the emperor Claudius; and the geographers reckoned this island in extent almost equal to China. It was early famous for its pearl-fishery, but this, of late years, has much declined; neither the size nor colour of the pearl being suited to the European market. Ceylon is supposed by many to

have been the garden of Eden; and many passages of Scripture, as bearing a supposed allusion to the localities of this island, have been collected, to give a colour to the discovery. But, Sir, I humbly infer, that had Ceylon been the garden of Eden, the flaming sword of the angel Gabriel would have driven our first parents beyond the confines of the island; and thus must have been anticipated, in the Indian ocean, that great miracle wrought by the wand of Moses on the Red Sea. Few circumstances have been more extraordinary than our situation in Ceylon, previous to the recent deposition of its sovereign. Our retaining full possession of the sea shore, while the former was hemmed so completely in the interior, as to be compelled to make to our government the most singular requests, \* has no parallel in any age, or country. The complexion of the natives is very sallow; nor can I learn that their minds are more prepossessing. Dissimulation and treachery are their characteristics, and vice in all its rankness thrives among them. A Cingalese is the friend, or at

\* For instance, to permit the landing of his intended queen.

least the seeming one, of to-day ; more commonly the insidious, than the avowed enemy of to-morrow. Slavery is habitual to him, and even the late king was less hated by his subjects than despised by the British. But such is the fate of tyranny, it almost ever effects its own downfall. The king of Candy exceeded the usual enormity of a tyrant, and has suffered accordingly. In the zenith of power, his throne shook beneath him, and ere a long time had been given to reign, he was a prisoner in the hands of a people whom he had injured and despised. Would we trace his career, it is marked by every description of violence. Nature shrinks aghast, at until-now-unthought-of barbarities, and we seek with pleasure in the early indulgence, and bad education of the prince, for some palliation to his *blemishes and defects as a man*.

Trincomalee, in its natural advantages, realizes Homer's description of Lestrigonia—

Within a long recess, a bay there lies,  
Edg'd round with cliffs high pointing to  
the skies ;  
The jutting shores, that swell on either  
side,  
Contract its mouth, and break the rushing  
tide ;

*Pope's Odyssey, Book V.*

and, except, in a remote part of our own island\*, there are few other places in which the whole British navy can be securely at anchor. What may henceforth be the fate of Ceylon it is difficult to foresee. The Adigars, or hereditary nobility, administering in their own persons the chief offices of government sanctioned and directed by a British governor, has, I believe, no precedent in any of our colonies. In India we are the judges and collectors ; the natives hold no very important, no greatly responsible situations ; they are to the Europeans but as useful and necessary menials. Were they invested with offices of trust and power, as are the Adigars of Ceylon, they would abuse them, and would with justice draw down infamy on their employers. The disposition of the Cingalese varies not from that of their brethren of the continent. The character of an Asiatic is always the same. Great dissimulation, and low, cunning, shining and superficial, not solid talents ; self-interest, and a love of gain sway incessantly his mind, and his rule of action is the *amor nummi*, which increases *quantum ipsi pecunia crescit*.—I am, Sir, &c.

ASIATICUS.

\* Milford.

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### *To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—A letter, of which I send you a translation, from His Majesty the present King of Persia to the Governor of Bombay, has accidentally fallen into my hands. The "Shah" has lately become a personage of more interest to Englishmen, and, in reference to his published letter to Sir Gore Ouseley, to Christians, than many of his predecessors ; and as his letter, now sent to you, contains a specimen of the stile of eastern correspondence, and reflects credit on

a fellow-countryman, you may think it, perhaps, worthy a place in your Journal.

I often regret, that in similar translated copies of oriental letters, the introductory portion is not translated. As in this instance, "after compliments" is all we have in lieu of the compliments themselves : which, although of no more *substance* than our "most obedient humble servant," often *sound well* ; and are, indeed, frequently very elegant. What can

I say more?—as Orientals say—  
than, as we say,

Your most obedient, humble  
servant,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. We may conclude that the individual, thus favoured and honoured by our mighty ally, has been duly promoted or provided for by our Indian government. I do not know the correspondence of our era with the Persian date; but I believe the letter is recently written. It evidently cannot be more than three or four years \* since.

*Translation of a Letter from His Majesty the King of Persia to the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. &c. &c.*  
(After compliments.)

Be it known to the exalted in situation, the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Baronet, that since the mighty powers of England and Persia have been joined in the bonds of peace and amity, we are desirous to promote the interests of the servants of that state.

In the suite of the exalted in situation, His Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Sharp was presented before our throne.

By his professional skill and knowledge—by his anxiety and solicitude in our service, and by recovering and restoring to health several of our most confidential and esteemed servants, he has gained our royal favour.

We have therefore to you, the exalted in situation, offered these expressions of satisfaction, that our approbation may be manifest.

We are desirous, as a reward for the services of the above-mentioned person, that he be raised from the rank of Assistant to full Surgeon, either by yourself, or

\* It corresponds with March 1813.—*Ed.*

by the permission of the Honourable Company; and upon the completion of our wishes herein, you will inform us of the same.

Relying on our royal favour for the acceptance of your requests, you will make us acquainted with them.

(Sealed) FATEH ALI SHAH.

*Rabcal Acal, }  
1228 Hejra. }*

A letter accompanied the above from Sir Gore Ouseley to the Governor of Bombay. I annex it, that, if you have room, you may insert it also:—

*Tehran, March 30, 1813.*

Right Honourable Sir,

1. I have the honour to enclose a letter to your address from His Persian Majesty, who has further requested me to express how truly grateful he will feel to you, for complying with his wishes, and making Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Sharp a full Surgeon.

2. Mr. Sharp has had the good fortune to effect what have been considered, here, wonderful cures upon some of the king's relations and connections, and to heal a severe wound in the leg of His Majesty's favourite master of the horse. And as His Persian Majesty knows that a similar request for the promotion of Doctor Jukes, made by Mahamed Nebli Khan, was complied with by the Bombay government, His Majesty trusts to your kindness for an early and favourable attention to his application.

3. It is superfluous, after the above, to offer any thing in the way of recommendation from myself, except to state, that Mr. Sharp's general conduct, amiable manners, great professional skill, and constant exertion, fully entitle him to your favourable indulgence.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) GORE OUSELEY.

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*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—My son, after receiving a liberal education at the Charter House, was compelled by act 53 George 3. cap. 155, sec. 46, to become a member, for four terms,

of the College at Hertford, when, after a strict examination in the presence of the Court of Directors, in the fundamental parts of several Oriental languages, with

classical and other knowledge, he was permitted to avail himself of the civil appointment, previously obtained, and to depart for Calcutta. On his arrival at the Presidency of Fort William, he was again compelled to enter as a student; and, after two years, on passing, with cclat, a very strict further examination by the Professors, before the Governor General, he was at length nominated as assistant to a Commercial Resident, at a factory, far distant from the Presidency.

If it is deemed requisite by the British Legislature, and the Court of Directors that a young man should obtain two certificates for proficiency in Oriental languages, and general good conduct, before he is permitted to speak to a Hindu weaver, as to the value of a piece of cloth, whether it is worth three pence for twelve yards more or less, it certainly does appear in a like manner requisite, that a Missionary, before he is permitted to preach the gospel in India, should be compelled to obtain a licence from the Bishop, to be granted on the production of a certificate of the Professors, as to the intimate acquaintance of the Missionary in the peculiar language of the part of the country, and of general good character, where the Missionary, whatever may be his persuasion, may be induced to settle.

The establishment of schools at the three Presidencies for the instruction of native Christians, might afford this peculiar advantage to the Missionary. While they are inculcating the blessed tidings of the gospel to this hitherto neglected race, agreeable to the report of the Bombay Bible Society, the Missionaries, in their leisure hours, would be enabled, with the assistance of Moonshies for the languages of the Mohammedans, and of Pundits for the Hindus, to obtain, in about five years, by intense application, a sufficient stock of Oriental literature, and of the pe-

culiar customs of the natives, as would enable them, like the good Swartz, by precept and example, to instil into the minds of their proselytes the true principles of morality, together with the only sound doctrine of the Christian dispensation.

If the small advancement hitherto made in the proselytism of natives of British India is attributable to the natural dislike we all have of becoming scholars when we flatter ourselves we are qualified to be teachers, this ought to become a subject of consideration for every Missionary society in this country, who, it is presumed, could not object to allow £250 per ann. for four years, while the good man was availing himself of learning the languages where he means to settle; or if, the Missionary were employed as a teacher, at either of the Presidencies, a smaller sum would suffice.

From the success which attended the virtuous labours of the ever-to-be-remembered Swartz, under the sanction of the Rajah of Tanjoor, in bringing within the pale of religion and morality the descendants of the early Nestorians, I certainly lean to the opinion, that the greatest possible benefit may occur to British India, if the zeal of the Missionaries is directed, in the first instance, to the Niadis, Poolians, Pariars, and other gentiles, whom our blessed Saviour would not have despised, instead of the hitherto-fruitless attempt of making Christians of the haughty Mussulman and the self-conceited Brahman.

A very zealous young man for the success of the Missionary cause writes to his father—"As to the Mohammedans about Delhi, were you to talk to them about the mysteries of the Christian religion, the incarnation of our Saviour, and the doctrine of the Trinity, they would bow with complacency in your presence, and acknowledge it to be very wonderful, but as soon

as they retired they would shudder at the impious absurdities, and bless their stars that another Prophet came into the world, and that

there were some who had sense enough to follow his doctrine."

MODERATION,

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*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—To the admirers of the rare productions of nature, it will not be uninteresting to be informed of a discovery lately, and somewhat casually made, in the island of Salsette. It is proper to premise, that the subject of it (the Ashoca, *Jonesia Ashoca* of Roxburgh,) is of such extreme scarcity in this quarter of Hindostan, that not above three or four specimens have been said to be found, and those in a cultivated state, from Guzarat to Canara inclusive.

A single tree, at the foot of the Bore Ghaut, on the route to Poona, within the sacred limits of a Devastan, had of late attracted attention, and been visited by different gentlemen, whose uniform concurrence in describing the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, furnished a tolerable proof, that the praise was founded on some unequivocal circumstances of intrinsic merit. Curiosity was thus naturally excited, and projects of excursions were accordingly formed, by different individuals, to inspect personally and verify the object of so much splendid description. A simple accident, however, has furnished the means of a more accessible enjoyment, by discovering a group of flourishing Ashocas adjoining to the caves of Canari in Salsette. A visitor of those stupendous remains of Hindoo religion, having lost his way, and further being overtaken by darkness, was exploring a passage to join the beaten track, when, in the centre of a dry *nulla*, the fragrance of flowers, formerly familiar to him in Malabar, proved a most agreeable surprise; and directing his steps towards its source,

he was immediately gratified with observing that he was in the midst of a group of Ashoca-trees, all in full blossom, and impregnating the air in their vicinity with the most delightful odour. The darkness of the night continuing to thicken, and the fortunate recovery of the right path by a follower, prevented the precise extent of the discovery from being ascertained.

This opportunity was furnished ten days after, when, in company with another gentleman, he had ample leisure to contemplate the beauty and magnificence of a scene produced by five full-grown Ashoca-trees, laden with flowers, whose variegated and brilliant colours, contrasted with a copious dark-green foliage, and the delicate purple tint of the pendulous young leaves, gently waving with every impulse of the breeze, left nothing to be wished for in that line of gratification, as a splendid specimen of the powers of nature in producing vegetable symmetry and beauty. Similar impressions on like, though by no means equal occasions, have been frequently felt before,\* and Sir William Jones, whose refined taste and correct judgment in such cases have never been disputed, was the first to convey (in a botanical description of the tree †) to his countrymen in the East, his feeling of its transcendent beauty, when he affirms, "that the vegetable kingdom scarcely furnishes a richer

\* Indeed, the Sanskrit name of the tree, "ashoca," verifies and expresses its character, and most striking effect on the senses. "*Ashoca*" q. d. "the guardian of joy."

† Vide fourth vol. of the Asiatic Researches.



display than an Ashoca-tree in full bloom\*."

For the information of your general readers, I may observe, that the tree, the subject of this communication, has, on this western side of India, been hitherto considered as confined in its 'habitat' to the mountainous portion of the Ghauts, in Southern Malabar. Single individuals of it have been observed near pagodas, in different situations below the Ghauts; but their comparatively stunted appearance, and the great care bestowed on their cultivation, clearly proved that neither the soil nor exposure were congenial to them. In Salsette, their situation, in the centre of a dry nulla, surrounded by lofty trees, and further protected by the superincumbent shade of precipitous mountains, bears a tolerably near resemblance to the sites they are found in on the Malabar Ghauts. Still should these form the sum total of their species in Salsette, there is room for hesitating to pronounce them indigenous in the island, and the gentle-

\* Sir William confines the fragrance to the periods before sunrise and after sunset, in consequence of the evening and morning dew; but his information may have been either imperfect, or referable to trees in exposed situations, as they comparatively are when cultivated; for those in the vicinity of Canari exhaled a delicious odour under the post-meridian heat (from 12 till 2); which, however, could only transiently and slightly affect them from the sheltering acclivities of the adjoining hills, aided as these were by the proximity of trees twice as tall as themselves.

men above alluded to, remarked, with a considerable degree of justice, that they might be the relics of that religious assemblage of objects which was nearly coeval with the caves, and congenial with the motives of their construction, whither they might have been transplanted from a remote region, by the industry of some pious anchoret, whose fostering care, and that of his successors, would naturalize them in their new abode. The suggestion is strengthened and rendered probable, by the reputation for sanctity which the Ashoca-tree has ever possessed in the Hindu ritual; a veneration still amply attested by the learned Brahmans of the present day,† by whom it is regarded as one of the most sacred emblems of purity, and an indelible type of holiness.

#### MEGAMICROS.

*Bombay, June 2, 1816.*

† The 8th of the month Chaitra, is called 'Ashok ashtami'; on which day, we are told, in the Scandapurana, "that men and women of all classes ought to bathe in some holy stream, and if possible in the Brahma-putra; they should also drink water with buds of the Ashoca floating on it."

By the way, the new visitors observed, that previous descriptions of objects, singular for their rarity or perfection by inspiring an excessive anticipation, often tended to counteract the effect of an actual inspection; but, in the present instance, they were ready to acknowledge that the reality much surpassed the luxuriance of their preconceptions, animated, as they were, by the elegant pen of Sir William Jones, and the scientific accuracy of Dr. Roxburgh.

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#### *To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

THE love-sick toil, Ferhaud, in Persia's clime,  
Must yield to Elephanta's gods sublime.

SIR,—Having lately visited the celebrated cave in the island of Elephanta, and surveyed the stupendous statues it exhibits, I have thought a short comparative view of the sculptures I saw in Persia, might not be wholly uninteresting

to your numerous readers, should you favour my description with a place in your Journal.

On entering the cave at Elephanta, I was struck with the boldness of design visible in the statues there, and with the resemblance they bore, in that boldness, to those which I saw in my travels.

through Persia. But as I am humbly of opinion that the latter are only a representation of some domestic event in the history of one of the ancient monarchs of Persia, and that the former are indubitably the symbols of Hindoo deities, my mind felt a far greater degree of pleasure, mixed with wonder and awe, in contemplating the Pantheon at Elephanta, than it did in viewing the Persian statues.

I believe there has been no account of the sculptures I allude to, except by Sir John Malcolm, in his very pleasing mention of them, and their author, Ferhaud, in his short but excellent poem on Persia.

These sculptures in Persia, are, like those in Elephanta, cut out of the solid rock. The principal I fancy, are those at Busitton, a village about twenty miles from the city of Kirman Shah, and also at a small village four miles from that city. Both places are situated in the same line of mountains, which rise near Busitton, with stupendous grandeur, and seem to terminate near the other village, where, however, they are equally lofty and romantic.

Both are said to have been the labour of one hand, viz. that of Ferhaud, a derveish, who, falling desperately in love with Shirun, a damsel of exquisite beauty, and a daughter of the then reigning monarch of Persia, Chosroo Purvez, demanded her in marriage.

His solicitations were so importunate, and deemed so novel and presumptuous, that in order to get rid of so troublesome a lover, hopes were given him of succeeding in his suit, if previously, he would engage to pourtray the image of his mistress on the solid rock at Busitton. It is said that he performed this Herculean labour with so much rapidity and skill, that it even pleased the monarch, and excited in the bosom of the lovely Shirun an interest in his behalf.

Yet the monarch still refused to grant him his daughter, and imposed another labour, which he deemed insurmountable. Ferhaud was told he should obtain Shirun, if he made a road on the summit of the mountains from Busitton, to where they terminated, and, this being done, he was to cut out of the same rocks, the figure of the monarch, Shirun, the Vazier, and Rustum,\* equipped for war, mounted on his steed, at their feet.

All this, and more, the intrepid Ferhaud performed; and the monarch, however reluctant, was about to give him his just reward, when the schemes of an ambitious and treacherous rival at once crushed the hopes of Ferhaud and absolved the King from his engagements.

The treacherous rival employed two old women to go to Ferhaud, while he was working, and bewail the death of Shirun; the frantic workman instantly dispatched, with his working chissel, the ill-fated women, and threw himself from those rocks, which his skill, and love to Shirun, have immortalized.

The story of these statues pervades all the Eastern poetry; and the poets of Constantinople and Hindoostan have passed eulogiums on the loves of Ferhaud and Shirun, in elegant lays.

The whole of this romantic story is, doubtless, replete with fiction and hyperbole, as far as relates to Ferhaud's powers as a sculptor; yet, as it exists, it paints in strong colours the manners of the age in which it originated. All will allow that few Ferhauds are to be heard of, much less seen, in modern Persia; for none seem either to have caught the chivalrous ardour, or to have attained the art of this fictitious sculptor!

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\* Rustum, or Rostum, the Persian champion or hero, whose story occurs in the Review of the Poem of Soorkab. See above, page 49.

Little, perhaps, remains to be said of the statues, for I regret that my short stay at the court of Kirman Shah prevented my visiting them as often as I could have wished.

Those nearest the city are most worthy of notice. In a recess scooped out of the rock, about twenty-five feet long, and twenty broad, are, fronting the entrance, the following colossal figures, bursting from the rock, which is made very even, and tolerably smooth. 1st, the figure of Rustum mounted on a steed, with his shield and lance; 2dly, above the head of Rustum, are the figures of Shirun, Chosroo Purvez, and his vizir, and at their feet the figure of Ferhaud, in an attitude of supplication. The horse is the best executed piece in this group, but the whole is grand and expressive. On the left hand, near the tail of the horse, the names of Captain Malcolm and the gentlemen of his

envoy, are cut in the rock, by the hand of Richard Strachey, Esq. together with the date of their visiting this romantic spot, near which is the course of a clear rivulet.

The difference between the statues and those at Elephanta is, that the latter are infinitely superior in the expression of the countenance, and in the symmetry of the limbs.

Perhaps the female figure on the right of the triple-headed deity at Elephanta, if well examined, might be allowed to equal in gracefulness of attitude, and sweetness of countenance, the Venus de Medicis; if allowances were made for the want of polish visible in the figures at Elephanta, and for the undoubted truth, that no nation on earth has equalled ancient Greece in the art of sculpture.

I am, &c.

VIATOR.

Bombay, April 22, 1816.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—As, in some of your former numbers,\* you have given place to the speculations of your Correspondents, on male and female projects for seeking fortune in India, permit me to recommend to your insertion the inclosed sally, written in India, on the situation of certain female emigrants, when there.

It may be a sufficient apology for your giving it a place, that its obvious tendency is to check an excessive confidence in the advantages to be derived from a female trip to the Eastern world, an effect which no moralist will reproach you for. The true end of pointing out the possible failures of all expectations, is not to repress every disposition to enterprize, but to make us deliberate much upon

what we adopt; to force upon us the contemplation of its repulsive, as well as of its alluring sides; to weigh with sober accuracy the chances that are before us—the possible consequences of doing, and of doing nothing—and, in the present instance, (to come to plain and serious language) to call upon ladies, whose eyes are India-ward, and upon those about them who can promote or discourage their adventure, to look carefully into all the circumstances—balancing, with the care of the lord Hamlet, the great subject of their reveries:—to India—or not to India—"that's the question!"

The Indian writer, whom I quote, puts the following language into the mouth of one of those ladies, who, in the pleasant language of the country, has ceased to be a *griffin*, and thus expresses herself

\* See Asiatic Journal for June and July last.

concerning " Miseries in India":—

" After refusing several excellent offers from men of rank and fortune in England, in an evil hour I accepted an invitation which had been repeatedly offered, of residing with a female relation in this quarter of the world. A considerable time had elapsed since I landed in Garden Reach; and I understand that I have been sufficiently long in Calcutta, according to the cant-language of the censorists, to be qualified to rank with junior merchants.

" My introduction to the local society was as favourable as I could desire, and my relation receives as much good company, and has an acquaintance, as respectable and extensive as could be wished. From the time of my arrival, I have borne my part in the social drama, and have partaken of all the amusements which this good city affords. It would not be fitting that I should be very particular in describing myself; but I am young—have been called handsome—am admired for my figure, and have hitherto preserved my colour: I can play, sing, and dance, and believe that in each of these accomplishments my attainment is above mediocrity. I possess, I trust, a mind considerably cultivated, and a disposition admitted not to be unamiable. Yet, Mr. Editor, I cannot but sincerely lament that I have been compelled to come to this wretched and disagreeable Calcutta.

" Since I have been here, I have seen with surprise, although I assure you, not without disappointment, many young ladies, whose pretensions and accomplishments were vastly inferior to mine, obtain very advantageous establishments; and I am daily compelled to yield precedence at dinner and in the dance to ladies, now matrons, but whose period of

griffinage commenced long after mine had expired. I often go to musical parties, but am not asked to approach an instrument; for many months my voice has not been heard, except in singing a lullaby to the child of my relation; and during the last cold season, I sat several nights without dancing, although I took some pains to show that I had put on sandals for the occasion. In going to dinner I am seldom handed, except by some male stranger of the party, who is, perhaps, a straggler in Calcutta, and the least acquainted with the family; and I sometimes sit at table biting my lips, because my neighbours will not condescend to offer me any thing else: If I go out on the course, I receive either a slight nod or a formal bow, from parties who were in use to return my salutation with ardeur, and to kiss their hands with peculiar significance; and, some evenings ago, when we were alarmed by the approach of a wild horse, I screamed with unfeigned apprehension, and with many looks implored assistance—but, Mr. Editor, the age of chivalry is gone!

" I am not aware that I have given offence to any one, nor am I sensible that I have done ought to merit neglect or enmity. I never speak in an ill-natured manner of any individual. I have pointed out no defects in the minds or persons of my own sex, nor have I ever mangled a reputation. To the gentlemen of all ages I have been remarkably civil, and have done every thing consistent with propriety to promote conversation and enliven society. I never refused to drink wine with even the youngest writers, and I have studiously spoken with respect and admiration of the civil service. I never, to my knowledge adverted to the advantages of the civil fund, and am certain, that whenever a judge or collector came to our house from the Upper

Provinces, I manifested a degree of civility, which I thought would be particularly gratifying to a person perhaps too much accustomed to a life of *solitude*. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, I find that I am most sadly neglected, and surrounded by miseries, and with the greatest I shall conclude. I have lately

heard many hints about independence and old maids, and a slight cold, which I caught the other day procured me a visit from the family physician, who, after a *consultation* with my female relative, which I happened to overhear, has most gravely recommended that I should proceed to England with the least possible delay."

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—We frequently amuse or rather interest ourselves here with estimates of the expense at which a genteel family may live at home, but I do not recollect that any have yet pointed out how the means are to be acquired to enable us to practise those plans of living. To remedy this defect, I send you the enclosed plan for making a fortune, the scale of which may be raised or lowered according to the circumstances of the person who adopts it. I hope you will not think it unworthy of being inserted in your work; my wish is to promote the prosperity and happiness of your readers, by demonstrating the results of a systematic plan of economy.

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Calcutta, June 3, 1816.*

The formation and steady pursuit of some particular plan of life has been justly considered as one of the most permanent sources of happiness.—*Ferguson on Civil Society.*

The provision of a comfortable independence for a family and children is one of the most rational and natural pursuits a man of understanding can adopt, and the best calculated to insure comfort and happiness, now and hereafter, to himself and his family.

Every person who has been a few years in this service has it in his power to form the plan of life here recommended, by confining his expenses within the bounds his comfort requires, and dispensing with those superfluities and luxuries which involve the unthinking and the dissipated in debt and unhappiness.

Suppose a person who has been ten or twelve years in the service, and who is in the receipt of one thousand rupees per month or upward, to have saved thirty thousand rupees, and to be desirous of retiring as soon as he has served twenty-two years; by adding five or six hundred rupees per month to the interest of this sum, he will in ten or twelve years have acquired a very handsome independent fortune:—viz.

|               |        |                                               |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Jan. 1, 1816. | 30,000 |                                               |
|               | 900    | { Interest for 6 mos. at 6 per cent. per ann. |
|               | 3,100  | { Saving added in the 6 months.               |
| July .....    | 31,000 |                                               |
|               | 1,020  | Interest.                                     |
|               | 3,080  | Saving.                                       |
| January 1817, | 32,100 | First year.                                   |
|               | 1,143  | Interest.                                     |
|               | 3,257  | Saving.                                       |
| July .....    | 42,500 |                                               |
|               | 1,275  | Interest.                                     |
|               | 3,225  | Saving.                                       |
| January 1818, | 47,000 | Second year.                                  |
|               | 1,410  | Interest.                                     |
|               | 3,590  | Saving.                                       |
| July .....    | 52,000 |                                               |
|               | 1,560  | Interest.                                     |
|               | 3,440  | Saving.                                       |
| January 1819, | 57,000 | Third year.                                   |
|               | 1,610  | Interest.                                     |
|               | 3,390  | Saving.                                       |

|               |         |               |               |         |                  |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------|------------------|
| July, .....   | 62,000  |               | July .....    | 138,000 |                  |
|               | 1,860   | Interest.     |               | 4,140   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,140   | Saving.       |               | 3,260   | Saving.          |
| January 1820, | 67,000  | Fourth year.  | January 1826, | 146,000 | Tenth year.      |
|               | 2,010   | Interest.     |               | 4,320   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,420   | Saving.       |               | 3,620   | Saving.          |
| July .....    | 72,500  |               | July .....    | 154,000 |                  |
|               | 2,175   | Interest.     |               | 4,620   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,225   | Saving.       |               | 3,680   | Saving.          |
| January 1821, | 78,000  | Fifth year.   | January 1827, | 163,000 | Eleventh year.   |
|               | 2,340   | Interest.     |               | 4,875   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,660   | Saving.       |               | 3,625   | Saving.          |
| July, .....   | 84,000  |               | July .....    | 171,000 |                  |
|               | 2,520   | Interest.     |               | 5,120   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,420   | Saving.       |               | 3,870   | Saving.          |
| January 1822, | 90,000  | Sixth year.   | January 1828, | 180,000 | Twelfth year.    |
|               | 2,700   | Interest.     |               | 5,400   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,360   | Saving.       |               | 4,600   | Saving.          |
| July .....    | 96,000  |               | July .....    | 190,000 |                  |
|               | 2,880   | Interest.     |               | 5,700   | Interest.        |
|               | 3,620   | Saving.       |               | 4,300   | Saving.          |
| January 1823, | 102,000 | Seventh year. | January 1829, | 200,000 | Thirteenth year. |
|               | 3,075   | Interest.     |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,125   | Saving.       |               |         |                  |
| July .....    | 109,000 |               |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,270   | Interest.     |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,730   | Saving.       |               |         |                  |
| January 1824, | 116,000 | Eighth year.  |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,420   | Interest.     |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,520   | Saving.       |               |         |                  |
| July, .....   | 123,000 |               |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,690   | Interest.     |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,810   | Saving.       |               |         |                  |
| January 1825, | 130,500 | Ninth year.   |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,915   | Interest.     |               |         |                  |
|               | 3,585   | Saving.       |               |         |                  |

N. B. As rank and allowances must increase with the increase of years, the saving will probably exceed the amount here calculated upon. The annual saving may be smaller at the commencement, but will increase gradually, so that the excess of latter years may make up for the deficiencies of the former. The scale of the plan too can be adapted to the circumstances of every individual in the service, who can save a little from his allowances monthly; but the great advantages are the tranquillity of mind and permanent source of happiness, which the adoption of a plan of this nature will induce.

A FRIEND TO RATIONAL ECONOMY.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—I should be gratified if any of your intelligent Asiatic correspondents, would enable you to furnish your readers with some account of the materials and ma-

nufacture of the celebrated Indian sauce, Curry.

I am Sir, &c.

GOURMAND.

Exeter, Nov. 12, 1816.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—At a late meeting of one of our Bible Societies, a reverend gentleman is reported to have mentioned an extraordinary case of murder and suicide committed in what is called, in the newspapers, “Chickapoule,” by a Brahmin who had been refused alms. This “Chickapoule” I suppose to be Chinabalabaram, or Chinabalaporam, a town in the Mysore, a hundred miles N.E. of Seringapatam. It is called Chuta Balapore by the Mohammedans, and Chica Balapore by the Hindoos.

The anecdote itself bears too strong a resemblance to many others which have been recorded of the Brahmins\*, to justify any doubt of its authenticity; but there

is a fact belonging to the history of the place at which the catastrophe is said to have occurred, which makes me curious to obtain a more particular account of the transaction. Chinabalaporam is said to contain above four hundred houses, of which more than one fourth are occupied by Brahmins, of whom thirty families are of so high rank that they live entirely on charity.† Now, my question is, how did it happen, that in a town where the custom of bestowing alms upon Brahmins is so well established, these were refused to the unhappy man who is the subject of the anecdote?

I am, &c.

OBSERVER.

\* See below, page 564, Illustrations of the Manners and Temper of the Hindoos.—*Edit.*

† See below, an Account of the Brahmins and other castes, p. 572.—*Edit.*

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR.—You will easily understand, that what with our natural desire to revisit our native soil, and the alarming accounts which are continually brought out to us, of the expenses attendant upon living there, we make a subject for discussion on which we are sufficiently earnest and solicitous to be rightly informed. By way of calling in the aid of your Correspondents at home upon the question at issue, I enclose you a specimen of the manner in which it is treated here, cut out of one of our newspapers.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, July 2, 1816.

R. R.

*Is multa domum vivere et fratrum animæ videtur, qui aliquo negotio interitus placari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam querit.*—*S. A. B. Cal.*

MR. EDITOR,

It appears to me that the frequent publication of those accounts relative to

the enormous expense of living in England, is calculated to do much harm, by misleading those gentlemen in India who may have it in their power to return to their native country, and damping those hopes which they ought fondly to cherish—such venom looks like the little remaining sap in the brains of some silly peevish, old, worn out Bengalee, ‘who must have his little comforts.’

I have lately returned from England, and have had every opportunity of observing old, middle-aged, and young men, enjoying the various degrees of happiness; but very few of those could spend £2000 a year.

My own observation enables me most positively to affirm, that a gentleman of good common sense, who has a taste for rational pursuits, can most highly enjoy life in England, and reside there, either in town or country, if he can afford to spend £200 yearly.

A young man may go home on furlough, visit his friends, ride about the country like a gentleman, for £500 a year.

I observed but few instances of men being happy with overgrown East India fortunes: they have seldom the spirit to expend half their income—and are much disappointed to find that wealth alone does not command respect in England; the minds of such men, generally speaking, being much neglected for the more favourite pursuit of amassing money, they are discontented with every thing (a sure sign of too much hot wind in the constitution), and draw out a miserable existence, which terminates in leaving their adored idol to some poor relation, who, for the first time, perhaps, is made sensible of their bounty.

I would advise the gentlemen long residents in India, at least, to make the trial before their tempers become incurably disgusting, and to go home with a sound constitution and moderate income, if they expect to enjoy happiness.

These observations are not applicable

to such weak men as may think fine equipages, and stately living, indispensably necessary to comfort at home; they are intended for the information of healthy men under forty years of age, possessing a good taste and tolerable abilities, who having already £800 a year, remain in India to make it a little more: much beyond this age it matters little where an Indian gentleman goes in search of happiness, he will not easily find it; but of all places, I would certainly not recommend England as a happy selection;—an old, sickly, peevish, rich East Indian is not a character likely to make much noise in Great Britain.

I have been already twenty-three years in this service, and have passed six years in England—a few years more, and I shall leave it for ever, with, I trust, a sound constitution and happy temper, the secret springs of all earthly happiness.

VERITAS.

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—We have heard so much of Hindoo mythology on the one side, and of Hindoo superstition on the other, that it was with singular pleasure that I, and, I apprehend, many of your other readers, perused, in your last number, the purely theological article, entitled, “A Preface, by a Brahmin, to a Translation of an Abridgment of the Vedant.” The course of my oriental reading has never brought me acquainted with a production of more substantial value, and I trust that its appearance in your journal will procure it a just appreciation, and critical consideration, in England and in Europe (for I know that the Asiatic Journal is sought for in Paris, and other places on the Continent, as the repository of English East-India information, with an avidity in some degree proportionate to the continental jealousy of our possessions); and that such consideration will effect no small approach to a harmony of religious feeling, and an abatement of acrimonious prejudices, as relating to the reli-

gion of Hindostan. In the observations I am about to offer on that paper, it is far from my design to enter upon so minute (and not more minute than important) inquiry as the matter contained in it warmly invites. My comments will be brief, but I trust they will have the effect of facilitating an examination of the subject to those who are already disposed to that undertaking, and arousing the attention of such as may not yet have perceived what a mine of useful knowledge you have opened at their feet.

I begin by remarking that in every country, or rather among the professors of all religions, there exist, more or less, three classes of things appertaining to religious belief; first, the superstitions of the vulgar, and which may be properly called superstition; secondly, the fables, fancies and legends of the learned, and which may be called mythology or fable; and thirdly, the pure and serious and fundamental articles of belief, and which may be properly called theology, or the doctrine concerning



God. Now, from this subdivision I infer, that the religion of no people can be described in that spirit which (of all other occasions) ought to enter into and govern religious discussions (the spirit of charity and brotherly love, the spirit of candour, tenderness, self-suspicion and respect for the heads and hearts of others) unless a careful separation is made, not only between the theology of that religion properly so called, and the grosser superstitions of the illiterate and uninformed among its followers, but also between the theology properly so called, and the traditions, additions, fantastic reasonings and erroneous conceptions of the vulgar literate—the mere book-learned of a small stamp, and which form the creed of the *middle class* (if I may so denominate it) of every religious community. In Europe, for example, we believe in the omens of bats and owls, in witchcraft and the counter-efficacy of horse-shoes, and a thousand other things, many of which take the most religious aspect, but which constitute only the superstition of the vulgar; in Europe, too, we have the legends and inventions and reasonings of the book-learned, which constitute our mythology; and both of these are to be kept apart, by every sensible and honest observer, from the true substance of our theology. Thus prepared, let us look at the religion of Hindostan, not to gloss over nor admire its doctrinal errors, nor the practical mischiefs which exist in its name, and by its worldly authority, but to discover what it really is, what is its proportion of unblamable parts, and especially to what extent it resembles or differs from the universal religious belief of mankind, and, above all, from our own.

The first and great tenet, then, which, as it appears, the Hindoo theology inculcates, is the existence, and, next, the unity of the godhead—that great truth, the latter of the two, of so much prac-

tical importance, that shield against so many superstitions—so many miseries—that truth which Asia has so often heard and adopted from the mouths of so many prophets, and from which, through causes not to be spoken of here, she has so often relapsed—that moving principle of Mohammed, the Sikhs, and the modern Wahabee.—But let me look more immediately to my author, for an exposition of what I am advancing.

I. The Brahmin, whose admirable treatise appears in your last, sets out with asserting the indispensable duty of man to cultivate a knowledge of the Supreme Being. Deities his system acknowledges without number; but his and our present concern is the Supreme Being. But the Supreme Being, as the Brahmin most perspicuously sets forth, is no object of the senses, is described in no book, can be conceived by no imagination, nor reached, as mystics have taught, either by acts of devotion or of righteousness. Of the nature, physically speaking, of the deity, we can know nothing. *What and how* he is, cannot be ascertained; but only that he *is*. He is “neither short, nor long, nor can be seen nor heard.” We know that he *is*, because we see that he *does*; and we know it for no other reason. The definition of the Ved is most satisfactory. I borrow it from your paper, but put it into words of my own:—“He from whom the universe proceeds, he who is the governor of the universe, he who is the maker of the universe; he is the Supreme Being.”\*

II. The next inquiry of the enlightened Brahmin, guided by the Ved and by the great commentator whose name he quotes, is concerning who or what is *not* the Supreme Being; and it is in this inquiry that he uproots a thousand superstitions and fables;—in the class of fables, as explained be-

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\* See above, page 468.

fore, I place the atomical philosophy, &c. &c. And here, as will be seen on reference to your pages, he successively discards the Ved (by some falsely regarded in this high character), space, air, light, nature or the universe, atoms, the soul (of Plato, *animus mundi*), the sun, and the terrestrial and celestial spirits or deities (Hindoo *deos*, *deotas*, gods). The last, and especially the celestial spirits, are rejected because they are many, while the Ved declares the Supreme Being to be *one*.

III. The Brahmin thirdly examines, how it has happened that epithets have been applied, and language employed, even in the Ved, which may seem inconsistent with the doctrine that the Supreme Being is but one, and that one, distinct from all the objects which have been named. The source of all this he explains to consist in the use of figures of speech; in vain attempts to convey a description of the Supreme Being—in a word, in language strictly coincident, in the sentiment which has dictated it, with the verse of the Roman poet:—

“ All, all is Him, and every where is  
“ Jove.”

This too, is the language of our own poets and others at all times; and thus, as says the Brahmin, “ the Ved having first explained the Supreme Being by different forms of expression, then recommends with the word *uthu* or *now*; Now, all the terms I have used to describe the Supreme Being are faulty, because He cannot be described.”

I perceive, Sir, that I can by no means presume upon the space to be granted by your kindness, to my letter, so as to allow of my pursuing your Brahmin throughout his Preface, even in the hasty manner which I had prescribed to myself. I must be satisfied with having attempted to point out with what eyes he should be read; and

this the rather because I have to submit a few practical considerations not directly belonging to this subject of discourse, though to be connected with it. In taking leave of my text, however, I must not omit all notice of one or two particulars which have pre-eminently arrested my attention.

The explanations which occur in the subsequent parts of the excellent paper of which I am writing, are in several instances curious, in some most satisfactory, and in all entitled to our charitable consideration. The construction given to the declarations of the celestial gods, and of pious men, that they were themselves independent deities and causes of the universe, deserves the most liberal attention. It affords a great key to fable, and it must strongly remind us of the indulgence which we owe to many expressions among devotees and fanatics of all countries who have fallen under the charge of *blasphemy* from the use of language originating in peculiar opinions and great subtleties of thought. The paragraphs on the divine nature, as composing at once the spirit and the matter of the world, or, rather, which discards the idea of matter, and resolves all into spirit, throws further light on the subject just adverted to, has much sublimity, if not much truth, in its conception, is not unknown to some European systems of philosophy, and has been finely illustrated by Sir William Jones, in his ode, ending,

“ God only I perceive, God only I adore.”

What shall I add, on that glorious declaration of your Brahmin (p. 472), itself enough to rebut a thousand calumnies, that “ the Vedant shows, that moral principle is a part of the adoration of God ?”

I must not, myself, incur any rash sentence from your readers. I am not to be charged with any idle admiration of the Hindoo system; but understood only as claiming

for it a due and cool examination, and credit for what it is worth. From the more enlightened part of those who shall so look upon it, I cannot but anticipate an agreement in the eulogy of the poet just mentioned:—

"What though the Sanscrit lore  
Is decked with F. ny's wreaths,  
Yet truths divine it breathes."

But I have said, Sir, that I had some general remarks to offer. They are these; that I call for liberal views of our Indian fellow-subjects, not only on religious subjects, but on all other. Let us do justice, not only to their religion and morals, but to their letters, arts, and science. I say, let us do justice I ask no more. It is necessary that I should conclude; but in doing so, let me express my satisfaction in the general spirit of that liberality which I desire, which has hitherto prevailed in your pages, and add my hope that it will continue to distinguish them.

Permit me to say, that it peculiarly belongs to the Asiatic Journal to cultivate in itself this temper. Publications not devoted to the learning and the interests of our Indian empire, may be excused many of those things into which men fall from the want of having their attention duly drawn to the subject on which they speak. I remember, that during some recent discussions in Parliament on India affairs, it was said that many of the principal natives of Hindostan were in the constant habit of reading our newspapers. I trust that the same fortune will attend the Asiatic Journal; and I should be sorry that your pages discovered to the Mohammedan or Hindoo, any of that speculative rancour which belongs to ignorance, or the want of that patience of the views of others which best promotes the welfare of men and of nations.—I am, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

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*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR,—We are uniformly told that the Straits of Babelmandel are so called from the Arabic words, 'Baba'mandeb;' so, that the name signifies "the gate of tears or mourning,"\* or, to drop the figure, "a dangerous pass or strait." But I beg to ask whether this etymology may not deserve revision, considering that we have two other geographical names, employed in the neighbouring seas, and equally, as I suppose, of Arabian original, in which the principal word of the compound term is, as in the first instance, *mandel* or *mundul*. I allude to *Coromandel* and *Okamundel*.

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\* "The Arabians considered it as a passage of destruction, on account of the frequent shipwrecks that happened in going through it; for which reason they wept for all that hazarded a passage into the Sea of Omar, or the Ethiopic Ocean; at least for all their friends."—*Weston's Specimens*.

While on this species of inquiry, let me ask, also, whether we are not certainly wrong in spelling *Algiers* with the final *s*, and not, as the French *Algier*; and whether the word is not a *Lingua-Franca* rendering of the Arabic *Al* or *El Gebr*, "the hill, or mountain?"

The name Gibraltar has been supposed a compound of the Arabic *El Gebr*, a mountain, and *altar*, "high;" but Mr. Weston tells us, that "Gebel u'l'tarek, Gibraltar, "the mountain of Tarek," is "the spot where the General Tarek first landed, in his descent upon Spain, from the opposite shore, in 710."

Shall I conclude this letter without an obvious remark on the wide dispersion of the Arabian people, who have thus placed the monuments of their language on the coasts of Spain, which border on us in Europe, and on those of India, which unite with ours in Asia!—I am, &c.—INQUIRER.

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

*Of the late Thomas Sydenham, Esq.*

MR. THOMAS SYDENHAM was the second son of the late General Sydenham, Military Auditor General, and afterward Commandant of Artillery at Madras. He was educated at Harrow, and went to India in 1794, where he speedily made himself master of the Arabic and Persian languages, keys respectively to the learning and politeness of the East.

From the confidential and responsible though subordinate office of Captain of Guides in the Mysore war, he was selected by Lord Wellesley, to whom he was personally unknown, but purely on the score of his high reputation, to be Secretary to the Residency of Hyderabad—a critical post in the government of India, while the territory of Tipoo was a recent conquest. This he was compelled to resign in 1802, on account of ill health; and came to England, where he gave a singular proof of industry, good taste, and ambition to improve himself, by hastening to Oxford, at the age of 22, where, under the protection of Dr. Jackson, the venerable Dean of Christ Church, he diligently and successfully prosecuted his studies. On his return to India in 1804, Mr. Sydenham was nominated by Marquess Wellesley to take charge of the British Residency at Persia; and afterwards, on that nobleman's warm recommendation, he was appointed our minister at Hyderabad. This situation he resigned in 1810, on experiencing what he considered an act of injustice on the part of the supreme government of India, during the unhappy mutiny. His general conduct was, however, highly approved, both by Lord Minto and the Court of Directors.

On Mr. Sydenham's second return to England, he was sent by Marquess Wellesley on a confidential mission to the Duke of Wellington—thence appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* at Lisbon—and shortly afterwards one of the Commissioners for mediating between Old Spain and her colonies, in which capacity he went round with Sir George Cockburn to Cadiz. It has been unfortunate for Spain, perhaps for England, that this project of

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amicable interposition entirely failed of success. The colonies sought security for their rights; the mother country would grant nothing more than pardon for what she termed their offences. These opposite conditions it was impossible to reconcile. Openly to abet the South American provinces was an outrage upon our own ally, in the moment of her deep distress and danger. To found the active mediation of Great Britain on the arrogant proposals of the Spanish Government was an insult to the cause of liberty and of national justice. Mr. Sydenham then joined the Duke of Wellington, and served as a volunteer through nearly the whole of the arduous campaign of 1812. Towards the close of the year last mentioned, he was offered by Lord Bathurst, the mission to Morocco, which he declined; but repaired in 1813 to the headquarters of the Russian army, and served the campaign of 1814 with his friend Count Michael Woronzow, who now commands the Russian corps of occupation within the French territory. His skill and gallantry were here conspicuous, and so greatly distinguished him at the battle of Craon amongst others, as to procure him, from the hands of the Emperor Alexander, the cross of the Imperial Order of St. George; and from Bernadotte (Prince Royal of Sweden), to whom his steady patron, Lord Wellesley, had strongly recommended him, the Swedish insignia of the Sword.

The last public character which this amiable man sustained, was that of British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Lisbon, to which he was promoted in 1814. At Lisbon he was not long enabled to execute those duties for which, by his knowledge of Portugal, he was so eminently fitted: for here the fatal illness seized him, which, after two years of indescribable suffering, has borne him to a foreign grave.

Those who were not intimately acquainted with Mr. Sydenham, would be surprised were we to enumerate the solidity and variety of those attainments, by

by which, as a scholar and a man of business, he had prepared his mind both for action and for happiness. Besides his perfect knowledge of Oriental languages, he was as familiar with French and Spanish as with his native tongue. He was in habits of confidence and intimacy with the Duke of Wellington, Sir Henry Wellesley, Sir Charles Stuart, the late Duke of Portland, Count Woronzow, and many other eminent characters in various parts of Europe. But his most fortunate acquisition was the steady friendship and patronage of Lord Wellesley, who first introduced him into public life. Nor was this connection less honourable than it was useful to Mr. Sydenham, who was a total stranger to the noble Marquess; but, like several other men of worth and talent, whose conduct has done credit to the discrimination of that nobleman, he was brought forward by him for his character alone, and because he had no interest nor patron but his personal merit. The favourable sentiments thus excited by his lordship's official knowledge of Mr. Sydenham's qualifications, gradually ri-

pened into feelings of the warmest attachment and regard, which were manifested on numberless occasions, but never in a manner so kind or grateful as during his last fatal illness. The patience and cheerfulness of temper exhibited by the subject of the present memoir, may be judged of by the fact, that when perishing under the last stage of anasarca, and a prey to almost hourly pangs of suffocation, he enjoyed the charms of music and society to within a few hours of his dissolution. The night before he expired he had a concert in his room; and on his friends taking leave of him, he fell into a tranquil slumber, from which he never awoke.

He died at Geneva on the 28th August, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Sydenham has left behind him an elder brother, who is Commissioner of Excise; one younger in India (Capt. Sydenham), political agent at Aurungabad; and a sister, Mrs. Ross, wife of Col. Ross, of the 75th regiment, now in the Ionian Isles.

## A SKETCH OF THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

*By the late Dr. Leyden.*

*(Continued from page 456.)*

**BALANGAN** or **Barunyan**, is a campong of some consequence, situated on a large river of that name. It was formerly subject to Passir, but at present it is said to have a chief of its own; it produces a great quantity of gold, and also earth oil.

**Barow**, or **Barong**, is an independent state, governed by its own sultan, and produces a great number of birds'-nests, and other Tirun products, such as wax and sea slugs. This country has a considerable trade in cocoa-nuts with Tualin Celebes. The river is situated in the bottom of a deep bay. The small state of Kuran is said to lie on the same river as Barow. It is likewise governed by a chief, who assumes the title of sultan, and who is frequently at enmity with the sultan of Barow, though the subjects of both are chiefly Orang Tedong. About the year 1770, according to Forster, while these two princes were at war, one of them

called the Sulus to his assistance. The Sulus seized the opportunity of making both princes his prisoners, and after ravaging the country, carried them both to Sulu, where they were released on condition of becoming tributary to Sulus, and confining their trade to that nation. Dalrymple asserts Barow to be in alliance with Sulu, and Kurau as tributary to it.

South of Barow lies Talisay, an inconsiderable campong; beyond that, a considerable place, named **Dumaring** by Dalrymple, but by **Radermacher**, **Danmiar**, the **Datoo** of which has the title of **Baginua**. To the south of this lies **Samuanti**, which is under a datoo **Tumangung**, and beyond that the river of **Tapeandurian** or **Tupedarian**, the inhabitants of which have a bad reputation among eastern traders.

**Coti**, or as it is commonly denominated, **Coti Lama**, lies considerably to the

south of Samuanti, and between them are a number of towns and villages, the names of which are not generally known, even to the eastern traders. The town of Coti is situated about fifty miles up the river of that name. The trade and products of this country are nearly the same as at Borneo Proper. This town is, since the decline of Passir, chiefly inhabited by Bugis traders. The sultan resides considerably further up the river, with a few Malays, and a great number of Dayaks, subject to him. According to Radermacher the sultan of Coti, in 1780, was named Hageahmed. Aparkarang is to the south of Coti, and is likewise under the authority of a sultan, who, in 1780, was named Sultan Thiora. This place is at present so insignificant, that I have never been able to meet with any trader, whether native or European, that had ever heard of it. I believe, however, that it lies between the river Montu, and the dangerous bay of Balik-papan, so named because almost every boat that enters it is overset by the strength of the current. Between Balik-papan and Passir, formerly, in the time of Valentyn, lay a town inhabited by a very brave and ferocious race of Dayak, who made use of the most dangerous poisoned bow-arrows, and sumpits or blow-pipes, with which they on some occasions made such havoc, that their company was termed "the grave of slave-catchers."

Passir may be considered as a Bugis colony, founded by the state of Wajjo; it is situated about forty-five miles up the river of that name, which has two fathoms water on the bar. The town consisted of about three hundred houses on the north side, chiefly occupied by the Bugis, and the Sultan's fort was on the south side. About thirty years ago, it carried on a very considerable traffic, but has since that time been greatly on the decline, from intestine dissensions. The native products are gold, birds'-nests, wax and rattan, and almost all the staples of Java find a ready sale at Passir; the Bugis withdrew to Pulu Laut. The English sent the *Brilliance* to form a factory here in 1772, but some civil commotions caused the design to be abandoned; both Passir and Cotti were in ancient times conquered by the Macassars. They entered into alliance with the Dutch in 1686.

Simpauahan, under a small chief, who has the title of Pangcran, lies to the south-west of Passir. It is an inconsiderable town with few inhabitants, with a little trade, and producing only fur mats and birds'-nests. Valentyn, in his time, states the campongs between Passir and Pulu Laut as follows; Passir Brava, fifteen miles from Passir, then comes Pamatan, Apper Pamukan, Capus, Catappa and Camla.

Pulu Laut is almost forty miles in its greatest length, and twenty in breadth; and its principal inhabitants, at present, are of Bugis extraction.

#### BANJAR-MASSING.

Banjar Massing is the chief state on the south side of the island of Borneo, and was till very lately reckoned the most powerful on the island. It lies on the river of that name which is of considerable size, and rises at a great distance in the interior of the country. According to popular report, it descends from the great central lake of Kina-baln. The mouth of the river is very shallow, not exceeding twelve or thirteen feet in depth, which compels trading vessels of any magnitude to remain in the offing. After passing the bar, the water deepens to six or seven fathoms. The Moslem population, about the year 1720, amounted, according to Valentyn, to about seven thousand two hundred persons; and in 1760, according to Radermacher, they amounted to eight thousand five hundred. They are a mingled mass of Javanese, Macassars, Bugis and Malays of Johore, Menang-kabau and Palambang, of whom the Javanese may be regarded as the most numerous. The state was founded by a fugitive prince of Madura, nearly related to the Sasubanang, and hence the affection of the Javanese titles and names of places, which has always prevailed at Banjar Massing. Tabanyan, on the east side of the bay, situated on a small river, is the place where the Dutch vessels are wont to lie. It is a small campong, containing only about two hundred and fifty souls. In the vicinity of Tabanyan, and on the S.E. of the river Banjar, are situated the following campongs; Moluk, containing about two hundred inhabitants; Blanang, containing about one hundred; Tambanyan, containing eighty; and Takisong, containing about fifty inhabi-

ants, all of whom are Moslems. The Dutch fort is situated on the outside of the town of Banjar-Massing, or Tatas, at a place named Clayang, on the west side of the river. It was of pentagonal form, and fortified with palisades, with three bulwarks towards the river, and two towards the land. Banjar is under the immediate authority of the sultan's eldest son, who has the title of Pangerang Duppa. The residue of the sultan was at Cayu Tangi previous to the year 1771, when it was removed by Sultan Soliman Sbahid Allah to Martapura, about three days journey up the river. This is a fine hunting station, as the name seems to indicate; and the sultan and his court are said to be greatly devoted to this amusement, which they pursue on horseback, and catch deer with nooses. Large horses are accordingly in high request at Banjar. According to Radermacher, the population of the Moslem campongs on the river Banjar, in the year 1780, was as follows:—Cayu Tangi, with two hundred inhabitants; Baujar Massing, or Tatas, two thousand inhabitants; Martapura, or Bumi Kinchara, eighteen hundred inhabitants; Cohin, or old Banjar, one hundred inhabitants; Bekrompi and Lusong, five hundred inhabitants; Pamauki, one hundred inhabitants; Braunbang, eighty inhabitants; Moera-bahan, fifty inhabitants; Sungey-benar, forty inhabitants; Labuang-mas, sixty inhabitants; Taping, one hundred inhabitants; Nagara, five hundred and fifty inhabitants; Benois Ampat, ninety inhabitants; Calyong Campong, two hundred inhabitants; Amontey, five hundred and twenty inhabitants; Calona, one hundred and twenty inhabitants; Manapang, one hundred and twenty inhabitants.

The territories of Banjar extend a considerable way along shore on the west of the river, and also towards the interior; but the great mass of the population are not Moslems, but Dayaks. The principal districts are the following:—Sibungu contains about one thousand huts; Biajo, or Little Dayak, contains about fifty campongs, or negiries, with a numerous population of Dayaks. Biajo, or Great Dayak, contains seven hundred and thirty four campongs, inhabited by the most numerous and powerful tribe of Dayak in the island of Borneo, and who extend to the centre of the island.

The following districts are generally dependent on Banjar, but sometimes assert a dubious sort of independence; the Moslems being few in number, and the Dayaks extremely numerous. Radermacher, in 1780, gives the estimated Moslem population, and mentions the names of different chiefs who appear to be Dayaks. Mandawai, situated on the river of that name, contains about two hundred Moslems, and several thousand Dayaks. The chief, in 1780, was Kyai Ingebai Suradi Rajali. Sampit, situated on a much larger river, contains about four hundred Moslems, besides Dayaks, and the chief was Kyai Ingebai Sudi Ratu. Pambrang, situated on a smaller river, contains about one hundred and fifty Moslems, and the chief was Radin Jaya. Cota-ridingin, which is situated on a large river, as is supposed more than one hundred miles from the shore, boats being generally ten or twelve days in reaching it, contains about six hundred Moslems or Malays, with a very powerful tribe of Dayak. The chief is styled Ratu Cota-ridingin, and his subject to Banjar is more nominal than real.

The productions of Banjar are gold, of a finer touch, commonly, than that of Sambas, which is only seven touch, whereas that of Banjar is often eight or nine; diamonds, which are fine and large, but very dear; birds'-nests of the best sort, to the quantity of about fifty peculs; wax, dragon's blood, bezoar of different kinds, rattans and mats. They have abundance of iron, but no steel, with the mode of preparing which, they are unacquainted. Pepper may be considered the chief staple commodity of the country. Most of the productions of Java, as rice and sugar, salt and opium, find a ready sale at Banjar. Piece-goods and china-wares, especially porcelain, are in considerable request. The gold mines of Banjar are said to lie very near the surface, at the depth of about three fathoms. Those at Kirsan and Daku, which are very rich, lie in a red marl; above the mine there generally lies an incrustation, like rattan-wood, beneath which the gold-dust is found in a red earth. There is also an ore, named Mas-aorong, found in the same mines with iron-stone pebbles, and sometimes chrystal.

The diamond-mines of Banjar are situated among the mountains of the Biajus. They are found in a soil of carron

black gravel at the surface, and the pits are sometimes carried to the depth of ten fathoms. The mines are wrought with very little skill, generally under the superintendence of a native Biaju, who is termed the Malem. Gold-dust is often found in the same mine with the diamond. The Sultan claims all diamonds above the weight of five carats, but this claim is generally evaded.

The English seem to have been the first European nation that frequented Banjar-Massing for purposes of trade, unless we suppose, as is extremely probable, that they were preceded by the Portuguese. According to Valentyn, the English began to trade to Banjar in 1609, while he states that the Dutch only began to frequent Banjar or Martapura occasionally about 1644. About the year 1700, the English fixed themselves at Banjar with about forty English, and one hundred Bugis-men, at which time the chief of Banjar had the title of Panambahan, and was of the family of Sumbava. In the course of the first year, differences occurred between the English and the natives, and the English were successful, and sacked five of their principal campongs, Banjar, Banjar-Massing, Cayu-tangi, Catas, Cartapura. A pacification took place, and the English afterwards reduced their establishment to the Englishmen and forty Bugis-men. Hostilities again ensued in the year 1706, and the English were expelled, those who escaped proceeding to Batavia. In this year, 1706, the Dutch began to trade to Banjar again, and continued it with some interruption, but without forming a regular settlement till 1747; after which they formed their establishment at Tata, which continued until it was abandoned by Dandals in 1807-8, about the time of the decline of the pepper-trade.

It appears that so early as the year 1690, the Portuguese had settled missionaries at Baujar, and, according to Valentyn, they enumerated between three and four thousand converts to the Catholic faith, soon after the commencement of the last century. Of the present state of these Christians I am ignorant.

#### WESTERN COAST OF BORNEO.

The western coast of Borneo, like the eastern, has for a long time been broken

down into a variety of small and feeble states. In earlier times, however, it seems to have been chiefly under the influence of the two states of Sacadina and Sambas, the most ancient and powerful of which was Sacadina. The Dutch began to trade to Sacadina in 1604, about which period the place possessed a considerable trade. In the year 1609, they entered into a treaty with Sambas, by which they bound themselves to support Sambas against Sacadina, and to abandon their trade to the latter place; the sultan of Sambas obliging himself in his turn to grant the Dutch a monopoly of the trade of Sambas, to the exclusion of the Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, and other nations of Europe. In 1623 the Dutch finally abandoned their factory at Sacadina.

Sacadina, according to Valentyn, consisted, about the beginning of last century, of about six hundred houses, being a town similar to Banjar-Massing. At that period the sultan was reckoned much richer, but less powerful than him of Banjar-Massing, and it was thought that he could not muster above one thousand men at arms. His influence, however, extended over a great tract of country, commencing about the promontory of Kandu-Wangan off the small island of Pulu-Manku, and extending along by Pagarun-timong, commonly termed Tanjong Sambar, to the present town of Mattan, which lies about forty miles to the south of the ancient Sacadina, and nearly the same from the mouth of the river Mattan. The ancient Sacadina was situated near the mouth of the river of that name, which is navigable by boats for one hundred and fifty miles into the interior; of the town, at present, scarce a vestige remains. About five miles to the northward of Sacadina lies the river Simpang, and the modern town of Simpang lies about twenty miles up the river. To the north west of Simpang lie several large rivers, which run up from the bight of Sacadina towards Pontiana, nearly insulating the high land of Krimata, or rather Karimata. From the point of Karimata lies a chain of islands and rocks, the principal of which are Panambangan, on the group nearest the shore, and Karimata and Soorutoo, which trend outside outwards towards Balitan. The isle of



Karimata is inhabited, and produces iron and tin like Balitan. About the year 1600, these islands were places of some consequence, and as much frequented by the traders of Sacadina, as they have lately been by pirates and Lanans. The territories of Sacadina extended, in ancient times to the modern Mampawa, if not still further north, and included the river of Pontiana. In the time of Valentyn the interior kingdom of Landak was also dependent on Sacadina. Landak was, in the most ancient times, a dependency on Sukapura in Java, and, as Sacadina itself was regarded as a dependency of Bantam, on account of some ancient claims, the Javanese princes, from time to time, asserted their pretensions to the whole country of Sacadina, though generally unable to give either weight or colour to their pretensions. After the rise of Pontiana, however, in 1770, the Sultan of Bantam, lest his influence should be totally annihilated, consigned over to the Dutch, the whole of his claims on these territories for the sum of thirty thousand Spanish dollars. In 1776, the Dutch formed settlements at Pontiana and Landak. In 1786, they attacked Sacadina, then governed by Rajah Ali, who had abandoned Rhio or Rhiaw. Sacadina was at that time a place of considerable trade, and though frequented sometimes by the Dutch vessels, it had long been a subject of jealousy to that nation, from being the principal haunt of the English and French traders on the island of Borneo. The Dutch force employed against Sacadina, consisted of five hundred Europeans and one thousand Javanese, with two large armed brigs, and a great number of proas. The Sultan of Pontiana sent along with them his son, the present Rajah, with a number of armed Malay proas, and about four hundred Bugis-men. Sacadina was sacked and burnt, but little property seized, as the inhabitants escaped, with the greatest part of their property, to Mattan. Since that period Sacadina has never had any considerable trade, nor been resettled to any considerable extent, though favourably situated for traffic, in a country which affords all the common productions of Borneo, especially camphor, benjamin, dragon's blood, agar-wood, and rattans. Mattan is still governed by a branch of the family of the

ancient sultans of Sacadina; but this branch has been long proverbial for their stupidity. The river of Mattan and the territories subject to it, which still comprehend the greater part of those which belonged to the ancient Sacadina, are all extremely well adapted for trade, and excite the cupidity of their neighbours, especially Pontiana. The present Rajah, however, though no cruel tyrant, is generally despised as a besotted opium-eater, who has neither taste nor abilities for state affairs. The pirates or Lanans, however, who occasionally haunt Panambangan, Karimata, and even Sacadina, are not harboured in Mattan, and the Rajah is at present on good terms with the Sultan of Pontiana. The most remarkable circumstance connected with Mattan is that the Rajah possesses the finest and the largest diamond in the world, which has hitherto been discovered. This diamond which is said to be of the finest water, weighs three hundred and sixty seven carats. The celebrated Pitt diamond only weighs one hundred and twenty seven carats. The Mattan diamond is shaped like an egg, with an indented hollow near the smaller end. It was discovered at Landak about ninety years ago, and though the possession of it has occasioned numerous wars, it has been about eighty years in the possession of the Mattan family. Many years ago the governor of Batavia sent a Mr. Steuart to ascertain the weight, quality, and value of this diamond, and to endeavour to purchase it, and in this mission he was accompanied by the present Sultan of Pontiana. After examining it, Mr. Steuart offered one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the diamond, the sum to which he was limited, and in addition to this sum, two brigs of war with their guns and ammunition, together with a certain number of great guns, and a quantity of powder and shot. The Rajah, however, refused to deprive his family of so valuable an hereditary possession, to which the Malays attach the miraculous power of curing all kind of diseases, by means of the water in which it is dipped, and with which they imagine the fortune of the family is connected.

Mampawa, though situated to the north of Pontiana, requires our previous attention, as an older state, which sprang

up between Sacadina and Sambas, and at last became independent of either. Mampawa is situated near the mouth of a small river, and vessels may reach both the town and fort with their guns; being greatly resorted to by traders, especially English and Portuguese, it soon became a place of considerable importance.

According to Radermacher, in 1780, it contained from one to two thousand houses. The Rajah had the title of Panambahan, which is regarded as the next in dignity to that of Sultan. At that time his name was Muscan al Maderi, but he had given up the administration of affairs to his son, Cusi Mas. In 1772, a war commenced between Mampawa and Samba, concerning the possession of Monterado and Salikan, which lie between Mampawa and Sambas, but have generally been admitted to belong to the latter. These two settlements are chiefly occupied by Chinese, nearly thirty thousand of whom are settled in them, and they are extremely productive of gold-dust. The Mampawa men having ravaged Salikan, the Sultan of Sambas, in his turn, attacked Mampawa, and the Panambahan invited the mediation of Pontiana. This mediation succeeded, and the Sultan of Sambas withdrew his army, on receiving the sum of ten thousand dollars, the greater part of which was advanced by the Sultan of Pontiana. After the retreat of the Sambas army, the Panambahan positively refused to reimburse the Sultan of Pontiana, who, in his turn, attacked Mampawa. After a siege of three months, he was compelled to break up with loss from Mampawa, to which he found that Sambas supplied assistance. This was the foundation of the uninterrupted state of hostility, which has, from that period subsisted between Sambas and Pontiana. The Sultan of Pontiana made another attempt, with a small force supplied him by the Dutch, and was again baffled. After the destruction of Sacadina, in 1786, however, they assisted him a third

time, with an armament consisting of one armed vessel of seventy guns, another of fifty guns, a third of thirty guns, together with a large transport, and some smaller vessels, when Mampawa surrendered without firing a gun, and the eldest son of the Sultan was appointed Panambahan. The Rajah, or old Panambahan, escaped up the river, where he remained until he died.

The Dutch established a factory at Mampawa of thirty-two Europeans, and a small sloop on the river, and divided the duties with the Panambahan, but abandoned it at the same time as Pontiana, in 1790. After this the new Panambahan permitted the son of the deposed Rajah to return to Mampawa, and reside in a private capacity, with a small establishment, and the empty title of Rajah.

Sambas is situated about thirty miles up the river of that name, and the territory runs a considerable way into the interior, and is rich in gold-dust. About the year 1600, and also about the year 1700, this appears to have been a considerable state, and to have extended its sway far into the interior. This is the first of the Eastern states with which the Dutch formed an exclusive treaty, and at that time the chief appears to have had the title of Sultan. In every period, however, this state has been more distinguished for its piracies than its commerce, and has been always addicted to aggressions on its neighbours. In the last ten years especially, it has been notorious all over the East, as the common haunt of every description of pirates and Lauus, and it has forfeited every title to be considered as a trading state, or as a state the existence of which is consistent with either the safety of commerce or the safety of its neighbours. It now appears that great numbers of the pirates and sea-rovers of the East have settled at Sambas, and intermarried with the ancient inhabitants.

*(To be continued.)*

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANNERS AND DISPOSITIONS OF THE HINDOOS.

THE superstitious reverence paid by the Hindoos to the Brahmans, has, till of late years, been converted by that artful caste

into the means of setting the laws at defiance. No Hindoo dared formerly to execute against a Brahman any process or

demand, either on the part of government, or individuals.

This idea was entertained by many of the Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, but more especially by those of the province of Benares; among whom, indeed, it is so generally received, that whenever it became necessary to use any coercive to enforce the payment of a public debt, some expedient was resorted to, in order to deter the officers of the Adawlut from prosecuting the demand. The difficulty thereby occasioned in the realization of the public revenue, induced government to enact a regulation for the prevention of what had been so long and successfully practised by the Brahman cast for defrauding it.

The devices occasionally practised, under such circumstances, by those Brahmans, were lacerating their own bodies, either more or less slightly, with knives or razors, threatening to swallow, or sometimes actually swallowing poison, or some powder pretending to be such, or constructing a circular inclosure called *Koorh*, in which they raised a pile of wood, or other combustibles, and betaking themselves to fasting, real or pretended, place within the area of the *Koorh* an old woman, with a view to sacrifice her, by setting fire to the *Koorh* on the approach of the peon to serve them with any process, or to exercise coercion over them on the part of the government, or its delegates. These Brahmans, likewise, in the event of their not obtaining relief within a given time, for any loss or disappointment justly or unjustly experienced, or, if under restraint, would also occasionally bring out their women or children, and, causing them to sit down in the view of the peon sent on the part of government, brandish their swords, and threaten to behead, or otherwise slay, these females or children, on his nearer approach; and there are instances in which from resentment at being subject to arrest or other molestation, they have not only inflicted wounds on their own bodies, but put to death with their swords the females of their families, or their own female infants, or some aged female procured for the occasion. Nor were the Brahman females always unwilling victims; on the contrary, from the prejudices in which they are educated, they in general consider it incumbent on them to

acquiesce cheerfully to this species of self-devotement, either from motives of mistaken honour, or of resentment, or of revenge; believing that after death they shall for ever haunt, and become the tormentors of those who are the occasion of their being sacrificed. This custom arising entirely from that inordinate pride and self-esteem in which the Brahmanical tribe indulge themselves, has, as is before observed, induced government to enact a law, declaring persons who kill the children of a female of their family under such circumstances, liable to be tried for murder.

A remarkable and very tragical instance of the peculiarity of the Hindoo temper, in the respect above described, occurred in one of the northern districts of Benares, in 1778, when Mr. Duncan, was resident there.

A Brahman having fallen in arrears for rent, the native collector, after pressing him unsuccessfully for payment, found it necessary to inflict a slight corporal punishment, as it was evident, the excuses he alleged for non-payment were mere evasions. The punishment inflicted was only four or five strokes on the back with a bamboo walking-cane. This slight punishment was soon reported in the district to have been so severe as to have caused the man's death, or at least to render his recovery impossible: and this report no sooner reached his relations, than they immediately set fire to his house; his wife, who had been absent at the river, bathing, at this juncture returned, and, on being told by her husband's relations what had been reported to them of her husband's treatment, deliberately committed herself to be shut up within the inclosure surrounding the house; and thus perishing a willing victim to the violence of the Hindoo temper, which may be further estimated by the following anecdote, related by the man, in the praise of his deceased wife. He informed us, that about twelve years before, having had a dispute with one of his brethren, in which he was not likely to get the better, he, according to the Brahmanical custom, determined to kill himself, by ripping up his belly, but was prevented by his wife and other females—his wife desiring that she might die in his stead, and assigning as a reason, that he might get another wife, but she not another husband; upon

which he deliberately struck her on the back of the neck with his sword, with the intention of killing her, and with the design to rip up his own belly as soon as she had expired; but he was prevented from the last act, by the interference of the people. The wound which the woman received was such as to render her recovery doubtful.

The inconsistencies in the Hindu character may be still further illustrated by the following account of a deliberate act of suicide, which happened at a village a few miles from Benares:—A man excited by an old grudge against two of his neighbours, in consequence of a dispute about the common use of a sugar-mill, and about watering the grounds; without attempting to seek redress where it could easily be obtained, and without any coercion, he proceeded to his opponents' door, and there, with a razor, ripped open his own belly, and then desired to be carried to Mr. Duncan, the resident, saying, that he should there obtain justice; but the wound proving mortal, he expired a few hours after his arrival at Benares.

This savage custom, arising entirely from the inordinate pride and self-esteem in which the Bramanical tribe indulge themselves, obtained to a great extent in the time of Bulwaub Sing, and Cheyt Sing, both of whom, being Brahmans, do not appear to have given it any discountenance. Scarcely two years before the expulsion of the latter, a Brahman, who was under arrears for rent, set fire to his house, and, cutting off the heads of two or three of his women, sent them to the Rajah's court. Cheyt Sing having then the administration both of civil and criminal justice in his own hands, took no steps to suppress this barbarous custom.

Another custom of the Brahmans, very common in Benares, and not infrequent in Bengal and Bahar, continued until the year 1795, when it was prohibited by government: this was the practice of a kind of sorcery, in which the Hindus are strong believers, and which the Brahmans never fail, on all occasions to turn to their own account. When a Brahman,

therefore, wanted to realize any claim or expectation, such as the recovery of a debt, or to extort money for any real or pretended charity, this expedient seldom failed to accomplish his purpose, until government found it necessary to interpose, by declaring the practice illegal, and punishable by banishment from the province. This was called sitting *dhurna*. Accordingly, for some of the purposes above mentioned, a Brahman proceeded, either with some offensive weapon, or with poison, to the door of another inhabitant of the same town or village, and there taking his post, sat down in a peculiar posture, it being understood, according to the generally received opinions on this subject, that he remained fasting in this place until his object was attained; and that it was equally incumbent on the party who was the occasion of the Brahman thus sitting, to abstain from non-rishment until the other was satisfied. During the operation of this practice, ingress and egress to and from the house was more or less prevented; it being generally believed that neither the one nor the other could be attempted, but at the risk of the Brahman's wounding himself with the weapon, or swallowing the poison or powder, with which he came provided. These Brahmans, however, have been frequently obliged to desist, and remove from sitting *dhurna* by the officers of the court of justice, without any ill consequence resulting; it having been found by experience, that they seldom or ever attempt to commit suicide, or to wound themselves or others, after they were taken into custody.

A fatal instance of Hindu infatuation occurred within the zilla, or district of Calcutta, in 1798, when five convicts in the Foujdarry jail conceived the extraordinary idea of rendering themselves invulnerable and free from the painful and mortal effects of blows from swords, or any weapon whatever. For this purpose, they rubbed each on the outside of the shoulders with the juice of a certain root, which proved to be rank poison, insomuch that three of them almost immediately died; the other two, by medical assistance, recovered.

## OF THE MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS OF MAURITIUS.

[The preceding number of the Asiatic Journal, contained an Account of the Isle of France, or Mauritius, from the pen of a recent observer. The following remarks on the Manners of the Inhabitants of the Mauritius are from Grant's History.]—*Edut.*

THE Isle of France was an absolute desert when Mascaregnas discovered it. The French who first established themselves there, were certain planters from the Isle of Bourbon, who brought with them simplicity of manners, good faith, an hospitable disposition, and an indifference for riches. M. de la Bourdonnais, who may in some degree be considered as the founder of this colony, brought some workmen with him. When, however, he had rendered this island interesting by his labours, and it was thought convenient as a staple for their commerce of the Indies, persons of all conditions settled in it.

The agents of the Company possessing all the principal employments, others acquired the emoluments of it. As this settlement was near to India, a sanguine hope of fixing in it animated their minds, and they became its inhabitants.

Several military officers of the Company arrived here; they were very respectable persons, and some of them distinguished for their birth. They could not imagine that an officer could debase himself so far as to receive orders from a man who had formerly been a clerk in an accounting-house, though he might condescend to receive their pay. Nor did they like the sailors, who are too peremptory in their manners. On becoming inhabitants, they retained their original disposition, and consequently did not advance their fortunes.

Some of the king's regiment put in here, and made some stay; while several of the officers, allured by the beauty of the climate, and the love of repose, were induced to establish themselves in the island: but every thing was at the disposition, and submitted to the power of the Company.

The inhabitants were also increased by the arrival of some Missionaries of the order of St. Lazarus.

To complete the settlements of this island, some merchants, with small capitals, arrived, and found it without commerce. These people augmented the abuses of money-jobbing, which they found already established, and employed themselves in forming petty monopolies; they soon became obnoxious, and obtained the name of *Banians*, or *Jews*. On the other hand, they affected to despise any particular distinction of the inhabitants, and were fond of propagating the opinion that, after having passed the line, a general equality prevailed.

Such was the situation of this colony when it was ceded to the king, in the year 1763.

One part of the inhabitants, who were attached to the Company from gratitude, beheld with pain a royal administration; while the other part, who had looked for the favour from a new government, seeing it principally occupied in plans of economy, were proportionably chagrined and disappointed.

The soldiers furnish a considerable number of workmen, as the moderate heat permits the white people to work in the open air; though they have not been rendered so beneficial to the colony as they might have been in a more enlarged disposition of their capacities.

Though the seafaring people are always going and coming, they have, nevertheless, a considerable influence on the manners of the colony. Their policy is to complain alike of the places which they leave, and of those at which they arrive; they have always bought too dear and sold too cheap, and think they are ruined if they do not gain an hundred and fifty per cent. A hogshead of claret costs five hundred livres, and every thing else in proportion. It is scarcely credible that the merchandize of Europe is dearer here than in India, and that Indian commodities fetch a higher price here than in Europe. The maritime people are so necessary to the inhabitants, that they are held in great consideration. The greater part of the married people live on their plantations; and the women seldom visit the

town, but when they are tempted by a ball, or are called to perform some essential duties of their religion. They are passionately fond of dancing; and no sooner is a ball announced, than they come in their palanqueens from every quarter, as the roads will not admit of wheel-carriages.

The women have but little colour, but are well made, and in general handsome. Nature has given them a considerable portion of wit and vivacity, and if their education were not neglected, their society would be very agreeable; they are very fond mothers; and if they ever fail in fidelity to the marriage vow, it is too often owing to the indifference of their husbands, or to the Parisian manners which have been introduced among them. Their ordinary dress is fine muslin, lined with rose coloured taffeta.

They possess in a most estimable degree the domestic qualities; they seldom or never drink any thing but water, and their cleanliness is extreme. Their children are never confined in swaddling clothes, but run about almost as soon as they are born; they are often bathed, and allowed to eat fruit at their own discretion. As they are left entirely to themselves, and are uncontrolled by the superintendence of education, they soon become strong and robust, and their temperament advances in proportion. The females are sometimes married at eleven years of age. There are about four hundred planters in this island, and about an hundred women of superior rank, not more than ten of whom live in the town. On firing the evening gun at eight o'clock, every one retires to his own habitation.

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## AUTHENTIC ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF MAJOR-GENERAL CLAUDE MARTINE.

GENERAL Martine, a man so well known in India, both by his eccentricity and his riches, was the son of a silk-manufacturer at Lyons in France, in which city he was born, and in which some of his father's family still reside.

At an early age he expressed a dislike to follow his father's inactive profession, and determined to choose one more congenial to his disposition. He accordingly enlisted in the French army, and soon distinguished himself so much, that he was removed from the infantry to the cavalry, and afterwards appointed a trooper in Count Lally's body-guard, a small corps of select men, that was formed for the purpose of accompanying that officer to Pondicherry, of which place he had then been appointed governor.

Soon after Lally's arrival at Pondicherry, he began to exercise his power with such oppressive severity, and to enforce the discipline of the army with such a rigid minuteness, that his conduct excited the disgust and detestation of the whole settlement. Several remonstrances were drawn up against him, and transmitted to France; and many officers of distinction resigned their appointments. He, nevertheless persevered in his injudicious

system of discipline, with an unremitting strictness, unmindful of the representations of some officers who were in his confidence, and totally blind to the dangers he was thus foolishly drawing on himself, till it was too late to avert them. Though he must have been sensible that he had lost the affections of the army, yet he seemed not aware of the consequences to which that loss might lead. The troops were so dissatisfied, that when the English army laid siege to Pondicherry, great numbers deserted from the garrison; and at last his own body-guard went over in a body to the enemy, carrying their horses, arms, &c. along with them. This corps was well received by the English commanders, by whom Martine was soon noticed for the spirit and ability which he displayed on many occasions. On the return of the British army to Madras, after the surrender of Pondicherry, Martine obtained permission of the Madras government to raise a company of Chasseurs from among the French prisoners, of whom he got the command, with the rank of ensign in the Company's service.

A few weeks after he received this appointment, he was ordered to proceed

with his Chasseurs to Bengal. On their passage, the ship in which they were embarked sprung a leak, and Martine, by great fortitude and perseverance, but with much difficulty, saved himself and some of his men, in one of the ship's boats. The ship foundered off Point Gnadawar, the promontory which separates the coast of Coromandel from that of Orissa; and thence Martine and his men proceeded in the ship's boat to Calcutta, which place they reached, after surmounting many dangers and great hardships.

He was received with much kindness by the Bengal government, and appointed a cornet of cavalry, in which service he continued until he had risen by regular succession to the rank of captain in the line, when he got a company of infantry.

Shortly after this promotion, he was employed by government to survey the north-east districts of Bengal, being an able draftsman, and in every respect well qualified for that purpose. When he had completed his journey to the north-east district, he was sent to Oude, in order to assist in surveying that province. While employed in this service, he resided chiefly at Lucknow, where he amused himself in showing his ingenuity in several branches of mechanics, and his skill in gunnery, which gave the Nabob Vizir Sujah-ud-Dowlah so high a notion of the value of his services, that he solicited and obtained permission from the Governor and council of Calcutta, to appoint him superintendant of his artillery park and arsenal. Martine was so well satisfied with this appointment, and with his prospects in the service of the Nabob Vizir, that he proposed to the Governor and council, to relinquish his pay and allowances in the Company's service, on the condition of his being permitted to retain his rank, and to continue in the service of the Nabob Vizir. This proposal was complied with; and from this his subsequent prosperity commenced.

He was now admitted into the confidence of the Vizir; and in the different changes which took place in the councils of his highness, as well as in the various negotiations with the English government, he was his secret adviser; he seldom however appeared at the Durbār; and he never held any ostensible situation in the administration of the Vizir's government;

but there is reason to believe, that few measures of importance were adopted without his advice being previously taken. Hence his influence at the court of Lucknow became very considerable, not only with the Vizir, but with his ministers, and that influence was the source of the immense fortune which he amassed. Besides a large salary with extensive perquisites annexed to it, he used to receive from the Nabob frequent presents of considerable value; and when any of the Nabob's ministers, or other men of consequence about the court, had any particular measure to carry with their master, or personal favour to ask of him, it was their custom to go privately to Martine, and obtain his interest in their cause, which, if he was at times induced to refuse, he took due care to procure for them ultimately, by other means and with adequate compensation.

During the reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, father of the present Vizir, Martine made a considerable sum of money by encouraging that prince's taste for the productions of Europe, with which he undertook to supply him. Another mode by which he realized money was, by establishing an extensive credit with the shroffs, or bankers, in Oude, and the adjacent provinces; so that no public loan could be made without his having a share in it. The extraordinary degree of favour and credit which he thus acquired in the Vizir's dominions, induced all descriptions of people to repose in him such an implicit confidence, that in times of public commotion, they flocked to him from all quarters, to deposit their moveable property, which on the condition of paying him twelve per cent. on its full value, he engaged to secure and return them on demand. This alone must have been a source of immense profit, in a country where, for upwards of twenty years of his residence in it, personal property was so often exposed to danger.

The vast riches which he accumulated by these various and singular modes, he does not appear to have laid out with a very generous spirit. He is said, indeed, to have been hospitable to the English gentlemen who resided at Lucknow, but his table was little calculated to invite his acquaintance to it, either by the elegance of the entertainment, or the convi-

ciality that presided at it. Very few instances have come to our knowledge of his private bounty and benevolence. He is said to have assisted his family at Lyons, by occasionally remitting small sums of money; and by his will he has left them £25,000. But the principal object of his ambition, and wish of his heart, seems to have been to amass immense treasures in order to gratify himself by the possession of them while he lived; and by bequeathing almost the whole of them on his death, to the support of pious institutions, and public charities, to leave behind him the reputation of a philanthropist. Meanwhile every sensible reader will judge of his title to that name, not from the bequests of his will, but from the actions of his life.

After having lived twenty-five years at Lucknow, he had attained by regular succession the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Company's service.

At the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1790, he presented the Company, at his private expense, with a number of fine horses, sufficient to mount a troop of cavalry. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Company's army, which object the present of horses was obviously designed to obtain.

In 1796, when the Company's officers received brevet rank from His Majesty, Martine was included in the promotion of Colonels to the rank of Major-General.

Some years before this he had finished a spacious dwelling-house on the banks of the river Goomtee, in the building of which he had long been employed. This curious edifice is constructed entirely of stone, except the doors and window-frames. The ceilings of the apartments are formed of elliptic arches, and the floors made of stucco. The basement-story comprises two caves or recesses within the banks of the river, and level with its surface when at its lowest decrease. In these caves he generally lived in the hot season, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy season, when the increase of the river obliged him to remove. He then ascended another story, to apartments fitted up in the form of a grotto; and when the further rise of the river brought its surface on a level with these, he proceeded up to the third story,

as a ground-floor, which overlooked the river when at its greatest height. On the next story above that, a handsome saloon, raised on arcades, projecting over the river, formed his habitation in the spring and winter seasons. By this ingenious contrivance he preserved a moderate and equal temperature in his house at all seasons: on the attic story he had a museum, well supplied with various curiosities, and over the whole, he erected an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. Adjoining to the house there is a garden, not laid out with taste, but well filled with a variety of fine trees, shrubs, and flowers, together with all sorts of vegetables. In his artillery-yard, which was situated at some distance from his house, he erected a steam-engine, which had been sent to him from England; and here he used to amuse himself in making different experiments with air-balloons. After he had exhibited to some acquaintances his first balloon, the Vizir Asoph-ud-Dowlah requested he would prepare one large enough to carry twenty men. Martine told his highness that such an experiment would be attended with considerable hazard to the lives of the men; upon which the Vizir replied, "Give yourself no concern about *that*—be you so good as to make a balloon." The experiment, however, was never tried.

Beside his house at Lucknow, he had a beautiful villa about fifty miles distant, situated on a high bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by a domain of almost eight miles in circumference, somewhat resembling an English park. Here he used occasionally to retire in the hot season.

In the latter part of his life he laid out a large sum of money in constructing a gothic castle, which he did not live to finish. Beneath the ramparts of this castle he built ca-ements, secured by iron doors, and gratings thickly wrought. The lodgments within the walls are arched and barred, and their roofs completely bomb-proof. The castle is surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, fortified on the outer side by stockades, and a regular covered way, so that the place is sufficiently protected to resist the attacks of any Asiatic power. Within this castle he built a splendid mausoleum, in which he



was interred; and on a marble tablet over his tomb is engraved the following inscription, written by himself some months before his death :—

*Here lies Claude Martine. He was born at Lyons, A. D. 1732. He came to India a Private Soldier, and died a Major-General.*

During the last fifteen years of his life, he was much afflicted with the stone and gravel; and disliking to undergo the usual surgical operation for that complaint, his ingenuity suggested to him a method of reducing the stone, so curious in itself, and so difficult in its execution, that we should have doubted the fact, were it not attested by the most positive evidence of several gentlemen of the first respectability. He took a very fine stout wire of about a foot long, one end of which he cut in the manner of a file. The wire thus prepared he introduced by a *catheter*, through the *urethra*, into the bottom of the bladder, where the stone was seated. When he found the wire struck the stone, he gently worked the wire up and down, so as to give it the effect of a file; and this he continued to do for four or five minutes at a time, until the pain which the operation of the wire produced, was so excruciating, that it obliged him to withdraw it. But finding small particles of the stone discharged along with the urine after the operation, he repeated it in the same manner from time to time, till, in the course of twelve months, he succeeded in completely reducing the stone.

This circumstance exhibits a curious and remarkable trait of the eccentricity of his character. The contrivance was in itself ingenious, but his patience and perseverance in carrying it into effect, are so very extraordinary, that we apprehend there are few men, who, in a similar situation, would not rather endure the complaint than have recourse to the remedy.

Some years after the operation, gravely concretions began again to form in his bladder; and as he did not choose to try the wire a second time, these continued to increase until the end of the year 1800, when they occasioned his death.

Though he lived so long among the English, he acquired but an imperfect knowledge of our language; notwithstanding this he chose to write his will in English, which is altogether a very singular production. It is too long for insertion, but the following are its principal bequests.—The amount of his fortune was thirty-three lacs of rupees, or £330,000 sterling. To his relations at Lyons, he bequeathed £25,000, as we have already noticed; and he left the same sum to the municipality of that city, for the purpose of appropriating it to the benefit of the poor within their jurisdiction, in whatever manner they should think fit. For the same purpose he bequeathed £25,000 to the city of Calcutta, and the like sum to Lucknow. To the church at Chandernagore, in Bengal, he bequeathed £15,000, as a fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the support of the establishment; and the like sum to be laid out in the same manner, for the benefit of the Romish Chapel at Calcutta. He also left £15,000 to endow an almshouse for poor children at Lucknow. The remainder of his fortune (nearly one half) he left in legacies to the women of his zenana, and his principal servants. The will concludes with a curious exposition of the principles by which he regulated his conduct through life. He avows that self-interest was his sole motive of action, and that the sins of which he had been guilty were very great and manifold; and he concludes by praying forgiveness of God, which he hopes this sincere confession of his wickedness will avail to obtain.

Such are the anecdotes which are related of this extraordinary character.

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## CHINESE STATE PAPERS.—No. I.

[Concerning a country still so secluded from European acquaintance, as China, every document assumes even a literary interest, and not the least its State Papers. The following, which are

translated by the Rev. T. Morrison, author of the Chinese Dictionary, make part of a small collection, which in this view we propose to form.—*Edit.*]

*From the Peking Gazette, Kea-king, 19th Year, 10th Moon, 2nd Day.—Nov. 13, 1814.*

ON GOVERNING WITH SINCERITY.

*Drawn up by his Majesty.*

GOVERN with truth and sincerity, and order will be the result; if not, then anarchy will ensue. To an individual, a family, even to the sovereign and the whole empire, nothing further is requisite than truth!

At this moment great degeneracy prevails; the magistrates are destitute of truth, and great numbers of the people are false and deceitful. The magistrates are remiss and inattentive; the people are all given up to visionary schemes and infernal arts. The link that binds together superiors and inferiors is broken. There is little of either conscience or a sense of shame. Not only do they neglect to obey the admonitions which I give them, but, even with respect to those traitorous banditti who make the most horrible opposition to me, it affects not their minds in the least degree; they never give the subject a thought. It is indeed monstrously strange! That which weighs with them is their persons and families; the nation and government they consider light as nothing.

He who sincerely serves his country, leaves the fragrance of a good name to a hundred ages; he who does not, leaves a name that stinks for tens of thousands of years.

The utmost limit of man's life is not more than an hundred years. What hearts have those, who, being engaged in the service of their sovereign, but destitute of talent, yet choose to enjoy the sweets of office, and endlessly spend their days!

The means used by the sages to perfect their virtue is expressed in one word, "Sincerity." Sincerity! or, in other words, truth and uprightness. Let my servants (the officers of the empire) examine themselves, whether or not they can be sincere; whether or not they can be upright? I fear they will give but a poor account.

The virtue of the common people, is like the waving grain (it bends with every wind that blows). If superiors have little truth or sincerity in their hearts, the disorderly intentions of the people will certainly be numerous. Small in the begin-

ning, and not affecting the mass of the people, they gradually increase, till at last the bludgeon is seized, and rebellion and anarchy ensue.

In ancient times, the heads of rebellion styled themselves Wang and Tc, Kings and Emperors;\* but it was never heard in ancient times, that any assumed the name of San Hwang, (or the king of Heaven, the king of Earth, and the king of Men.†) The hearts of the men of this age are daily degenerating.

As we are the superiors of this people, shall we bear not to exert our hearts and strength to the utmost—shall we not bend under the labour even to lassitude, if we may thereby save a ten thousandth part!

If in coming forward, or in retiring, the sole object be personal gain; does a man not lower himself thereby to the common mass; nay, sink low as the filth of the age. Think, what kind of men will future ages describe you! Will they not engrave infamy on your back!

For every portion of sincerity exerted by the officers of government, the nation receives a portion of felicity, and the people are spared a portion of misery. The prince and the people alike depend on the officers of government. The happy state of things in the time of Tang and Yu‡ was the result of the exertions of the officers of government.

Because of my moral defects, I met with the great convulsion which took place the last year. Day nor night can I banish it from my breast. My anxious and constant desire is, to bring things to a well governed state. How shall I dare to be remiss or inattentive to it? But my servants, of late, gradually forget the affair. When I call them into my presence, they say, "There is nothing wrong!"

Oh! alas!—The residue of the rebels, not yet taken; commotion excited by various reports; to sit down with repose is impracticable. Shall men still treat it with indifference, and allow themselves to say, "There is nothing wrong!" If this may be endured, what may not be endured!

I speak with the utmost sincerity of heart, and call upon all the officers of my

\* By this it would appear, that some person had recently assumed this title.

† Alluding to the fabulous ages of Chinese History.

‡ About the year of the world 1790.

court to act with sincerity of heart, and sincerely fulfil the duty of good servants. Thus they will aid my sincere wishes, and accord with my sincere declarations.—If you are able to disregard this, and consider the words of your sovereign as of no importance, you are indeed harder than the rocks; you are unfit to be spoken to; and the fault of speaking to those who are unfit to be spoken to, devolves on me. But, it will be impossible for you to escape being charged by the pen of the historian, as false and treacherous deceivers. The distinction betwixt a patriot and a traitor, is expressed by the two words, “True, False.” In the morning and at night, lay your hands upon your hearts, and you will understand without the aid of words.

At Peking, Nov. 29, 1814. Seventeen persons were ordered for execution as rebels. Some cut into minute pieces, others beheaded. Thirty-five others were (by the tribunal) sentenced to transportation, but his Majesty changed their sentence to strangling, after a certain period of imprisonment.

Cho-hëen, and others, denounced as heads of the rebels, have not yet been taken.

The following document shows how assiduous the Tartars are to preserve the distinction betwixt themselves and the Chinese:—

*Peking Gazette.*

The following Imperial edict has been respectfully received.

In consequence of some of the imperial family taking the names Ho-kwan-paou, and Tsing-yung-tae, I sent down an order requiring them to be changed.

Yesterday, Yung-sëe, my royal cousin, stated verbally, that a great many of the

imperial kindred had taken names, containing three characters, and which did not form a Tartar word. He requested that all such should be ordered to change their names. His request is by no means proper. Those under the Tartar banners, adopting a Chinese name, are not permitted to take three characters.\* This is with the intention that they may be distinguished from Chinese names.

The sons of the Eight Banners take Tartar names, in which three or four characters are used, and from a change of the termination of a word, they do not well agree with the Tartar language. Of this class it is difficult to ascertain the number. If they be ordered to change, it will occasion much trouble and confusion, and be unsuitable to the dignity of government.

It is ordered, that in all these cases, they act as heretofore. It is unnecessary to deliberate upon it.

Respect this.

*The Order of the Chinese Ministers of State, called Pae-seang, or, by courtesy, Colao.*

First, Sung-kenn, a native of Mungkoo Tartary; a man of mild and conciliating manners. Absent from court; Viceroy of E-le.

Second, Tung-kaou, a Chinese, of the province of Che-keang.

Third, To-tsin, a Manchow Tartar.

Fourth, Tsau-chiu-yung, a Chinese, of the province of Gan-hwuy.

*The two Assistants, are,*

First, Pe-ling, by birth a Chinese, but now entered under the Tartar banners. He was viceroy of Canton, in 1810. He is yet absent from court. Viceroy of Keang-nan, &c.

Second, Ming-lean, a Manchow Tartar.

\* There are generally three characters in Chinese names.

## AN ENUMERATION OF INDIAN CLASSES.

*By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.\**

THE permanent separation of classes, with hereditary professions assigned to each, is among the most remarkable institutions of India; and, though now less rigidly maintained than heretofore, must

still engage attention. On the subject of the mixed classes, Sanscrit authorities in some instances disagree: classes mentioned by one, are omitted by another; and texts differ on the professions assigned to some tribes. A comparison of se-

\* See Asiatic Researches, Vol. v.

veral authorities, with a few observations on the subdivisions of classes, may tend to elucidate this subject, in which there is some intricacy.

One of the authorities I shall use is the *Játimálá*, or *Garland of Classes*; an extract from the *Rudrayámala Tantra*, which, in some instances, corresponds better with usage and received opinions than the ordinances of *Menu* and the great *D'herma-purána*\*. On more important points, its authority could not be compared with *D'herma-sastra*, but on the subject of classes it may be admitted; for the *Tantras* form a branch of literature highly esteemed, though at present much neglected. Their fabulous origin derives them from revelations of *Siva* to *Párvati*, confirmed by *Vishnu*, and therefore called *Agama*, from the initials of three words in a verse of the *Tódala Tantra*:—

“Coming from the mouth of *Siva*, heard by the mountain-born goddess, admitted by the son of *Vasudéva*, it is thence called *Agama*.”

Thirty-six are mentioned for the number of mixed classes; but, according to some opinions, that number includes the fourth original tribe; or all the original tribes, according to other authorities: yet the text quoted from the great *D'herma-purána*, in the digest of which a version was translated by *Mr. Halhed*, names thirty-nine mixed classes; and the *Játimálá* gives distinct names for a greater number.

On the four original tribes it may suffice, in this place, to quote the *Játimálá*, where the distinction of *Bráhmanas*, according to the ten countries to which their ancestors belonged, is noticed: that distinction is still maintained.

“In the first creation by *Bráhma*, *Bráhmanas* proceeded, with the *Véda*, from the mouth of *Bráhma*. From his arms *Cshatriyas* sprung; so, from his thigh, *Vaisyas*; from his foot, *Súdras* were produced: all with their females.

“The Lord of creation, viewing them said, ‘What shall be your occupations?’ They replied, ‘We are not our own mas-

ters; O God! command us what to undertake.”

“Viewing and comparing their labours, he made the first tribe superior over the rest. As the first had great inclination for the divine sciences (*Bráhmevéda*), therefore he was *Bráhma*. The protector from ill (*Cshate*), was *Cshatriya*. Him whose profession (*Vesa*) consists in commerce, which promotes success in war, for the protection of himself and of mankind, and in husbandry, and attendance on cattle, called *Vaisya*. The other should voluntarily serve the three tribes, and therefore he became a *Súdra*: he should humble himself at their feet.”

And in another place:

“A chief of the twice-born tribe was brought by *Vishnu*'s eagle from *Sáca-dwipa*: thus have *Sáca-dwipa Bráhmanas* become known in *Jumbú-dwipa*.

“In *Jumbú-dwipa*, *Bráhmanas* are reckoned tenfold; *Sáreswata*, *Cáuyacubja*, *Gauda*, *Maithila*, *Urcala*, *Dravida*, *Marahashtra*, *Tailanga*, *Gujjara*, and *Cásmira*, residing in the several countries whence they are named†.

“Their sons and grandsons are considered as *Cányacubja*, priests, and so forth. Their posterity, descending from *Menu*, also inhabit the southern regions: others reside in *Anga*, *Banga* and *Calinga*; some in *Camrupa* and *Odra*; others are inhabitants of *Sumbhadésa*: and twice-born men, brought by former princes, have been established in *Báda*, *Mágadha*, *Varéndra*, *Chóla*, *Swernagráma*, *China Cula*, *Sáca* and *Berbhacá*§.”

† These several countries are, *Sáreswata*, probably the region watered by the river *Sersutty*, as it is marked in maps—unless it be a part of *Bengal*, named from the branch of the *Bhágirat* which is distinguished by this appellation, *Cányacubja*, or *Canoy*; *Gaura*, probably the western *Gár*, and not the *Gaur* of *Bengal*; *Maithila*, or *Tirabhucl*, corrupted into *Tirhut*; *Urcala*, said to be situated near the celebrated temple of *Jaganátha*; *Drávida*, pronounced *Dravira*, possibly the country described by that name as a maritime region south of *Carnata*, (*Asiat. Res. Vol. II. p. 117*) *Marahashtra*, or *Mahrattia*; *Telinga*, or *Telingana*; *Gujjara*, or *Guzerat*; *Cásmira*, or *Cashmir*.

§ *Anga* includes *Bhágalspúr*. *Benga*, or *Bengal* proper, is a part only of the *suba*. *Vagéndra*, a tract of inundation north of the *Ganges*, is a part of the present *zila of Rajshahi*. *Calinga* is watered by the *Godáveri* (*Asiat. Res. Vol. III. p. 48*). *Camrupa*, an ancient empire, is become a province of *Assam*. *Odra* I understand to be *Orissa* proper. *Ráda* (if that be the true reading) is well known as the country west of the *Bhágirat*||

\* The texts are cited in the *Vivádármave Sétu*, from the *Vrihad D'herma-purána*. This name I therefore retain, although I cannot learn that such a *Purána* exists, or to what treatise the quotation refers, under that name.

I shall proceed, without further preface, to enumerate the principal mixed classes which have sprung from intermarriages of the original tribes.

1. *Murd'habhishicta*, from a Brahmana, by a girl of the *Cshatriya* class; his duty is the teaching of military exercises. The same origin is ascribed, in the *D'herma-purana*, to the *Cumbhacara\**, or potter, and *Tantravaya†*, or weaver; but the *Tantravaya*, according to the *Játimálá*, sprung from two mixed classes, begotten by a man of the *Manibandha*, on a woman of the *Mañicara* tribe.

2. *Ambasht'ha*, or *Vaidya‡*, whose profession is the science of medicine, was born of a *Vaisya* woman, by a man of the sacerdotal class. The same origin is given, by the *D'herma-purana*, to the *Cansacara§*, or brazier, and to the *Sanc'hacara||*, or worker in shells. These again are stated, in the *Tantra*, as springing from the intermarriages of mixed classes: the *Cansacara*, from the *Tamracuta*; and *Sanc'hacara*, also named *Sanchadareca*, from the *Rajaputra* and *Gandhica*; for *Rajaputras* not only denote *Cshatriyas* as sons of kings, but is also the name of a mixed class, and of a tribe of fabulous origin.

*Rudra Yamala Tantra*: "The origin of *Rajaputras* is from the *Vaisya*, on the daughter of an *Ambasht'ha*. Again, thousands of others sprung from the foreheads of cows kept to supply oblations."

3. *Nishada*, or *Pārasava*, whose profession is catching fish, was born of a *Súdra* woman, by a man of the sacerdotal class. The name is given to the issue of a legal marriage between a Brahmana and a woman of the *Súdra* class. It should seem, that the issue of other legal marriages, in different classes, were described by the names of mixed classes springing from intercourse between the several tribes. This, however, is liable to some question; and since such marriages are

considered as illegal in the present age, it is not material to pursue the inquiry.

According to the *D'herma-purana*, from the same origin as the *Nishada* springs the *Varajivi*, or astrologer. In the *Tantra*, that origin is given to the *Brahme-súdra*, whose profession is to make chairs or stools used on some religious occasions: under the name of *Varajivi\** is described a class springing from the *Gópa* and *Tantravaya*, and employed in cultivating beetle. The profession of astrology, or at least that of making almanacs, is assigned, in the *Tantra*, to degrading Brahmanas:

"Brahmanas, falling from their tribe, become kinsmen of the twice-born class: to them is assigned the profession of ascertaining the lunar and solar days."

4. *Mahishya* is the son of *Cshatriya*, by a woman of the *Vaisya* tribe: his profession is music, astronomy, and attendance on cattle.

5. *Ugra* was born of a *Súdra* woman, by a man of the military class. His profession, according to *Menu*, is killing or confining such animals as live in holes; but, according to the *Tantra*, he is an encomiast, or bard. The same origin is attributed to the *Napita†*, or barber, and to the *Mandaca*, or confectioner. In the *Tantra*, the *Napita* is said to be born of a *Cuvérina* woman, by a man of the *Pitticara* class.

6. *Carana‡*, from a *Vaisya*, by a woman of the *Súdra* class, is an attendant on princes, or secretary. The appellation of *Cayast'ha§* is, in general, considered as synonymous with *Carana*; and accordingly the *Canara* tribe commonly assumes the name of *Cayast'ha*: but the *Cayast'ha* of Bengal have pretensions to be considered as true *Súdras*, which the *Játimálá* seems to authorize; for the origin of the *Cayast'ha* is there mentioned, before the subject of mixed tribes is introduced, immediately after describing the *Gópa* as a true *Súdra*.

One named *Bhntidatti* was noticed for his domestic assiduity; therefore the rank of *Cayast'ha* was by Brahmanas assigned to him: from him sprung three sons, *Chitrangada*, *Chitrasena*, and *Chitrangupta*; they were employed in attendances on princes.

*Mágadha*, or *Mogadha*, is *Bahár* proper. *Chóla* is part of *Bírbhúm*; another region of this name is mentioned in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. III. p. 48. *Swernagrama*, vulgarly called *Sumárgán*, is situated east of *Dacca*. *China* is a portion of the present Chinese empire. On the rest I can offer no conjecture; *Saca* and *Berbera*, here mentioned, must differ from the *Dwipa*, and the region situated between the *Cusha* and *Sancha Dwipas*.

\* *Vulgarly* *Cumar*.

† *Vulg.* *Baldya*.

‡ *Vulg.* *Sac'hara*.

§ *Vulg.* *Tanti*.

¶ *Vulg.* *Casera*.

\* *Vulg.* *Baraiya*.

† *Vulg.* *Caran*.

‡ *Vulg.* *Cait*.

§ Literally staying at home, (*Cacy sansthitah*), whence the etymology of *Caya-st'ha*.

¶ *Vulg.* *Naya*, or *Nai*.

‡ *Vulg.* *Cait*.

The D'herma-purana assigns the same origin to the Tambuli, or beetle-seller, and to the Tanlica, or areca-seller, as to the Carana.

The six above enumerated are begotten in the direct order of the classes. Six are begotten in the inverse order.

7. Suta, begotten by a Cshatriya, on a woman of the priestly class; his occupation is managing horses, and driving cars; the same origin is given, in the Purana, to the Malacara\*, or florist; but he sprung from the Carmacara and Talica classes, if the authority of the Tantra prevails.

8. Magadha, born of a Cshatriya girl, by a man of the commercial class, has, according to the Sastra, the profession of travelling with merchandize; but, according to the Purana and Tantra, is an encomiast. From parents of those classes sprung the Gopa†, if the Purana may be believed; but the Tantra describes the Gopa as a true Súdra, and names Gópajiv‡ a mixed class using the same profession, and springing from Tantravaya Manibandha classes.

9 and 10. Vaideha, and Ayógava : The occupation of the first born of a Brahmeni, by a man of the commercial class, is waiting on women; the second, born of a Vaisya woman, by a man of the servile class, who has the profession of a carpenter.

11. Cshattri, or Cshatta, sprung from a servile man, by a woman of the military class, is employed in killing and confining such animals as live in holes. The same origin is ascribed by the Purana to the Carmacara or smith, and Dasa or mariner; the one is mentioned in the Tantra without specifying the classes from which he sprung; and the other has a different origin, according to the Sastra and Tantra.

All authorities concur in deriving the Chandala from a Súdra father and Brahmeni mother. His profession is carrying out corpses and executing criminals, and officiating in other abject employments for public service.

A third set of Indian classes originate from the intermarriages of the first and second set : A few only have been named by Menu; and, excepting the Abhiza, or milkman, they are not noticed by the other authorities to which I refer. But the Purana names other classes of this set.

A fourth set is derived from intercourse between the several classes of the second set : of these, also, few have been named by Menu; and one only of the fifth set, springing from intermarriages of the second and third sets; and another of the sixth set, derived from intercourse between classes of the second and fourth sets. Menu adds to these classes four sons of outcasts.

The Tantra enumerates many other classes, which must be placed in lower sets\*; and ascribes a different origin to some of the classes in the third and fourth sets.

These differences may be readily apprehended from the comparative table annexed. To pursue a verbose comparison, would be tedious, and of little use, perhaps of none: for I suspect that their origin is fanciful, and, except the mixed classes named by Menu, that the rest are terms for professions rather than classes, and they should be considered as denoting companies of artisans rather than distinct races. The mode in which Amera Sioha mentions the mixed classes and the professions of artisans, seems to support this conjecture.

However, the Jatimala expressly states the number of forty-two mixed classes springing from the intercourse of a man of an inferior class with a woman of superior class. Though, like other mixed classes, they are included under the general denomination of Súdra, they are considered as most abject, and most of them now experience the same contemptuous treatment as the abject mixed classes mentioned by Menu. According to the Rudrayamala, the domestic priests of twenty of these classes are degraded. "Avoid," says the Tantra, "the touch of the Chandala and other abject classes, and of those who eat the flesh of kine, often utter forbidden words, and perform none of the prescribed ceremonies; they are called Molechchha, and, going to the region of Yavana, have been named Yavanas."

"These seven, the Rajaca, Chermacara, Nata, Baruda, Caiverta, and Medahilla, are the last tribes. Whoever associates with them, undoubtedly falls from his class, whoever bathes or drinks in wells or pools which they have caused to

\* See the rule formed by the late Sir William Jones.

\* Mali.

† Gop.

‡ Goaria-Gop.

be made, must be purified by the five productions of kine; whoever approaches their women, is doubtless degraded from his class."

"For women of the Nata and Capala classes, for prostitutes, and for women of the Rajaea and Napita tribes, a man should willingly make oblations, but by no means dally with them."

I may here remark, that, according to the Rudrayamala, the Nata and Nataca are distinct, but the professions are not discriminated in that Tantra: if their distinct occupations as dancers and actors are accurately supplied, dramas are of very early date.

The Pundraca and Pattasutraeara, or feeder of silkworms and silk-twisters, deserve notice; for it has been said that silk was the produce of China solely, until the reign of the Greek emperor Justinian; and that the laws of China jealously guarded the exclusive production. The frequent mention of silk in the most ancient Sansereet hooks would not fully disprove that opinion; but the mention of an Indiau class, whose occupation it is to attend silkworms, may be admitted as proof, if the antiquity of the Tantra be not questioned. I am informed, that the Tantras collectively are noticed in very ancient compositions; but as they are very numerous, they must have been composed at different periods; and the Tantra which I quote, might be thought comparatively modern.—However, it may be presumed, that the Rudrayamala is among the most authentic, and, by a natural interference, among the most ancient, since it is named in the Durgamehata, where the principal Tantras are enumerated\*.

In the comparative tables to which I have referred, the classes are named, with their origin, and the particular professions assigned to them. How far every person

is bound, by original institutions, to adhere rigidly to the profession of the class, may merit some inquiry. Lawyers have largely discussed the texts of law concerning this subject; and some difference of opinion occurs in their writings. This, however, is not the place for entering into such disquisitions: I shall therefore briefly state what appears to be the best established opinion, as deduced from the texts of Menu, and other legal authorities.

The regular means of subsistence for a Brahmana are, assisting to sacrifice, teaching the Védas, and receiving gifts; for a Cshatriya, bearing arms; for a Vaisya, merchandize, attending on cattle and agriculture; for a Sudra, servile attendance on the higher classes. The most commendable are, respectively for the four classes, teaching the Veda, defending the people, commerce, or keeping herds and flocks, and servile attendance on the learned and virtuous priests.

A Brahmana, unable to subsist by his duties, may live by the duty of a soldier; if he cannot get a subsistence by either of those employments, he may apply to tillage and attendance on cattle, or gain a competence by traffick, avoiding certain commodities. A Cshatriya, in distress, may subsist by all these means, but he must not have recourse to the highest functions. In seasons of distress, a further latitude is given; the practice of medicine and other learned professions, painting and other arts, work for wages, menial service, alms, and usury, are among the modes of subsistence allowed both to the Brahmana and Cshatriya. A Vaisya, unable to subsist by his own duties, may descend to the servile acts of a Sudra: and a Sudra not finding employment by waiting on men of the higher classes, may subsist by handicrafts; principally following these mechanical occupations, as joinery and masonry; and practical arts, as painting and writing; by following which, he may serve men of superior classes: and although a man of a lower class is in general restricted from the acts of a higher class, the Sudra is expressly permitted to become a trader or a husbandman.

Besides the particular occupations assigned to each of the mixed classes, they have the alternative of following that profession which regularly belongs to the

\* Thus enumerated—Cân-Tantri, Mûndamâla, Târâ, Nirbana-Tantra, Servasurum, Bira-Tantra, Singâr-chana, Brûta-Tantra and Calicacalpa, Bharavi-Tantra and Bharavicalpa, Todala, Matribhândachâ, Maya Tantra, Biréswara, Biswesara, Samaya-Tantra, Brahma-Yama-Ja-Tantra, Rudra-Yamala Tantra, Sanctryamala-Tantra, Gâyatri-Tantra, Calicacala Servaswa, Calamava, Yogini-Tantra, and the Tantra Meshamardini. These are here universally known, oh Bhairavi, greatest of souls!—And many are the other Tantras uttered by Sambhu.

class from which they derive their origin on the mother's side: those, at least, have such an option, who are born in the direct order of the classes, as the Murdhabhishicta Ambashtha, and others. The mixed classes are also permitted to subsist by any of the duties of a Sudra; that is, by menial service, by handicrafts, by commerce, or by agriculture.

Hence it appears, that almost every occupation, though regularly it be the profession of a particular class, is open to most other classes; and, that the limitations, far from being rigorous, do in fact reserve only one peculiar profession—that of the Brahmana, which consists in teaching the Vēda, and officiating at religious ceremonies.

The classes are sufficiently numerous, but the subdivisions of classes have further multiplied distinctions to an endless variety. The subordinate distinctions may be best exemplified from the Brahmana and Cayast'ha, because some of the appellations by which the different races are distinguished, will be familiar to many readers.

The Brahmanas of Bengal are descended from five priests invited from Canyacubja by Adisura, king of Gaura, who is said to have reigned about three hundred years before Christ. These were, Bhatta Nerayna, of the family of Sandila, a son of Casyapa; Dacsha, also a descendant of Casyapa; Vedegarva, of the family of Vatsa; Choudra, of the family of Saverma, a son of Casyapa; and Sri Hershu, a descendant of Bhavadwaja.

From these ancestors have branched no fewer than one hundred and fifty-six families, of which the precedence was fixed by Ballala Sena, who reigned in the twelfth century of the Christian æra. One hundred of these families settled in Varendra, and fifty-six in Rara. They are now dispersed throughout Bengal, but retain the family distinctions fixed by Ballala Sena; they are denominated from the families to which their five progenitors belonged, and are still considered as Canyacubja Brahmanas.

At the period when these priests were invited by the king of Gaura, some Sareswata Brahmanas, and a few Vaidicas, resided at Bengal. Of the Brahmanas of Sareswata none are now found in Bengal; but five families of Vaidicas are extant,

and are admitted to intermarry with the Brahmanas of Rara.

Among the Brahmanas of Varendra, eight families have pre-eminence, and eight hold the second rank\*; among those of Rara, six hold the first rank†.

The distinctive appellations of the several families are borne by those of the first rank; but in most of the other families they are disused, and the serman or serma, the addition common to the whole tribe of Brahmanas, is assumed. For this practice the priests of Bengal are censured by the Brahmanas of Mithila, and other countries, where that title is only used on important occasions, and in religious ceremonies.

In Mithila, the additions are fewer, though distinct families are more numerous. No more than three names are in use in that district, Thacura, Misra, and Ojha; each appropriated in any families.

The Cayast'has of Bengal claim descent from five Cayast'has, who attended the priests invited from Canyacubja. Their descendants branched into eighty-three families; and their precedence was fixed by the same prince Ballala Sena, who also adjusted the family rank of other classes.

In Benga and Decshina Rara, three families of Cayast'has have pre-eminence; eight hold the second rank‡.

\* Varendra Brahmanas.

|         |             |               |                |
|---------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Moitra. | Bhima,      | Rudra-Vagisi. | Sanyamini.     |
|         | or<br>Cali. |               | or<br>Sandyal. |
| Lahari. | Bhaduri.    | Sadhu-Vagisi. | Bhadara.       |

The last was omitted by election of the other seven.

Sudha Sroti 8

Cushta Sroti 84.

The names of these families seldom occur in common intercourse.

† Rariya Brahmanas.

|                                              |               |                |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Muchuti,<br>vulgarily Muckcrja,<br>Ghoshala, | Ganguli.      | Cangelala.     |
|                                              |               |                |
|                                              |               |                |
|                                              | Bandyagati,   | Chituti,       |
|                                              | vulg. Banaji. | vulg. Chatoji. |
|                                              | Sroti 50      |                |

The names of these families seldom occur in common intercourse.

‡ Cayast'has of Decshini Rara and Benga.

|             |               |              |                  |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| Ghoshia,    | Chula 5.      | Mitra,       |                  |
|             | Vasu,         |              |                  |
|             | Vulg. Bose.   |              |                  |
|             | Sanmaulica 8. |              |                  |
| De.         | Datta.        | Cara.        | Palita.          |
| Sena.       | Sinha.        | Dasa.        | Guha.            |
| Maulica 72. |               |              |                  |
| Guhan.      | Gana.         | Heda.        | Huhm. Naga.      |
| Soma.       | Pul.          | Budra. Pala. | Aditya. Chandra. |



The Cayast'has of inferior rank, generally assume the addition of Dasa, common to the tribe of Sudras, in the same manner as other classes have similar titles common to the whole tribe. The regular addition to the name of Cshatriya is Verman; to that of a Vaisya, Gupta; but the general title of Deva is commonly assumed, and, with feminine termination, is also borne by women of other tribes.

The distinctions of families are important in regulating intermarriages. Genealogy is made a particular study; and the greatest attention is given to regulate the marriages according to established rules, particularly in the first marriage of the eldest son. The principal points

Sanya, or Sain.

Suin, &c.

Syama, &c.

Teja, &c.

Chaci, &c.

The others are omitted for the sake of brevity; their names seldom occur in common intercourse.

to be observed are, not to marry within the prohibited degrees, or in a family known by its name to be of the same primitive stock; nor in a family of inferior rank; nor even in an inferior branch of an equal family: for, within some families, gradations are established. Thus, among the Culina of the Cayast'has, the rank has been counted from thirteen degrees; and in every generation, so long as the marriages have been properly assorted, one degree has been added to the rank. But should a marriage be contracted in a family of a lower degree, an entire forfeiture of such rank would be incurred.

The subject is intricate; but any person desirous of acquiring information upon it, may refer to the writings of Gat'tacas, or genealogists, whose compositions are in the provincial dialect, and are known by the name of Culaji.

## RECENT NOTES ON LUCKNOW.

### I.

WE next visited a favourite residence of the present Vizier, called Moobarick Munzul, a small house on the bank of the Goomty, the lowest down the river the Vizier has, except a white marble building now erected just below it.

Moobarick Munzul is elegantly furnished, the principal room has a looking-glass ceiling; in it is a painting of a white tiger. The gardens are in the old-fashioned style, full of orange and lime trees, flowering-shrubs and flowers, all the year round, in succession, except the hot winds (the winter of vegetation in India); interspersed with statues and vases.

On the opposite side the Goomty, we had a mock-elephant-fight, between two females trained for the purpose.

### ALLIGATOR-FIGHT.

An officer having expressed a desire to see an elephant and crocodile fight, which have been previously talked by the Vizier and his courtiers, his excellency had the goodness to send to the river Gograt, and ordered several to be caught and brought on hackcries to the Goomty. He walked from Moobarick Munzul over a new bridge of boats with wooden rowers, battlements, and embrasures for cannon upon it, to the opposite side, and there was an

immense alligator and middle-sized crocodile alive, with several of the latter lying dead. The elephants were brought up to the crocodile, and one of them trod upon it with his foot, so as almost to crush it; but although the crocodile screamed with pain, it recovered. The elephants could not be made to attack the large alligator, than which a more hideous monster cannot be imagined, with a prodigious long head and sharp teeth; the elephants approaching nearer to it, carefully rolled up the proboscis into the smallest possible circumference, and whenever one came near, the alligator made a snap at the proboscis, or one of the legs of the elephant, the jaws meeting without seizing any part of the animal, gave a smart sound, that might have been heard at some distance. A country-dog was then brought and tied near the alligator, who got it completely in his mouth, the dog at times escaping out, attacking and biting the monster's nose, or substance at the extremity of the upper jaw, making it bleed freely, although at one time the dog's hind foot was in its mouth: however the alligator at last got the dog again in its mouth, and gave it so severe a crush between its long and formidable teeth, the dog appeared dead; water was

then thrown by bheestees upon the alligator and dog, and the latter liberated from the mouth of the monster; when, to our very great surprise and pleasure, up rose the dog, and run off; this occurred with two country-dogs, and both got off safe. It was not a very gratifying spectacle, but certainly a very curious one. The crocodile and alligator were no doubt greatly enfeebled by having been brought from so great a distance tightly bound with cords upon hackeries, and out of their own element; beside which they were not entirely released from the cords, when attacked with elephants and dogs. Moobarick Munzul is crowded with curiosities, fine furniture, and most beautiful lustre wall-girandoles.

#### MIRZA-WALLAHKOTEE.

We then visited Mirza-Wallahkotee, a house built by Mahomedreza Cawn, once minister to Asoph-ul-Dowlah, a nobleman well known and much esteemed by all the European gentlemen at Lucknow; this house is built on a high mound, near the Goomty, it has a number of fine rooms, elegantly furnished. The view from this house both up and down the river, is very interesting and beautiful.

We afterwards crossed the Goomty, immediately opposite General Martine's house,\* now Nurred Bux, in one of the prettiest pleasure boats I ever beheld, it is cased on the outside with silver plates, embossed with devices, and gilt below the water mark, a canopy of light green satin, lined with pink satin, silver embroidery, fringe and tassels, the mast and sails highly decorated: it is impossible for any boat to be more princely and beautiful for its size: there are several other larger and very handsomely decorated boats, but none like this. His Excellency's pinnaces, budgerows, snake, and a prodigious number of other boats, of all descriptions, lay here at Moobarick Munzul; on landing we proceeded to a building called Dellaram, or vulgarly the lanthorn-house, erected in the English style by the late Vizier: it derives its name from its being three stories high, and is of no considerable breadth or depth. From this house the bank of the river is sloped, and formed into a flower garden; in the rear is an

extensive pumnah, in which brood mares and their colts are kept, and add much to the liveliness of the scene. The view of the Vizier's various palaces and buildings on the opposite side is strikingly beautiful.

Some days after, we were invited by his Excellency to a shooting party and breakfast, at a hunting house, in an extensive runna, near to the cantonments of Maneecown, about three miles from the residency, on the opposite side of the river, built by the late Vizier, and whimsically ornamented round the freeze of each room with the alphabet, in Roman characters, A, B, C, &c. in repeated succession, and thence called the A-B-C house.

When we crossed the bridge of brick-and-mortar-masonry, erected by Asoph-ul-Dowlah, over the river Goomty, there was a little haze in the air, but returning home the sun had dispersed it, and shone beautifully upon the various buildings with their gilded domes, spires, &c. mosques, and palaces of Lucknow; from the centre of the bridge the view is enchanting on both sides; to the right, up the river, on the opposite sides, stands the grand Imambarah, its mosque, courts, and magnificent gateways. The Dowlat Channah, with the pagoda, and near it a very large building erected by Rajah Mhera, who had been head palanqueen bearer to Asoph-ul-Dowlah, and acquired in his Excellency's service immense wealth. It has a Frenchified look, and puts one in mind of the Louvre at Paris. It is not quite finished, but being very completely roofed in, and furnished with doors and windows, it is turned into a *godown*, to lodge part of the property of the Vizier. From the present prince's enlarged mind, free from old fashioned prejudice, we may very reasonably expect at some future period, it will be finished, when it will be very ornamental to Lucknow. On the left, near the end of the bridge, stands the sovereign dowager's palace, a most extensive Hindostanee building, with double walls; Hodges, in his Indian Tour, gives a view of it. Beyond this is a palace and garden, which Asoph-ul-Dowlah built in the beginning of his reign; then the Resident's houses, and on the opposite side of the river.

The river Goomty is crowded with boats busily employed, and the ground

\* See above, page 567, *Anecdotes of Major-General Claude Martine*.

on both sides is cultivated with grain and tobacco to the water's edge.

Early next morning we went to a large spot of ground, near the new grand stables, enclosed with a tiled mud wall, where his Excellency's wild beasts and birds are kept. Tigers, leopards, shygashees, bears, monkeys, porcupines, sables, flying foxes, &c. in abundance; the most curious animals, are two of the Ramghur Hill dogs, called, by Williamson, dhools, which that writer says, are reported to unite in bodies of four or five hundred, hunt, and kill the most ferocious tiger: some people say these animals look like large English foxes, but most assuredly the size (very large) by no means agrees with my recollection of an English fox; it is true, I have not seen one these forty years. These animals are extremely lively, continually moving briskly round their cage, and the keeper told me they occasionally barked like dogs, 'Kootah ka awage, Bhooka, Bhooka, kurta by.'

There is a vast variety of birds; the cassowary, pheasants of all kinds, and some of the most beautiful parrots I ever beheld; brown bodies and wings, with purple breasts; green ditto with lighter green breasts, streaked and waved with yellow.

## II.

### *Decorations and Illuminations of the Imambarah, for the Mohorrum, or Mourning for Hossein and Ali, A. D. 1816.*

From the terrace, as, ascending a flight of stone steps about four feet high, you enter the virandah of the imambarah; in all the rooms superb carpets are spread, and over them is laid fine white calico cloth, so that the walls, roofs, and floors are all white. At the east end of this room, and immediately opposite the entrance, is a very lofty menshee, or pulpit, covered with plates of silver, embossed with flowers which are gilt; a flight of fourteen steps similarly adorned, leads to the pulpit, from which the mollahs, or priests, occasionally read the Koran, and religiously exhort the congregation assembled, to commemorate the battle of their prophet, and the martyrs, Hossein and his brother. This room is decorated with fifteen superbly-cut glass lustres,

some consisting of forty lights, and one hundred and fifty silver candeels, or open-work octagon lamps, with coloured transparencies, and tassels of silver and gold suspended from them, which have a very pleasing effect. The walls are decorated with mirrors, as well as the arcades of the room, which are lighted with six or more vase hanging-lamps and cut-glass lustres, and vase hanging-lamps with mirrors to each arcade, that leads to the grand hall: through one of these arcades you enter this magnificent room, which is illuminated with nine superb lustres, one hundred vase hanging-lamps, one thousand long glass-shades, placed on the floor, and a great number of beautiful two, four, and eight light table-lustres. Each side of the room has seven Arabic or Gothic arches, and three at each end: on the piers between each, are large Europe mirrors in gilt burnished frames, at least eight feet high by four, in number sixteen; each side of the recesses of these arches has three mirrors and lustres, with vase hanging-lamps between; so that the center-room and its decorations are reflected from these mirrors in every direction.

The place where Asoph-ul-Dowlah and his Begum lie interred is surrounded by a white balustrade, four feet high, with oval open-work pannels, about thirty feet high, each face of the square enclosure, over this is laid a platform, upon which is erected a most superb *fazziah*, thirty-six feet high by twenty-eight feet, all of silver plates, with gilt embossed flowers, on the west side of which, in a direct line, stands two, and on the east four more *fazziahs* (in all seven) and smaller than the center one, but of the same costly materials and magnificent decorations.

There are, I am told by residents here, *fazziahs* of solid plates of gold, also of ivory, inlaid with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, besides a number of silver ones, made by Asoph-ul-Dowlah, but not exhibited this year. His Excellency the present Nawab Vizier, Rufful-ul-Dowlah, Rufful-ul-Molk, Gazee-uddeu, Hyder Khan Bahader Shabamnt Jung, from his holy and devout zeal to the prophet and his successors, and from a most princely and liberal mind, had these superb and costly *fazziahs* made at his own expense, and under his own immediate superin-

tendance. They must have cost about three lacks of rupees. On the center fazziah is suspended from the strong gallery round the room, a canopy (or sheurenyany) of purple, gold, and silver, with a broad-cloth border, on which is embroidered, in black, sentences of the Koran, in the Fazia character, which has a very fine effect.

You then ascend a flight of steps, corresponding to the virandah front room, but raised thus high above the center hall. Under each arcade is a square basin of water with fountains. This room is illuminated by sixteen beautiful cut-glass lustres, and vase hanging-lamps; on stands near the wall rest twelve hundred red and green silk banners, with a border all round of gold, with Arabic sentences from the Koran, and fringed with gold, and each headed with a silver band, with a pendant and streamers of gold and silver fringe.

In the octagon room, at the east end of the grand hall, stands a green glass fazziah, with gilt ornaments, made in England, by order of the late Asoph-ul-Dowlah, for which he paid thirty thousand rupees; this room is illuminated by three green cut-glass lustres, green glass vase hanging-lamps, and about one hundred long green glass shades on the ground, round the fazziah, facing to which, on each side of the center arch that leads into the hall, stands a Curbullah, filled with ancient weapons of Arabia.

The corresponding octagon room at the end of the grand hall is lighted by three grand cut-glass lustres, vase hanging-lamps, and candelis. In the room is a large and lofty fazziah, made of wood,

painted, and coloured with coloured paper, talc, &c. like those generally seen in Hindostan, which was carried in procession and buried this morning, the last day of the Mohorram. On each side of the fazziah is an alam, or lofty arched structure, with swords and daggers, the latter in the center, and the former placed in a conspicuous position, having one hundred zolihars arranged somewhat as the arms in the arsenal at Fort William, and in the armoury at the Tower in London. I should have before observed, that in the octagon room, in which stands the green glass fazziah, there is, on the south side, a platform, on which is placed a pair of leathern sandals, which belonged to Mahomed Puégumher, some of his hair in a silver case, part of the grand pall that covers his tomb, of gold tissue ground, embroidered with gold, the Koran in the Pogra character, and the various relics from Mecca, Medina, and the Curbullah, for which Asoph-ul-Dowlah paid five thousand rupees.

Two thousand wax candles, besides an innumerable quantity of other candles, &c. are expended every night, for the ten days and nights of the Mohorram.

The avenue from the first gateway to the garden-gateway, is illuminated by an arcade twenty feet high of lamps; and from that to the terrace, on which stands the Imambarah, in the same style; and on the terrace stand three rows of pyramidal lights, on branches of painted wood. The whole of the Imambarah, its buildings, decorations, and illuminations, is in the grandest and most superb style. (See an account of the Imambarah, above, page 211.)

## NAUTICAL NOTICES.—No IV.

### SHOALS.

THE following is an account of two shoals, which were discovered by H. M. S. *Hesper*, on a late cruise:—

#### 1. SHOAL OFF THE N. E. COAST OF SUMATRA.

On the 14th of April, at noon, the latitude observed was 4° 37' north, the land of the north-east coast of Sumatra being about four miles distant, we continued to steer a course parallel to a line,  
*Asiatic Journ.—No. XII.*

connecting the head lands about north-west half north, sounding occasionally with the deep seaload in from eighteen to twenty-two fathoms water, and keeping the hand lead going, as this part of the coast is not well known.

At five o'clock, having run by the log twenty-four miles from noon, and having Point Diamond in sight from the mast head bearing north-west, a little westerly, distant about twenty miles, sounded in seven fathoms, altered our course imme-

diately to N. N. W. being about two points and a half off the line of the land,—shoaled gradually to three fathoms, and then gradually deepened to seven.

When the ship was hauled up to north-west to regain her former distance from the land, having passed the shoalest part of this flat, and deepened the water gradually to nineteen fathoms, we lost soundings with the hand lead, after running about two miles to the north-west of that part where we had the shoalest water.

While this shoal bore northward of west it was not discernible, the sun being in that direction; but when we past it, it was very visible, the water being much discoloured; and, about a mile and a half inside the line which the ship passed, it appeared as if there was very little water. This part, which appeared the shoalest, was about two and a half, or three miles from the shoal.

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL.

## 2. SHOAL TO THE EASTWARD OF DAMPIER'S STRAIT.

27th December, 1815.—Having cleared the narrowest part of Dampier's Strait before dark, we continued to stand to the eastward during the night along the south coast of Madgio, keeping about six or seven miles off the land; and on the following morning (28th) at day-light, were four or five miles to the eastward of Point Pigot, when the ship was hauled up to the north-east. But as I observed breakers a considerable distance off the east end of the island off Madgio, I again bore up to the eastward; at nine o'clock the ship was again hauled up to the north-east; at ten, I observed the water to be discoloured, and saw the rocks under the bottom, and, by putting the helm hard a-port, first cleared the shoalest part of a very dangerous rocky bank. In going over we had the following soundings:—seven, nine, six, quarter less five, five and fourteen fathoms, and then no bottom. This shoal is about eleven or twelve

miles from the nearest land; viz. the east end of the island of Madgio. The trees on the low island\* off Point Pigot were just visible from the deck of a sloop of war sixteen feet high. The rocks on the shoalest part of it did not appear to be more than eight or ten feet below the water when between the waves of the very heavy swell that was rolling over them, and which on this part came almost to head, but did not break. When we were over the shoal the following bearings were immediately taken; viz. small island off Point Pigot W. 30 degrees S. —Point Pigot west 25 degrees and a half, and supposed easternmost point of the island of Madgio west 37 degrees and three-quarters north. This shoal is the more dangerous as it is directly in the tract that is recommended to ships going out of Dampier's Strait to the eastward, with a view to their avoiding the danger of being set towards the north coast of New Guinea by the heavy swell and light travelling winds which are said to prevail here, and which, I suppose, has prevented the discovery of this shoal before by ships not being able to fetch in so far to the north-west: in the Hesper we had a moderate westerly wind, and was therefore able to choose a course. Though distant, I suspect that this shoal is connected by detached patches with the breakers I saw this morning, and is probably the outermost of them: unfortunately, the weather becoming cloudy, we did not get an observation for latitude on that day.

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL.

## HOGUE, or HAGUS ROCKS.

In a re-print, in a late Madras paper, of the account of the Hagus Rocks, inserted in the first volume of the Asiatic Journal, p. 150, these rocks are called the "Hogue Rocks."

\* These two islands are laid down off Point Pigot, but as we had got well to the eastward before day-light, we had probably shut them in, with each other: we saw but one.

# ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

## THE BRAHMIN.

A SHORT time ago, a Brahmin, with his wife and children, applied for alms at a village, near Chickapore in India, and

which being denied, the Brahmin expressed his resolution to stop and perish at the door, with his family, if the alms were not granted. The Brahmin accord-

ingly stopped, and being still refused alms on the next and the following day, he cut off the head of his youngest child, declaring his resolution to sacrifice each child in succession, and finally in commit suicide, if application for relief were not complied with. On the next day the infatuated man took off the head of his second child; but when he proposed to sacrifice his eldest son, he found that the boy stood away from him, refusing to submit to the act which a father's creed taught him to think meritorious. The father, enfeebled by hunger, was unable to follow the son, but implored the boy to approach, and bid him a last farewell, as he was on the point of committing suicide. The boy, influenced by duty and filial regard, accordingly approached; but the moment the father laid hold of him, he cut off his head, and, after sacrificing his wife, put an end to his own life.\*

#### INDIA SHAWLS.†

About sixteen thousand working frames, says a French writer, are continually employed in Cashmere in the manufacture of shawls: three men are occupied on each frame, and it takes no less than a year to finish a shawl: the sheep's wool used in the manufacture is brought from Tibet and Tartary. An elegant shawl costs from three to four thousand francs in Cabul. It is true that those manufactured in that kingdom are infinitely superior to those with which our ladies dress themselves in Europe, and which in Asia are used as turbans. Mr. Elphinstone calculates the number of shawls annually exported from Cashmere at 80,000. Basora and other commercial places constantly draw enormous sums from Europe for the purchase of this object of luxury, which is become, as it were, indispensable to our ladies. A writer predicts that the Indian shawls will effect the ruin of Europe. The English manufacturers, it is true, begin themselves to procure from India this species of wool, and to manu-

facture these precious stuffs; but if their labours surpass those of Cashmere in richness and elegance, it is not thought to possess equal solidity; and further, it is not to be doubted but the English manufactures will soon decline by their mixing the wool they receive from the east, from a desire to derive a more considerable profit.

#### COTTON AND INDIA POOR.

The jealousy of Great Britain respecting her manufactures, and her solicitude for extending them (says the author of an Account of the Husbandry of Bengal), regards finished works, which give employment to numerous manufacturers, and at the same time add more to the value of the raw materials than the mere price of their labours. Intermediate preparations, for which machinery is substituted for manual labour, or to which the latter cannot in England be applied so as to add more than the price of labour to the value of the materials, do not constitute a manufacture of which Great Britain can be jealous. This observation seems applicable to cotton-yarn, which the British manufacturer might receive in preference to cotton wool, for such manufactures as admit of being prepared out of the way of his own superintendence. It is well known that cotton-wool from India has been approved in Europe; and among the various sorts of cotton grown in these provinces, whatever sort may be found best suited to the wants of the British manufacturer would become an object of extensive cultivation. But since cotton-wool occupies much tonnage in proportion to its weight, it is desirable that it should receive a preparation which would greatly diminish the charges of transportation.

If silk could be imported in the cocoon, Great Britain cannot be so eagerly ambitious of more employment for the industry of her native subjects, as to refuse the admission of silk wound at foreign filatures. Yet, on this supposed case, the commerce of cotton is similar; and British manufacturers can have no better objection to the importation of cotton-yarn than they would have to that of silk-thread.

To a government enlightened as this is, by which British India is administered, it cannot be a trifling consideration to provide employment for the poorest classes,

\* This anecdote was related by the Rev. G. Clayton, at a late meeting of the London Auxiliary Bible Society. See a versification below, among the poetical articles of this number. See also, above, p. 564, and the letter of our correspondent, Observer.—*Edif.*

† "Shawl" (shawl) is a Persian word, and is, in its native country, applied to the mantle of wool worn by the Dervishes; a cloak made of silk and goats' hair,

No public provision now exists in these provinces to relieve the wants of the poor and helpless. The only employment in which widows and female orphans, incapacitated for field-labour by sickness or by their rank, can earn a subsistence, is by spinning, and it is the only employment to which the females of a family can apply themselves to maintain the men, if these be disqualified for labour by infirmity or by any other cause. To all it is a resource which, though it may be absolutely necessary for their subsistence, contributes, at least, to relieve the distresses of the poor. Their distresses are certainly great, and among none greater than among the many decayed families which once enjoyed the comforts of life. These are numerous in India, and whether they would be entitled to the particular consideration of government or not, they have certainly a claim on its humanity.

In this view, it appears essential to encourage an occupation which is the sole resource of the helpless poor. That such encouragement would supply commercial advantages to England, we think can also be proved. For this purpose it might be shewn, that cotton-yarn could be imported into England from Bengal cheaper than cotton wool. Large quantities of linen and woollen yarn are admitted, duty free, from Ireland. If it be not considered injurious to the manufacturing interest of Great Britain to permit the importation of linen and woollen yarn, why discourage that of cotton yarn from Bengal by a heavy duty, besides all the other impediments, which we have so often occasion to notice?

#### ENGLISH ACQUAINTANCE WITH INDIA.

THE total want of Indian information observable in the best London papers, (to which the Asiatic Journal has formerly adverted) is thus exposed in a paragraph in a late Calcutta Government Gazette:—“The intelligence of the fall of Almorah, Malown, and Jytuck, reached London in November, and was published in the Times and Courier. The speculations in the journals on the Nepaul war, which appear to have occasioned a considerable interest, are exceedingly amusing. One grave character, representing himself to be an old Indian, talks of the necessity of

preserving our alliance with the Mahrattas, because their country forms a barrier against the Persians on the west, and Nepaul forms a boundary on the north! Another, of still greater sagacity, says, that the British Government ought always to be at peace with Nepaul, because it is absolutely necessary to have a neutral power between us and the Mahrattas!”

#### THE JAVANESE.

A writer in the Java Government Gazette has the following remarks on the Javanese. After complaining of the absence of liberal ideas on these subjects, he proceeds:—“Undoubtedly the prospect around us is far from encouraging; but whatever may be the actual condition of the colonial world, I much question if it ever fell to the lot of any nation to direct the energies of a more interesting or promising people than inhabit these islands. The generality of countries which have fallen under foreign dominion have been the victims of their own vices; on inquiry they will be found to have progressively risen from a state of infancy and simplicity to the highest civilization of which their various forms and principles admitted, but having in these stages wasted and worn out the energies received from nature, have successively sunk into inveterate vice and haughty decrepitude. Thus have the powers of Asia, and some of the states of Europe, risen and suddenly declined; and thus are the sins of fathers reflected on their offspring. In the aborigines of America we certainly had a contrary example; that amiable people, from their simple and improving virtues excited a sympathy in their fate, which we are less disposed to cherish for the Turks at Jaffa, or the Chinese at Batavia. The Javanese and Eastern Islanders, when introduced to Europeans, were even more interesting than the Americans; they had made considerable progress in the arts; they possessed a copious language and literature, enriched from the stores of continental Asia; they were united into prosperous communities, under favourable laws, and their native energies in full vigour: in short, they were prepared for the reception of those lights which it was in the power of their European visitors to have bestowed. But a dismal gloom was thrown over their

dawning faculties, and the long triumph of passions was more merciless than the elements, has transmitted but the wreck of what they possessed. Such heavy calamities might be supposed to have destroyed their energies; it has impaired them, by breaking their unity: but view the Javanese of the present day, "those indolent natives," as the settler in pity or derision terms them; behold that mass of mind eager for instruction, that capacity for the reception of our noblest institutions; and in short, that disposition to *grow*, which the sufferings of ages have been insufficient to subdue, and which prove how superior are the energies of man in a state of nature, to the tyranny of man in the plenitude of perverted power! Is that writer incapable of comprehending why human beings, deprived of all interest in their labour, and of every motive for exertion, are disposed to be indolent? and does he conceive it ridiculous to assert, that the same beings, protected in their rights, will become "diligent peasants?"

In conclusion, I do fervently hope, that Holland will employ the powers generously restored to her, in cherishing her Asiatic subjects; and that she will consult her true glory and interests, by placing them in the situation for which they are equally fitted and destined by nature.

#### MOHAMMEDAN HEAVEN,

In the Arabian book called "The Thousand Questions," these Questions are represented as having been proposed by Abdallah to Mohammed, from the Law, the Gospel, and the Psalms, that by his answering them, he might prove himself to be the Prophet of the last age, and might remove the Scriptures of the Jews, who refused to become Mohammedans. The creation of heaven is thus described:—When God created pearl, he was regarding it with profound and favourable attention. On a sudden, water gushed out of it; which presently bubbled, and emitted smoke: from this smoke the seven heavens, or stages of heaven, were made, having a door of the purest gold; the key of it, a ruby; and the porter, the Name of God. The first of these heavens is of a shining silver; second, red gold; third, white pearl; fourth, copper mixed with gold; fifth, ruby; sixth, gar-

net; seventh, topaz. The distance between one heaven and another, five hundred years. It is filled by innumerable hosts of angels. Above these seven heavens is a sea, called Hosii: over that, a collection of animals; and a sea, called Kampa, whose length and breadth are only known by Allah: over this, hosts of bended, prostrate, and sitting angels, performing good actions, without ever winking their eyes: over these is a sea, called Hibat; over this another, called Ratha; over this, an innumerable class of angels, called Jérute, who stand so thick together, that if a needle were let fall above them, it would not have room to pass between them and the ground. Eight layers, in Arabic, are now to be piled up. After these we meet with seventy thousand screens of pearl, so valuable, that all the contents of the world are inferior in value to one of the pearls, of which the screens are composed. Over these, are seventy thousand curtains of light: over these is the throne of the Most High; over this another set of seventy thousand curtains of light: over these, seventy thousand curtains of brightness, similar to that of the sun: over these, seventy thousand seas, whose extent is only known by God: over these seas, seventy thousand springs of water: over these, seventy thousand plains; over these, seventy thousand woods: over these, seventy thousand mountains: over these, seventy thousand seas: over these, seventy thousand worlds: over these, seventy thousand ranks of angels; the length of each rank, that of a journey of five hundred years; the breadth of each, known only to God, to whom they all repeat, "La Allah illa Allah—Mohammed ras ul Allah!" [i. e. "God is God, and Mohammed is the Prophet of God."]

#### MOHAMMEDAN MORALITY.

A disciple consulted Aischah, one of the wives of Mohammed, desiring her advice for the conduct of his life. The reply of Aischah was this:—"Obey God—command your tongue—govern your anger—get learning—be constant in your religion—abstain from evil—form acquaintance with the good—do not publish the faults of your neighbour—assist the poor with your alms, and expect your recompense hereafter."



## POETRY.

## ODE FROM HAFIZ.

WHERE Wine's jolly votaries meet and get tipsy,

A victim complains of the loss of his love;

And cries, " Oh ye rogues! have you seen the young gipsy,

The joy of my heart, and as mild as a dove!

Oh hasten, and bring her, of crimson her dress is,

Her crown is a bubble, transparent and bright;

Her smile so bewitching, so sweet her caresses,

She charms every lover, and kills with delight.

Yet give me my ruin—she claims my devotion,

My life, she is mine, and be mine, then, the bliss;

In the veins she excites such delicious commotion,

When bumpers rise sparkling, and sue for a kiss.

The grape's lovely daughter, though riotous often,

Resistless and bland, shall for ever be mine;

Then hide not my charmer—your hearts she will soften,

Oh give back to Hafiz his BOTTLE OF WINE!"

April 10.

## TRANSLATION FROM KHUSRO.

How happy when my longing eyes  
Surv'y thy charms with glad surprise!  
When Nectar from thy hands I sip,  
And feel the pressure of thy lip!

To see thee lock'd in sleep's embrace—  
And fearless then on thee to gaze—  
To wake thee—oh the thought is bliss!—  
To wake thee with a ravish'd kiss!

Tho' cruel wrongs demand complaint,  
I breathe not, but in murmurs faint;  
Thy presence all my rage disarms,  
Such is the magic of thy arms!

Oh doom me not these pangs to prove,  
Because, alas! I fondly love;  
If love's a crime, I'll ne'er repent,  
Then welcome every punishment!

April 19, 1816.

## THE BRAMIN,

*A true Story.\**

A BRAMIN demanded relief,

His fainting wife led by his side,

Three children the heirs of his grief,

And for bread the poor innocents cried—

"Oh give," said the father, "some food,

These helpless ones' lives to sustain;

Nor let it be told that they sued

At your door for compassion in vain!"

The Mohammedan answer'd with rage,

"Who mock of our Prophet the law,

And laugh at the Alcoran's page,

From me can no sympathy draw;

Unavailing and weak is the pray'r

Of a blasphemous monster like thee;

Your anguish—your wants—your despair

Are wholly indifferent to me."

Fury glar'd in the Bramin's dark eye,

While he spoke—"Wretch! the Hindoos' true faith

Can alone carry mortals on high,

And make them snorior to death.†

And here, by the Shaster, I vow,

If still thou refuseth me bread,

By thy door I will throw me down now,

And remain till my last sigh he sped.

Night's gloom now has claim'd in the skies

The splendour of day to succeed;

Yet prostrate the Bramin still lies,

Devoted by Hindostan's creed:

\* The above is a versification of a recent anecdote, the substance of which has been seen above, under the head of Asiatic Fragments, &c. A considerable illustration of the story will also be found at p. 564, in an article on the Manners and Dispositions of the Hindoos.—*Edit.*

† We are doubtful whether both Mohammedan and Hindoo may not be calumniated in this and the preceding lines, and an intolerance of foreign systems of religion is at least not characteristic of the Hindoo.—*Edit.*

Morn beams but to give him to see

His sorrows through other eyes flow ;  
From those who now strike him be  
Fate's engines to multiply woe.

" And is not the boon granted yet ? "

The Hindoo rav'd—" Since you deny,

" You dictate a terrible threat ;

" By this hand shall my own offspring  
die : "

He check'd the salt tear—drew his knife,  
Snatch'd an infant, and tranquilly  
spoke,

" Thy father relieves thee from me ; "

He struck—and death follow'd the  
stroke.

Another sad day has pass'd o'er,

Yet pity no bosom expands ;

His wants unreliev'd as before,

A second child falls by his hands :

The eldest still liv'd to survey

The mangled remains of the dead :

And, shudd'ring, o'erwhelm'd with dis-  
may,

In wild trepidation he fled.

" And flies, then, the son of my heart,  
When religion commands him to stay ?

Return, boy, thou must not depart : "

The youth paus'd, but fear'd to obey :

" Leave that spot," he replied—" leave  
the slain—

This horrible penance give o'er ;

Al! why dost thou call me again,

To immolate one victim more ? "

The Bramin rejoin'd, loud and stern,

" Thou canst not my secret thoughts  
tell ;

Bear my curse, or this instant return—

Return but to bid me farewell :

Oh, see me beyond the world's strife ;

Till I am no more do not fly,

I have but few moments for life,

Embrace me, my child, ere I die."

He ceas'd, and relenting, the youth,

Though dreadful his bosom's alarms,

Assur'd that his parent spoke truth,

Now fondly rush'd into his arms.

That moment his best blood was shed,

His groans in reproaches were drown'd,

And the form of the stripling was spread,

A third headless corse on the ground.

The wife had in agony swoon'd,

Seeing horrors thus horrors succeed,

And only awoke with the wound,

Which told it was her turn to bleed :

In death on the Bramin she gaz'd,

In death gave one shriek—one wild  
scream—

For the murderer's steel was then rais'd,  
To sink in the suicide's heart.

~~~~~

TO THERA ;

With a Rose-bud.

Go, you mute relic of my happier years,
Tell to lost Thera all the ills you know,
When disappointment strew'd my path
with fears,

And gave my life to every future woe. !

Call back those days when Gloom had
spread her power

Around my horizon of early life ;

When Honour bade me veil my parting
hour

In aspect that belied my passion's strife.

When Hope, the solace of the human
breast,

Threw only o'er my path a meagre
beam,

Malignant fears their darkening shadows
cast,

To cloud the prospect of life's future
stream.

Speak to her now for ever long-lost breast,

The pangs I felt of stifled holy love ;

That less of sacred feeling had express'd,
But nought its strength could louder

language prove.

Oh ! 'twas no selfish flame, by passion
driven,

The grosser glare of earth's unholy fire,

'Twas light that breath'd its origin from
heaven,

That still will glow 'till human life ex-
pire.

When sternest Fortune bade me leave the
home,

That every tie on earth had rendered
dear,

And, pointing, told 'twas destined I should
roam,

And hold o'er ocean's wave my wild
career.

You, dumb companion of my wayward
fate,

Thus flung on life's tempestuous stormy
breast,

A tale of varied woe might well relate,

From half the ills that have these years
oppress'd.

Yes, broken emblem of my sorrowing heart,

The gift all eloquent—still fondly loved,
Throughout my wand'rings thou hast borne a part,

What ocean bore me, or what clime I roved.

There, swung amid the Cape's terrific seas—

Here, wand'ring wide the Ganges' boly stream—

Now, breathing from Arabia's shores the breeze—

On Tigis hailing, then, the solar beam.

Still, still, for me, one land could only smile,—

The land where lives the light of Thera's eye,

No varied scene could e'er my soul beguile,

Or teach her vision from my heart to fly.

One melancholy tribute now I pay,

To Thera ever lost—to broken love,—
Cheerless in solitude its lonely way

Through life this breast shall all its passion prove.

No happy home for me shall ever smile,
No fond associate cheer life's latter path;

No smiling innocence my days beguile,
Whose riper years might close my eye of death.

But lone and listless shall my life roll by,
Unknown--unheeded, midst the world's wide throng,

Till the dread shades of dark eternity—
I pass—without a tear—unmourned, amoug.

Then go, loved pledge, and round your broken stem,

Oh! bid her bind you with one jetty braid—

Then on my breast Golconda's sparkling gem

No claim shall bold where you are resting laid.

And then, for me, oh take a long farewell,—

Bid holy peace illumine her latest day—
May every joy that bliss on earth can tell,
Throw round her lengthen'd years their brightest ray!

M.

ON A BEAUTIFUL EAST-INDIAN.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.

If all the daughters of the sun
Have loving looks and hearts of flame,
Go, tell me not that *she* is one,—

'Twas from the wintry moon she came!
And yet, sweet eye! thou ne'er wert given

To kindle what thou dost not feel,
And yet, thou flushing lip—by heaven!
Thou ne'er wert made for Dian's seal.

Oh for a sun-beam rich and warm,
From thy own Gauges' fervid haunts,
To light thee up, thou lovely form,

To all my soul adores and wauts!
To see thee burn—to faint and sigh,
Upon that bosom as it blaz'd,

And be myself the first to die,
Amid the flame myself had rais'd!

THE CURLS.

From Popular Poetry of the Hindoos.

[In this stanza, the poet merely means to say, that a lock of his mistress's hair was blown by the wind and entangled in her ear-ring. The constant strife between the natural and artificial ornament is a favourite fiction of the Hindoo poets.]

From my love's hair some loosened tresses hung,

And angry round her ring of jewels grew;

Just like, at early dawn, a snake's soft young,

Curling with eager folds to sip the dew.

EPITAPH.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—You may, perhaps, think the following Epitaph not unworthy a place in your Journal. It is inscribed on a head-board over the grave of Mr. Chapman, late Carpenter of H. M. S. *Bucephalus*, who died at St. Helena, the 6th of June last, and was buried in a new and dismal churchyard, in a deep and gloomy ravine called Lemon-Valley. It was written by an officer of the ship, who, for many years, had been a shipmate of the deceased, and was well acquainted with his worth.

W. E.

WHAT though, in this sequester'd dell,

No genial flower is seen to bloom,
Nor e'er was heard the sacred knell

That tolls a requiem o'er the tomb;
What though no church, 'mid scenes so drear,

Diffuse its holy influence round,
The ashes of the just are here,
And consecrate this hallowed ground.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Sketches of India; or, Observations Descriptive of the Scenery, &c. of Bengal. Written in India, in the years 1811, 12, 13, 14; together with Notes on the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, written at those Places in February, March, and April, 1815. 8vo. pp. 261. London, Black, Parbury, and Allen. 1816. 7s. 6d.

WE were called upon by the subject of a late article of our Review, to accompany an amiable and intelligent traveller into a portion of the Presidency of Madras; and we are not displeased at finding ourselves led, by the volume now to be examined, into another division of the Indian territory; namely, into the Presidency of Calcutta. In this way, the remarks which we are to make will compose a sort of companion-piece to those which are gone before; and contribute their share to what we should be gratified to bring in this manner before our readers, a general survey of British Hindostan. We care not, therefore, how soon some observant tourist on the western coast of the Peninsula shall enable us to add, to the *Voyage to Madras*, and the *Sketches of Bengal*, a similar work, descriptive of Bombay and its territory, and including the rich topography of Salsette and Elephanta.

The present traveller embarked from Calcutta, on the Ganges, or, as that river is here commonly called, the Hooghly, on the 24th of June, 1811, on an excursion into the upper provinces of Bengal. His voyage was commenced at midnight, and morning discovered to him the town and military station of Barrackpore, distant about fifteen miles from the seat of government, and celebrated for its pretty situation, social gaiety, and a small indifferent house, with a large park and a menagerie attached to it, which compose the

country seat of the Governor-General. The house, which was erected by the Marquess Wellesley, is but a trifling part of what that nobleman designed, and the completion of which was prevented by the restrictions imposed on his expenditure.

Opposite Barrackpore is the Danish settlement of Serampore (known also as a conspicuous missionary station) and between this part of the river and Moorshedabad the French settlement of Chander-nagore, and the Dutch of Chinsurah; but nothing arrested the attention of our traveller till his arrival at the last-mentioned city, though the prospect on either side, along the whole course of the river (here called the Cossimbazar), was such as yield a feeling of constant pleasure and satisfaction. Plantations of rice and indigo, bounded only by the river, attest the fertility of the soil, while multitudes of mud-built huts, thatched with straw, display the existence of a numerous, contented, peaceful, and industrious, though humble peasantry. To this scene also, so agreeable under a moral aspect, the river adds its natural charms; a stream at once clear and wide, and meandering through a luxuriant vegetation. Bengal Proper affords, by its general level, little or no diversity of prospect; but its surface is not without the ornaments of the graceful palm, the arcea, and the vast and romantic banyan-tree, frequently covering with its fantastic arcades two acres of ground. Plassey, the field on which the British arms, under Lord Clive, first permanently established our empire in India, has usually been mentioned as one of the places to be visited in the track pursued by this traveller; but the river, continually encroaching on its banks in this di-

rection, has at length swept it away. Every trace is obliterated, and a few miserable huts, literally overhanging the water, are all that remain of the celebrated Plassey!

The palaces, mosques, and bazars of Moorshedabad proclaim its ancient grandeur and extent; and even its present riches, population, and, our author adds, its "turbulency," justify the maintenance of the extensive cantonments at Burhampore, a distance of nine miles. At Moorshedabad, the writer, if he is not misunderstood by us, was permitted to approach the renowned Munny Begum, since deceased. The island of Cossimbazar, noted for its silk, coarse hosiery, and its inimitable ivory-work, is, as to the greater portion of its surface, a wilderness, inhabited only by beasts of prey. At twelve or fourteen miles from Burhampore, an almost impervious *jungle* or forest* extends for a considerable space, defying entrance to all but the sportsman, who resort to it for tigers. But Jungypore, which is the chief repository for silk, amply counterbalances this partial deficiency of cultivation, and the office of commercial resident for the island is uniformly reputed a certain source of wealth.

At the celebrated and beautiful pass of Sielygully, the traveller, climbing the Rajemal Hills, takes leave of the low and level country of Bengal, and enters upon the higher and more uneven territory of Bahar. Here the valleys and sides of the hills are covered with trees, high grass, and brush wood, and are the haunts of innumerable elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, and buffaloes.

The town of Rajemal is on the southern, or Bengal side of the hills. This place, which became a royal residence in 1591, and con-

tinued such till 1638, still presented to our traveller the appearance of a "considerable village." "A street," says another writer, "of mud cottages." Our traveller disembarked here, and visited the ruins, which still subsist, of the palace (Rajemal*) of the princes of Bengal. A marble parlour or pavilion is the principal remain. The prospect enjoyed from it is inviting; consisting in the hill-country on the left, and a champaign richly cultivated, and intersected by the Ganges, in the front.

The Rajemal Hills claim a peculiar interest in the mind of the English reader, as the scene of one of those happy triumphs of civilization which gratify the philanthropist, and reflect the truest glory on their authors. These hills are inhabited by a race of people whom some have supposed aborigines of India, and who certainly betray a different descent from that of the modern population of Bengal. In manners, until lately, they bordered on the savage state, or, more properly, composed a merciless banditti, who, secure in their recesses, issued from them at pleasure, upon errands of robbery and murder. It was to these people that the late Mr. Cleveland, or Cleveland, the collector of Boglipoore (whose virtues, in reference both to this transaction, and to his general merits, have been celebrated by the muse of Lord Teignmouth), exercised those wise and benevolent cares, by the effect of which they have been rendered peaceable, industrious and loyal subjects. The government of Bengal has erected, near Boglipoore, a cenotaph to the memory of Mr. Cleveland, who died young, and this monument was visited by the author of the pages before us; but another monument, still more honourable than this, also exists, raised at the request and at the

* "*Jungle* is applied either to a forest of wood or high grass. In Bengal a forest commonly partakes of both."

* Rajah Mahal, the king's house; the royal palace.—REV.

expense of the very Puharces, or hill-people, whose savage and lawless course he reclaimed, and who have desired thus to express their gratitude for their own reformation!

On leaving Bengal, and entering Bahar, the traveller is instantly struck with the dissimilitude of the two countries. In exchanging the humid flats, the marshes, and the stagnant water with which Bengal Proper abounds, for the elevated soil, dry atmosphere, and bracing air of Bahar, this writer describes himself as equally surprised and pleased. The natives of the respective provinces partake, as must be expected, of the difference; and in the use made by those of Bahar of the term *Bengalee*, as the keenest epithet of derision and contempt, the assumption of a proud superiority is distinctly recognized. It is proper, however, on this occasion to recollect, not only the different physical constitution of the two countries, but the probability that the natives of Bengal, as compared with those of Bahar, are mere foreign and modern intruders.

Our traveller, in this part of his narrative, takes notice of a nefarious practice in India, strongly characteristic, it will be perceived, of an unhappy, because lawless state of society, in which the small being habitually oppressed by the great, the very retainers of the latter commit outrages under the shelter of the names of those whom they serve, and are secure of impunity through the fears of those they wrong, who are thus withheld from complaint. The European traveller, in this instance, takes the place of the Indian lord, and those in his employ assume the privilege which custom has attached to their situation:—

An object of attention, which must excite peculiar interest in every honourable mind, is the thefts and depredations which are apt to be committed at every bazar, or market, and, indeed, whenever

opportunity offers, both by your own servants and the beaumen. Astonishing as this may seem, it is an undoubted fact, that these people pilfer every step they take; and, to escape the just indignation of the subjects, shelter themselves under the name of their innocent master; to whom these poor wretches are often afraid to refer. No one can be too severe in the precautions necessary to prevent such measures. For myself, I never permitted a single person to be absent without permission, and was always careful that his return should be marked with a promptitude which rendered him incapable of robbing. Though even this was sometimes ineffectual, and it was not until I had severely punished one or two, that they refrained from these infamous practices.

Patna, the populous capital of Bahar, is celebrated for the manufacture of linen of all kinds, wax-candles, and opium. Opium is cultivated only in the provinces of Bahar and Benares, and the trade in it is monopolized by the Company. The ryots or cultivators (and the reader will not be displeased to learn the fact) are very unwilling, notwithstanding the liberal advances they offered, to plant the poppy which produces this destructive drug. Our traveller even intimates, that nothing but the fear of being distrained on for rent is capable of forcing them into this branch of husbandry, and hence rightly (as it should seem) infers, that all the advantages presented by the crops of opium “do not surpass, even if they equal, those accruing to them from crops of mulberry, sugar-cane, or cotton.” The cause of the reluctance is found in the want of superior and even equal advantage, with other crops; and “three causes” of this inferiority of advantage are thus enumerated by our author:—

First, the expense and labour attendant on preparing land for seed;—secondly, the number of people required to collect the opium, by making incisions in the capsule of each poppy at night, and collecting the juice in the morning;—and

thirdly, the cultivation always requiring the richest soil, and, in return, considerably impoverishing it for other tillage. These, and the many penalties prescribed on all who are discovered infringing the monopoly, intimidate the generality of the ryots from having any concern with opium*.

Passing from Patna to Dinapore, Buxar, and Gazypore, we are brought, at the latter place, to the seat of manufactures equally luxurious, but more elegant, and transcendantly more innocent, than that of opium. The manufactures of rose-water and of *otto*, *attar*, or, as our traveller writes the word, *utter* of roses. Gazypore, we are here told, is celebrated for the manufacture of rose-water, great quantities of which are dispatched to all parts of India, and produce considerable profit. The country around it is very romantic. Fields of roses and poppies are every where to be seen; and the variety produced by the flowers of these (opium† is the produce of the white poppy) is pleasingly increased by the dark green of the leaves of the mimosa, and the purple tints of the harebell. The process of making the *utter* is thus described by our author:—

February and March are the only two months in which a proper degree of cold prevails for producing it. The roses are then gathered, and sold to the resident, who, after employing many hands in plucking their stalks, has them distilled. As much as may be distilled is then placed in broad earthen pots, and allowed to remain all night in the open air. A fine

cloth covers the pots, to exclude insects. In the morning, small drops of oil are distinctly perceived floating on the surface of the water, which being taken off with a feather, and put into a bottle, after standing a short time, the residua collects at the bottom, and the pure utter is then drawn off into another vial. Such is the simple process of producing this exquisite perfume. The roses are sometimes distilled more than once; but every succeeding distillation lessens, of course, the value and quality of the rose-water.

We shall suggest, without fear of exciting controversy, that it was the manufacture of rose-water and the *utter*, *attar*, *ottar*, *otto*, scent or odour (*ottar-gul*) of the rose, that gave rise, in antiquity, to the account stated by Pliny, of a people, living near the source of the Ganges, who lived upon the odours which they drew in by their nostrils: Circa fontem Gangis Astomorum gentem,—habitu tantum viventem et odore quem naribus trahant. Plin. lib. vii, cap. 2. Mr. Moore has not unadroitly made use of this marvellous relation, in the personification of smell, in his poem of the Senses:—

Many and blissful were the ways

In which they seemed to pass their hours;

One wandered through the garden's maze,

Inhaling all the soul of flowers;

Like those who live upon the smell

Of roses by the Ganges' stream,

With perfumes from the flowers' bell

She fed her life's ambrosial dream.*

Continuing our digression, we may cite, too, in this place, the observation of Mr. Weston on this perfume, the pure essential oil of roses, "more precious than gold." "This oil," says Mr. W. "as I have been informed by Sir Hugh Inglis, to whom I owe the remark, is of a green colour, and has a greenish cast, for which reason the epithet רענן *virens* is given by the Psalmist to the oil with which he

* The partiality of the natives for this intoxicating drug sharpens their ingenuity, and to conceal their traffic in it they will often resort to the most singular artifices. Whilst I was at Patna, a cartload of hollow bamboos, completely filled with opium, was seized by three government peons, each of whose diligence was rewarded by a thousand rupees.

+ *Efyon*, *ofiyon*, *opium*, is Arabic. The Greeks have ἐπὶ ὄσος, juice of any kind; the Spaniards *opio*, juice of poppy, whence the French and English get the initial o. See Weston's Specimens.--REV.

* Epistles, Odes, and other Poems, by Thomas Moore, Esq. 1806.

says he shall be anointed; that is, with "the finest perfume;" and so the word is rendered by Arias Montanus, in his interlinear version, *oleo viridi*, by the Septuagint, *oleo pingui*, ἐλέω πῖνον. The word *green* is therefore perfectly correct, and should be understood literally, and not, as Harmer proposes to do, metaphorically. See Harmer, vol. ii, p. 204, 5, 6. Psalm xcii, 10. Bowyer's Conjectures, Appendix. Mark. x. iv, 3†."

At Jionpore, full eighty miles from Gazypore, our traveller beheld what was to him an architectural novelty, and the design of which we think he mistakes; but we will let him speak for himself:—

It [Jionpore] is a large and troublesome district. The town itself, although populous, comprising about 60,000 souls, is mean and ill-looking. It has an extensive fort; which, in former times, must, I doubt not, have been considered of great importance. It is now little better than a heap of ruins. Asiatic jealousy is strikingly evinced in the erection of this fort. The zenanas are here all underground, and so constructed as to receive light from above, without a possibility of any of their inhabitants being seen. A person who, after this, could have obtained a peep at the jetty damsels, must have out-argued Argus.

But was the intention of placing under ground the *zenanas* to which our author refers, any other than that of providing their female inhabitants with a cool summer residence? We have somewhere read, very recently, (we believe in Heyne's Traets,) that the air of the *zenanas* of Hindostan generates, in the hot months, putrid fevers, and that the females, for the benefit of their health, are therefore carried into the fields, and

provided with tents. But other facts may be referred to, to show expressly, that the heat of summer is customarily provided against it, in Asiatic edifices, by the use of subterraneous and even subaqueous apartments. A building of this description is the Water Palace at Uzen,* an imitation of which, apparently with more complication of contrivance, was erected by Major-General Martine;† and subterraneous apartments, for shelter against heat, were found, and made use of, by Mr. Elphinstone, at Peshawer.‡

Jionpoor is celebrated for its bridge, thrown over the Goorny. "All native letters addressed to [query from] are sure to be distinguished by a draught or a bridge, not very neatly executed in general on the exterior. The people of Jionpoor consider this bridge as "one of the seven wonders of the world;" but our traveller remarks, that "to those who have seen Blackfriars, Westminster, &c. it appears but as an inferior concern." All who have seen the two last-mentioned bridges are not very well qualified to judge of the inferiority or superiority of the bridge at Jionpoor; but an anecdote (not adverted to by our author) is related of it, which must at least impress us with some respect for the solidity of its structure. The bridge, by the way, comprises ten arches, and extends, in the dry season, beyond the breadth of the river. It was built, say some, by Monahur Khan, the governor, under Achar§, and it has stood two hundred and fifty

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. i, p. 129.

† See above, article Authentic Anecdotes of General Martine.

‡ An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul, &c.

§ It was "erected," says our author "by Khan Khanan," [the Lord of Lords], and "I shrewdly suspect this to be no other than the great Abul Fazul; for I know of no other *prime minister* that Achar had."

* Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, &c. 12mo, 1802, p. 113. On the subject of this perfume, see, also, Asiat. Researches, vol. i, p. 332; and Persian Miscellanies, p. 42.

years. In the year 1773, a brigade of British troops, under Sir Robert Barker, on their way from Oude, having embarked on the river Goomty at Sultanpore, in the height of the rainy season, sailed over this bridge, which was then submerged, but which suffered no damage. It is true, that the level surface of the country through which the river runs at this place must lessen our admiration of the durability of a bridge which for two centuries and a half has withstood the effects of the inundations; but Jionpore has other monuments of the skill of its ancient architects:—"The mosque, or rather what was one," says our author, "will reward the attention of the curious visitor of Jionpore. Its height is one hundred feet, [and it is] constructed entirely of stone. No wood is to be seen; and on entering it one is as much surprized with the magnitude of the structure, as the solidity of its materials." Jionpore, it is admitted, has no such modern architecture. Were those of former days Mohammedans or Hindoos? What has produced the decline of the arts in India? The Mohammedan dominion? In our day, under the enlightened auspices of the Nabob-Vizier of Oude, the Goomty is to be adorned, at Lucknow, with a cast-iron bridge, manufactured in the heart of England, and carried to India in English ships. "What shall we think," says a French writer, "of a country [England] where we find, in the warehouses, iron roads, of many leagues in length, waiting to be sold?" The bridge at Lucknow is another example of our manufacturing labours! But to our author:—

A little to the westward of this district, exists a race of people called Raj-kumars; descendants of the ancient Hindoo princes. They are remarkable as being the only caste I ever heard of in India, among whom female infanticide is common. So lofty are the ideas they en-

ertain of their ancestors, and of their own importance, acquired by descent, that they consider it highly derogatory for their females (from whom alone, in the opinion of the Hindoo, disgrace can proceed) to contract alliances with any other tribe. For this reason, it is their invariable practice, on the birth of a female, to poison it with milk and opium; and so well understood is this by the women who officiate as midwives, that I was assured, by a most respectable Brahmin, that frequently the first intimation the father received of the birth, was that of his child having swallowed the portion.

To us, it appears singular that such a distinction should subsist between the males and females; and that, as the former must necessarily intermarry with other castes, or their race become extinct, they should hesitate in preferring women of their own tribe. But besides the smallness of their numbers, and the difficulty of sparing merely sufficient females for the propagation of their race, it is from the marriage of their daughters alone that these descendants of their princes can be disgraced:—and, however low may be the election of the father, the son of a Raj-kumar is early impressed with the pride of birth, and the hereditary distinctions peculiar to his caste.

Cumars, or Coomars (Cumbhacára), are a caste or class formed by the union of a Brahmin with a woman of the Cshatriya or military caste, and their occupation is pottery. The Raj-Cumars are descendants of Hindoo princes of that caste; and the manner in which a numerous progeny of princes, reigning and deposed, is formed in Hindostan, will be found to receive a striking illustration from our author's account of the present state of the court of Delhi, hereafter to be noticed. The origin of female infanticide among these people (as also that in Gujrat) is here plainly deducible from family pride and the local law of succession; its perpetuation, here, as in Gujrat, may be partly ascribed either to avarice or to poverty. The women of the Raj-Coomars being royal, is obvious, that if they should marry into other castes

or families, they would convey the rights of inheritance and the honours of their blood to strangers; hence the female children are destroyed. The male Raj-Cumars, on the other hand, taking foreign wives, communicate their high birth-right only to their immediate descendants. The enormity of the practice which rested upon these principles is too vast to be reprobated in set terms. The author does not mention, what we find stated by other authorities, that the infanticide of the Raj-Cumars has been abolished by our Indian government.

From Jioupoor, this traveller leads us to Benares, where one of the most remarkable peculiarities consists in the existence and immunities of the bulls sacred to Brahma, or as the name is here written, Brimha. It was in the same manner that the crocodile and ibis were, what is called, worshipped in Egypt, and there, too, the bull and the calf were sacred. Storks have the same honours in Morocco, and swine in China. May we ask, too, whether the favour in which storks are or have been held in Holland, is no remnant of a kindred superstition? Among ourselves, also, the red-breast and the wren:—

The Robin and the Wren

Are God Almighty's *cock and hen*.

i. e. God's *fowls*, or birds. Be this as it may, the sacred bulls, in Benares, "stroll at pleasure about the streets; nor does a poor devil of a shopkeeper, on the animal's pushing his head into his shop, and devouring grain, or any thing he may take a fancy to, dare to commit such a sacrilege as to drive him away."

The streets in Benares, like those in all the ancient cities in hot countries (and from which those of the north of Europe were copied) are exceedingly narrow. Our traveller frequently touched both sides at the same moment, with his hands, as he passed, in his palan-

quin. "God," says the poet, "made the field, and man the city;" imperfections in cities may therefore be observed without surprize. Whether the streets of a city in a hot climate, ought to be narrow or wide, may admit a question. Their narrowness, with the height of the houses (the houses of Benares are "lofty," the palace three or four stories high) serve to shelter both the inhabitants and passengers from the sun, and perhaps create currents of air, sufficient, in some degree, to counteract the other consequent evils. Wide streets, in such climates, with a full exposure to the sun, are found very intolerable. The Italians, however, have a proverb, —Let in the sun, and keep out the physician. After all, is not the exposure to the sun of most importance in cold and humid climates?—Benares "struck me," says our author, "as a spot of the grossest superstition; the dwelling of an avaricious and designing priesthood, in which every vice is perpetrated under the mask of religion." An extreme licentiousness in the intercourse of the sexes has been charged upon this city by other writers. The priests of Brahma share in the obloquy of the priests of Rome.

The falls and confluences of rivers are uniformly sacred in India, as elsewhere. Allahabad (or Sinagur, the "holy fortress" is seated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna. "The tax collected on the Mahratta pilgrims, who resort annually to bathe, is very considerable, and the subterraneous caverns, which are said to extend to Delhi, and in which part of the ceremonies are performed, by almost suffocating, will soon satisfy the curiosity of a stranger." Allahabad was wrested, by the English, from the sceptre of Oude, in 1804, under the administration of the Marquess Wellesley. From that city to considerably beyond Caunpore, the Oude-territory runs pa-

rallel with that of the Company, to the right of the river. From Canoge, by some supposed to be the Palibothra of the Greeks, our traveller proceeded, by Futtayghur, Bareilly, and Anopshsheer, to Meerut. At this latter place, he saw a lady of some note :—

I was here introduced to her highness the Begum Sumroo,* so conspicuous a character in the late wars of Hindostan, and who was residing here† at the time of my arrival. I had many opportunities of seeing her. She is below the middle size, and somewhat corpulent : age (she cannot be less than seventy) has given her rather an interesting appearance; but the hypocrisy displayed throughout the whole tenor of her life, her treachery in politics, and the strong reasons to suppose she connived at the murder of her former husband (Somers), are sufficient to efface any impressions of respect one at first sight may entertain for her. Her country in the Dooab,‡ yields annually, I understand, about three lacs of rupees. She has five battalions of infantry, armed with matchlocks.§

From Meerut we are led by the author to Sahranpoor and Hurdwar, the latter of which is a favourite situation with this writer; but he is not accurate in describing it as “the spot where the Ganges first enters Hindostan.” The ablutions of the Hindoos, at this place, might have been spo-

ken of, we think, with a milder or less contemptuous feeling than that exhibited here, and more at large in the succeeding chapter, though we join with our author in his disgust at the system of beggary connected with the Indian superstitions. A highly interesting account of the fair at Hurdwar may be seen in Lieutenant Raper's *Journey to discover the Source of the Ganges* :*

On the morning of the 4th of February, 1813, I reached Sahranpoor. The snowy mountains of Tibet, which divide Hindostan from Tartary, lay before me: the sun shone bright upon them, and the dazzling spectacle may be easier conceived than described. Between the first range of hills, which is distant only eighteen miles from Sahrahpoor, and the second, which is about forty, lies the valley of the Goorkahs, forming part of the dominions of the Rajah of Nepal. Between the second and snowy range, which rises pre-eminent above the rest, and which are distant nearly two hundred miles from Sahranpoor, a chaos of vast rocks and mountains appears to prevail. Even the camel is useless in these regions; and when, after crossing the Ganges, which flows at the foot of the second range, you ascend and look down on the pretty village of Colsee, the Oases of Upper Tibet, you are almost tempted to consider it enchantment.

Sahranpoor has a small fort, and cantonments for one native battalion. The town is ancient and rich; some of the oldest and most respectable Hindoo families having, since the prevalence of the British interest in the Dooab, adopted it as their residence.

I sojourned at Sahranpoor three months, and then, accompanied by a friend, prepared to visit Hurdwar, celebrated for its sanctity, the resort of innumerable pilgrims; and more interesting to me as being the spot at which the Ganges first enters Hindostan.

We departed on the 2d of May, 1813, and reached Hurdwar on the 5th. It is here that the Ganges rushes with impetuosity between two ranges of hills which impend over it, and whose feet it washes

* As this lady chooses to pass for a Christian and a Roman catholic, adopting all European customs, I was spared a nuzz of five gold mohurs, (eighty rupees). There is much more to be lost than gained in visiting natives of rank in India: though this remark will gain little credit in England, where riling Begums and pilfering Nuznabs is the order of the day. However, one should never begrudge a few pounds to get an insight into the customs of a country.

† She has a palace at Saldanha, seven miles off; and the most superb house in Delhi is exclusively hers.

‡ The Dooab means that part of the country lying between the rivers Ganges and Jumna. Dooab, literally translated, signifies two waters.

§ It was under Begum Sumroo's auspices that George Thomas commenced his military career. The princess and boarswain however soon disagreed; and George was so little awed by royalty as to set up for himself, and march against his ci-devant mistress. See Franklin's life of this extraordinary man.

* Asiatic Researches, vol. xii.

into the plains below. Here a small stream, after receiving the waters of eleven rivers, many as large as the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, and after performing a circuitous course of more than two thousand miles, it falls into the sea a little below Sagor island. Who could have supposed that the stream I now contemplated formed a river on which I have often sailed in places eight miles broad? With all the reverence of the most holy Brahmin, I immersed within the sacred water, and could not have been more refreshed, after partaking the blessing of Ganga, had I been one of her sincerest votaries.

May the 6th. at sun-rise, ascended the Chand-Puhar, or Mountain of the Moon, sacred to Mahadeva, and on the top of which is erected, in stone, the image, and trident symbolical of his power. This mountain rises near a quarter of a mile above the surface of the earth. It is ascended with enthusiasm by the zealots of either sex; and a few shells or halfpence, the prescribed donation, suffice to support an aged woman who conducts them to its summit. Perhaps in no other part of India is there so wide, or so highly diversified a prospect to be obtained. On the base of the image one may rest and view the landscape even to satiety. All that the fondest admirer of picturesque scenery could desire is here concentrated.

Beneath, the Ganges, meandering in innumerable directions, forming capriciously, at its pleasure, islands and peninsulas—here flowing with the utmost serenity, and reflecting each passing shadow on its silver waters—there, with an angry roar, rushing over stones which would vainly impede its progress, it proceeds furiously towards the sea. On its banks, immediately in front, the pretty town of Khankul is conspicuous; its white stone houses, and regularity of building, so widely different from the generality of Indian towns, carry back the imagination to England. The enthusiast will almost fancy the Ethiopian of a different colour: he will, in his mind's eye, substitute the independent English farmer for the pusillanimous Faquir; and will only be called from his delirium by the blackened scorched up appearance of the adjacent hills: they are opposite, on the other side of the river, stretching to the right; and at their feet is situated the small town of

Hurdwar. Its lofty minars rise above the Ganges in simple elegance. They diversify the scene, and draw one's attention a little higher up the shore, to the sacred gauts of Gae, and Hurkee Parce. Here, where crowds of deluded wretches adore the flowing stream, the coup-d'œil is stiling. Men, women, and children, old and young, the priests of Brahma, and their credulous followers, mingled promiscuously together, cause a hum sufficiently great to rouse the contemplative stranger on the Chand-Puhar. **But** I have done with Hurdwar, and its many beauties: though, before I take my leave, it is necessary to remark, that a large fair is annually held here, to which multitudes from all parts of India resort.

Our traveller had now advanced fourteen hundred miles from Calcutta, and had reached the boundary of the Company's influence; but not, as he erroneously tells us, "the limits of Hindostan." "Beyond," says he, "lies the mountainous country of the Goorkahs;" that is, the country of Nipal, which the Goorkah princes have subjected to their sway: "a country little known," he adds, "and its inhabitants only in the first stage of civilization;" a description very inconsistent, as will be seen, with the details subsequently given by himself. The jealous policy and strong military police by which it is supported, interposed obstacles to the visit which the traveller and his friend had proposed to pay to the valley. They were, in fact, opposed by a guard of soldiers, and, though accompanied by sipahees themselves, they properly made no attempt to enter by force, but, striking their tents, proceeded to another point on the frontier, the pass of Cosserong, distant about forty coss from Hurdwar, which they knew to be unguarded, and where they accomplished their design without molestation.

The third and fourth chapters of the "Sketches" are both of lively interest. They comprehend the author's observations on the valley of Nipal, called by him, the

the "Goorkah valley," the Great Fair at Hurdwar, and the Agriculture of Bengal. Our author's general view of the valley, in a moral, agricultural, and political sense, corresponds with the impressions we have received of the character of the Goorkah government:—

May the 16th.—We this day encamped within five coss of Dehra, in the midst of a rich, but little cultivated country. Black partridges, hares, quail, deer, and every kind of game, we found in the greatest abundance. The valley is irrigated throughout with a multitude of small brooks, which render those parts that are cultivated very luxuriant, and the grass verdant.

One cannot but be greatly struck with its depopulated appearance. Within five coss of Dehra, the seat of government, had we counted each human being we had seen since first entering it, the number would not have exceeded thirty. This can only be attributed to the defects in its government. It appears that the governor, who is commonly changed every three or four years, receives no fixed salary for his services. We learnt, it is true, that the produce of a jaghire, in Nepaul, is generally assigned each of them, during his absence, and that from thence he draws what money is required. But this communication was supported by no proofs, and its authenticity is very doubtful. However, supposing it to be the case, so irregular a system must ever produce rapacity in the ruler, and poverty in his subjects. It may, at once give some idea of the government, the depopulated state of the country, and the inefficiency of the cultivation, when I state, that this valley of the Goorkahs, forty coss long and twelve broad, yields only an annual revenue of sixteen thousand rupees.

Some qualifications of this account, may be thought, however, to occur in the paragraph which follows:—

Many of these hills are cultivated to their summits, as, we are told, is the custom in China. They are divided into small patches, and regularly secured by ramparts of wood and stones; and, being watered by springs issuing from the top,

these hanging gardens present a striking and singular appearance.

The account of a Suttee, or self-burning of a Hindoo widow (for we are still, in spite of our author, in Hindostan) is romantically introduced by a description of the pile of massy stones, beneath the delicate waving branches of the acacia, which is the customary memorial of those females who make that melancholy and even frightful, but sublime sacrifice:—

It was in the middle of these hills of Upper Tibet, that on the 24th of May, 1813, as I was contemplating the romantic scenery which on every side surrounded me, my attention was caught by many rude piles of stones, four and five feet high, erected in the simplest manner. On a few of them moss had gathered and imprinted age and decay;—over others, the baubool* waved gently its spreading boughs. On inquiry, I learnt, they were monuments of suttees (or of women having been burnt with the bodies of their husbands); that in these peaceful regions, where the Hindoo religion, unrestrained in the practice of its religious ceremonies, by Christian or Moslem, existed in all its original purity, they were very frequent; and that, would I remain a few days, I should have an opportunity of witnessing one. To me, who had beheld the various penances and mortifications which Eastern fanatics so delight in—who had seen them, at the Cherukh Poojah, with iron hooks thrust into their backs, suspended on lofty bamboos, whirl through the air, and smile in agony—who had viewed them, at another festival, walk with indifference into the Gauges, and anxiously wait the coming of the alligators to devour them; mothers exulting in the loss of their children, and orphans bewailing the fate of their parents—who had witnessed wretches prostrate themselves before the carriage of their idol, their bones crushing as the wheels proceeded, causing each of us to shrink with horror from the sight—to me, who had beheld these, and many other equally shocking excesses, a suttee could not, as affording a wide field for speculation, as displaying the whole ma-

* The Indian acacia which produces the gum arabic.

chinery of the soul wrought up to an unusual pitch, by the prospect of so cruel and voluntary a death, but prove of some consideration. We accordingly agreed to remain, and anxiously awaited the appointed day.

On the 27th it arrived. At ten in the morning the ceremony began. A pile of wood, about four feet and a half high, being previously erected, the mourner appeared, and having performed her ablutions in the Assan, a clear meandering stream which ran near, walked three times round the fatal pile, and taking a tender farewell of her family and friends, prepared for the last dreadful ceremony. She was a remote descendant of one of the hill princes; and though too short for a fine form, had a fair and interesting countenance. Her natural beauty heightened by her resolution, would have affected a heart of adamant. Her glossy black hair hung dishevelled on her shoulders; and, attired in a yellow sheet (the garment of despair,) this infatuated widow ascended the fatal pile. The noise of drums and other native instruments now became deafening. Placing the head of her husband* in her lap, she sat, seemingly unconcerned, and with the continued exclamations of *Ram, Ram*,† witnessed the savage exultations of the Brahmins, as they eagerly applied torches to the pile. Ghee (clarified butter), and other inflammable substances, having been profusely spread on the lower parts of the wood, it ignited in an instant. Still was heard the cry of *Ram, Rym*: her chief ambition appeared to consist in invoking her god to the last. The flames had now ascended far above the sufferer, and her agony was very apparent in the agitation of the pile. But the Brahmins immediately threw on more wood, and buried both bodies from our sight. I shall not attempt to paint the spectacle which presented itself on the flames being extinguished: it was truly horrible. Their ashes were collected and thrown into the

* Under the Guorkah dynasty he had been an opulent zemindar: which, description of people, in India, answers to our nobility, there being only one link betwixt the prince and peasant. In the subversion, however, of this dynasty, he had been reduced nearly to the level of a ryot.

† *Ram*, or *Rama*, the favourite deity of the Hindoo women.

Assan; and shortly after, a pile of stones, similar to those before-mentioned, was erected on the spot where the suttee had taken place.

The paragraph which succeeds, while it is essential to historical truth, will be read by the philanthropist with feelings of mingled pleasure and pain; pleasure at the decline of a barbarous practice, and pain at what he will fear the concomitant decline of that grandeur of sentiment which, if not the origin of its existence, has been, in no small degree, its fruit.* An ancient custom, or ancient opinions, however absurd, or however cruel, when linked with great virtues, cannot be forgone without at least temporary injury; and we may therefore justly fear for India, during the interval (if such has arrived, or is ever so to do) between the loss of respect for its old tenets and practices, and the full adoption of new ones. It must be a period of revolution, and therefore of vice and crimes:

The custom of women burning with the dead bodies of their husbands is greatly on the decline, and one may now be many years in India without having an opportunity of witnessing it. For although the British government does not actually prohibit the celebration of suttees, still every measure is resorted to, to prevent them; and the interference of the magistrate, to ascertain that the widow burns of her own free-will, as is strictly enjoined by government, and many other obstacles, thrown purposely in the way, serve greatly to discourage the practice. Mayhap too, in this respect, the Hindoo ladies are not *immutable*, but, observing with what composure our sweet countrywomen in the East submit to the loss of their better halves, are desirous of evincing, that at pleasure, they can be not at all inferior to

* It is customary, in Europe, to speak with contempt of the education, condition, sentiments, and morals, of Asiatic females. A little less of ignorance would probably check this language—that is, as to the sweeping manner in which it is employed.—*Rec.*

them in the exercise of two such virtues as patience and resignation !

The next object which attracted our author's curiosity, consisted in the Troglodytes, or dwellers in caves, of whom, it may be observed, Montesquieu has treated, in the manner to be looked for from mere reading and imagination :—

Often, while in the midst of savage nature, and surrounded by nearly inaccessible mountains, have I been astonished by the appearance of these people, who, creeping from their holes, with small ladders of ropes, descend and mount, with rapidity, the most dangerous precipices.

I had, several times, the curiosity to enter these singular dwellings, formed and fashioned in the hard rock. In some I could stand upright, and take four or five steps each way.* The generality, however, were very small, and but miserably supplied the convenience of a hut. I found their inhabitants invariably civil. They are, I surmise, of the ancient Gymnosophists, or naked wanderers : not that all of them partook of this distinction, but that the generality bore a strong resemblance to this sect, of which the members are met with oftener in the northern parts of India than elsewhere. The natives will, however, assure you, that considerably further in the interior, they exist totally uncivilized ; and without entertaining the remotest idea of a God, or a future state, alternately live in trees or caves, crawl as beasts, and feed on roots and other spontaneous productions of the earth. But if the human species exist at all in so degraded a state (and I think it very doubtful), it surely cannot be in Tibet ; or, at least, if the remainder is in any way similar to the parts through which my friend and myself travelled. For, even in the midst of the second range of mountains into which we penetrated, large villages were frequent, and every thing bespoke civilization, if not much refinement.

We cannot agree with our author, as to the probability that his Troglodytes are the Gymnosophists of the Greeks. *Gymnosophist* does

not signify, as he translates the word, a naked wanderer, but a naked philosopher ; and we see that the Greek language has separate names for both classes. Gymnosophists and Troglodytes : beside, it does not appear that the Troglodytes are wanderers. The Gymnosophist, we cannot doubt, is the Fakier of Hindostan, and the Dervise of Arabia and Persia ; of which same description are the Mendicant Friars of Europe. The celebrated Pran Puri would have been called, we suspect, by the Greeks, a Gymnosophist. The distinctive term naturally presented itself to that people, from their being struck with the union of *philosophy* (a professional reasoning on God and nature) and *nakedness* ; in like manner as we should speak of philosophy and rags. Among the Greeks, though the labouring classes might sometimes be seen with little clothing, and the athlete with none, the philosophers, who filled a respectable station in society, were, from the nature of the climate, fully clothed. If Greece had a philosopher of her own, whom she might have termed a Gymnosophist, it was probably Diogenes.*

The hills of Nipal supply India with female slaves :—

The sale of the beautiful women born in these hills forms a lucrative trade to their relations and friends. Of matchless symmetry of body, and regularity of features, their countenances, in clearness and delicacy, rival those of Europeans. A hundred, and sometimes eighty rupees, will purchase a fine girl of twelve or fourteen, just rising to maturity. Such have I often seen both bought and sold, even within the limits of the Company's provinces ; and the jealous restrictions imposed on this traffic are easily eluded, by

* One of the most capacious is about half a mile from Hurdwar, entering the valley.

* See a more full and very interesting account of the Troglodytes of Nipal, above, p. 333, where, as usual, it will be seen that the pretended existence of men who have " no idea of God," is an ignorant libel on human nature.—*Rev.*

the joy of the slave to escape from a state of starvation and the bitterest distress, to the comforts, kind treatment, and superfluities attendant on European protection.

Our author re-entered the Company's territory by the Timley pass, and encamped at Badshaw Mahel (Padishah* Mahal, the king's house or palace) so named from one of Shah Jehan's hunting-seats, of which the ruin remains. At the fair at Hurdwar, our author witnessed some of the religious abuses of India, and at the same time facts which are favourable to the Christian missionary cause. He thinks it incumbent on him, nevertheless, not to suffer these particulars to leave too flattering an impression on the mind of his reader, and draws the following general picture of the persons and the conduct of our missionaries:—

The generality of these men are sent out by the different missionary societies. They arrive in India on a scanty salary, barely sufficient to afford them the necessities of life. The Hindoo, who is taught from his infancy to esteem money the *summum bonum*, and poverty as the greatest curse; whose mind is swayed solely by interest; whose very demeanour accommodates itself to the standard of your possessions; sees himself assailed by vagabonds uncountenanced by government, unassociated with by any; poor, no equipage, no attendants. These men, with an utter contempt for the *suaviter in modo* towards idolators, abuse his faith, his priests; his priests, to whom sentiments little short of adoration are directed; exclaim against his idolatry, and threaten his whole generation, in case of non-repentance, with eternal misery.

Patient of suffering, the Hindoo bears all without indignation. He replies, that

* The English reader may not be displeased to be informed that *Raja* is the Hindoo, and *Padishah* is the Arabian, or, as it is sometimes called, the Moorish word for king. The words *raja*, *rao* (*row*), *rayana*, *rex*, *roy*, *reine*, *reina*, "king," "queen," are specimens of the affinity of language between India and the south of Europe. —*Rev.*

heaven is a palace of a thousand doors; that it best becomes each man to enter it according to his own persuasion; that he desires no one to become a proselyte to his errors (if errors they are), and is astonished that men should take the trouble to visit so remote a country, for the purpose of propagating doctrines which, though they would, probably, prove a source of blessings to their own caste, can never benefit his. Such is the answer of the idolater!

Passing rapidly over the remainder of our author's pages, very few of which fail to command attention, there are yet several particulars of which we must take some brief notice. The account of the court of Delhi, to which we have before adverted, presents itself as next in order, and possesses, in our mind, an interest which would induce us to extract it at length, but that we find our limits interpose:—

No less than nineteen thousand women, and seven hundred males,* descendants, either lineally or collaterally, of the blood royal, are immured within the walls of the palace; a number which appears incredible to those unacquainted with Asiatic manners and customs. The majority of these never have, and never will, behold the outside of the walls, but as a kind of state prisoners are rigidly secluded in the interior. No wonder the women should prefer death to such an existence; or that they should face in its most horrid shapes to attain their liberty. Numbers throw themselves from the walls of the zenanas; but so strictly are all or-

* When it is recollected that from the days of Timur to the present hour, the harems of the Moguls have been habitually recruited with the fairest and most beautiful women of the East; when the various marriages and intermarriages, contracted by the progeny of these concubines, from the closest relationship down to the remotest degrees of consanguinity, are considered—and still add to our calculation the children begotten in wedlock within the palace, commencing from the third son of Timur down to the present Emperor, embracing a period of no less than four hundred years—reckon up their several sons, and review the alliances contracted by them—our wonder will in a great degree cease; and the astonishing disproportion between the births and deaths of India may afford matter for interesting speculation.

ders respecting them observed, that I fancy an escape was never heard of: indeed such a thing is tantamount to an impossibility, and it was but lately that a sipahee on duty was brought to a court-martial for merely enquiring of a young girl who fell at his feet from a great height, the reason of so extraordinary an act. The orders are so rigid respecting any one addressing the ladies of the harem, or even should they address you, against affording them any reply, that he narrowly escaped being cashiered for disobedience of orders.

His Majesty's harem consists of three hundred ladies; and doubtless the most beautiful women of Cashmere and Circassia compose it. Say that ten of the chief princes can afford to retain as many, which it is very well known not more than half of that number can do, nevertheless, allowing they can, this will engage 3,000; with his Majesty's, 3,300; say 4,000; which is the very utmost that can be supposed to be engaged in the royal zenanas; abstract this number from the 19,000, and there will remain 15,000; allow that half of these, and probably more than half, are old and infirm Salteens, or the concubines and descendants of former monarchs, nevertheless, there will still remain the amazing number of six or seven thousand females, many of them no doubt young and beautiful, confined in the palace, and denied all those solaces and endearments which alone can render life desirable.

In the seventh chapter, we have a valuable account of the Faquirs, in which several popular misconceptions are corrected. The eighth conducts us to Agra, and the ninth to Lucknow, a capital that we confess we look upon with some favourable sentiments. The successive sovereigns and the government of Oude are repeatedly presented to us in many respectable points of view. If the adoption of European arts and improvements is a merit, that they appear to possess. We make some extracts from this writer's account of Lucknow, the rather because they will contribute to the reader's acquaintance with the court and

dominion of the Nabob-Viziers; several articles relating to which have already appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* :—

Lucknow certainly bears the palm of neatness and elegance of building from most of the cities of India. It has been greatly improved by his excellency the present Nuwab, Saadut-Ali-Khan, whose government, in many other respects characterized by tyranny and avarice, has, in the embellishing of his capital, formed a contrast with that of his predecessors, as honourable as unexpected. His motives are of little consequence: beneficial acts, however, arising from ostentation, merit applause; their result is felt, while the reasons that prompted them are forgotten.

The Imambarrah, or place of royal burial, is greatly esteemed: it is an extensive though heavy building. On the span of one arch is comprized its principal chamber, sixty feet long by twenty feet broad, and which for singularity is deservedly admired. The interior, however, does not agree with its external appearance, which is certainly grand and imposing. It is dirty in the extreme; and the centre, in which the remains of Asophud-Dowlah, the preceding Nuwab, lie interred, is distinguished only by a silken canopy, as filthy as mean.

In the reign of this prince, the Imambarrah, I was told, presented frequently a beautiful spectacle, being illuminated with a profusion of wax lights in elegant chandeliers; but more especially at the festival of the Mohurram, when the expenses of this place of worship were estimated at a lac of rupees.

Saadut Ali, the present Nuwab, is even more than indifferent concerning its fate; indeed it is reported, with what truth I know not, that he most sincerely wishes its decay. Mussulmen are rarely found either to repair or beautify any building commenced by their predecessors: they possess a strange idea, that nought but calamity can attend on him who violates, in any way, the posture of circumstances acquired to him by the hand of death, and little care they that the alteration is for the better; they consider this a fundamental article, and the effects of so lamentable a prejudice are visible throughout Bengal, in half-finished palaces, fine houses and extensive gardens.

The Imanbarrah was built by Asophud-Doulah, at the expense of one million sterling; less would have sufficed for his brother, Saadut-Ali, to have disliked it. He has, however, far surpassed his predecessor in works of utility; and will, on this account, leave a name, if not so splendid, at least more honourable, behind him.

Lucknow is the only court in India, the Nizam's excepted, in which any degree of magnificence now prevails; or in whose state and grandeur oriental descriptions are realized. In the preceding pages I have spoken of Delhi—of Agra; as courts—as metropolises, they exist no longer. The days of Timur, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb, are fled; and we now behold the descendants* of their Viziers, or prime ministers, the first and greatest of all the Indian powers.

His excellency the present Nuwab supports distinguished state, has upwards of a thousand elephants, many thousand horses, and innumerable fine and beautifully situated palaces; in fine, to say all in a word, he lives as an eastern prince. He is an elderly man of about sixty-four, and on my arrival was so unwell as not to admit of the introduction of strangers; I was consequently deprived of the pleasure I had expected in seeing him.

Lucknow is situate on the river Goomty, which, though not comparable to the Ganges or Jumna, as to size or rapidity, probably surpasses both in the purity of its waters, and the scenery of its banks. An air of comfort pervades the greater part of the city, and I remarked, with considerable satisfaction, that the loathsome and disgusting scenes of misery and poverty, so conspicuous in every other large city I had visited in India, were here either wholly unknown, or studiously concealed.

The poorer class of natives seemingly enjoy in Lucknow a degree of liberty fully suitable to their condition; and if, in the exercise of it, they at times overstep the bounds of prudence and discretion, their licentiousness is quickly repressed

by the just and dreaded power of every superior. In other respects, this city will bring forcibly to the recollection of an Englishman those of his native land; the same streets, fine houses, and meadows fertilized by the Goomty, form the interior and suburb of Lucknow, while the multitude of mosques, with their gilt spires and towering minars, give it an air of splendour to be only increased by a mid-day sun, reflecting them as masses of living gold.

At Lucknow are to be found the best artisans and mechanics of every kind, men little inferior in skill to our best workmen at home. They receive every encouragement from the Nuwabs, who employ often and pay handsomely. But as to any exclusive manufacture for which the city is famous, affording a mine of wealth within itself, similar to Benares and other places, as I could hear of none, so I imagine it is not possessed of any.

The disposition of the natives of Oude is generally deemed unfriendly to us: in reality, I fancy not more so than those of our own territory; though these last, being more immediately under our controul, are restrained by fear from evincing their ill will, whereas the natives of Oude, chiefly Mussulmen, little restricted by their laws, and careless of giving offence, are ever ready to evince their animosity towards those, who in erecting their own government, shook that of "the faithful" to the ground.

The Nabob-Vizier alluded to by our author is since dead, and his successor appears to vindicate, in his personal example, the Mohamedan princes from the charge preferred in the above extract, of neglecting the works of their ancestors.*

A description of Constantia, the villa built by the late Major-General Martine, introduces a character of that person † The tenth chapter, on the prevalence of

* Both the founders of the dynasties of Oude and the Deccan (the Nizam) were ministers of the court of Delhi; their independence arose from the extensive power and authority with which they were invested by their sovereign!

* See, above, Recent Anecdotes of the Court of Lucknow; description of the decorations of the Imanbarrah, &c. page 578.

† Some Anecdotes of Major-General Martine are given above, page 567.

concubinage—half-castes—Hindoostanee women—difficulty of forming a desirable marriage in India—European Zenanas—and expenses attending them,”—will not be thought the most insipid in the book. The subject of the half-caste population is a very serious one, in a political view. The Hindoo women are as much admired by our author as by Mr Orme the historian.* The eleventh chapter is wholly devoted to the sports of India—“tiger, lion, and hog-hunting, and shooting in general.” From the twelfth, we extract some brief remarks on the Hindoo and Mohamedan women:—

Secluded in the solitary retirement of the harem, the Hindoo women, considering it derogatory either to read or write, to work, and more especially to spin,* pass their lives in trivial amusements with their slaves, and in submitting to the caprice of a man, whose ideas have taught him to consider women but as instruments of pleasure. With the Mahometan, however great the number of concubines retained, and although the sons and daughters of concubinage are, by the Musselman law, deemed equally legitimate with those born in wedlock, the wife is always respected, and beheld with feelings of love and veneration, differing widely from those which the beauty of a concubine may casually inspire. She reigns supreme in the harem—her will is law—and the many votaries of pleasure which polygamy authorizes, but which are much oftener retained for purposes of state than sensuality, are effectually awed, and compelled to reverence her who fills a situation every way more suitable to the laws of reason and religion.

At p. 194, the author informs us that “the Hindoos invariably burn their dead;” but immediately afterward contradicts this statement, by representing that the practice is confined to “higher

classes;” while the “middling or poorer,” “after merely singeing the corpse over a few sticks, deliver it as chance may direct, to the Ganges or Jumna, the Bagharati or Brimputra. Thus, every hour, passed on the rivers of India, presents sights shocking to humanity, and sickening to the most apathetic. Crows and vultures are seen daily floating on half-eaten bodies.”—The chapter on Calcutta is lively and diversified, and the author’s account of the state of society in that settlement, highly favourable. He embarked for England on the 26th of November 1814.

Three chapters are given to a very interesting account of the Cape of Good Hope; and, here, some arguments are offered in support of a conjecture ventured up, on by our author, that the Quakes, or Hottentots of the south of Africa, are a people originally from Tartary.

Our author left St Helena on the 30th of April 1815. He concludes a chapter on that island as follows:—

Speaking generally of St. Helena, three or four days are quite as many as can be passed in it to advantage by any visitor. ’Tis true the scenery of the interior is pretty, nay beautiful; but one soon tires of gazing continually on the same objects; and, I take it, there is more truth than truth in the remark, that the island is equally famous for the beauty of its scenery and its women.

It must be quite unnecessary, after the detail into which we have gone, and the quotations we have made, that we should pass a formal character on this little work. Our readers, by this time, are as well qualified as ourselves to pronounce that it is replete with entertainment; that its author is well qualified, by habits of observation, for the task he has undertaken; and that the information he has collected is given in an easy and agreeable manner.

* See Asiatic Journal, Vol. I. page 445.

* The spinning-wheel in a house is the surest indication of its poverty.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

METEOROLOGY OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a statement of the observations on the weather, made at the rooms of the Literary Society of Bombay, from July 1815 to June 1816:

THERMOMETER.

1815.	Highest Degrees.	Lowest Degrees.	Mean.
July.....	85½	77½	82½
August....	86½	79½	83½
September..	85	79½	81½
October...	85	80	82½
November..	84½	77	82½
December...	81½	72	77½
1816.			
January...	79	69½	76½
February...	81	72	76½
March.....	83½	75	78½
April.....	87½	78	83½
May.....	89	83	86½
June.....	88	78	83½

BAROMETER.

1815.	InchDeg.	InchDeg.	
July.....	29 87	29 61	29 746
August....	29 96	29 71	29 85
September..	30 11	29 71	30 03
October....	30 15	29 82	29 967
November..	30 18	29 81	30 02
December...	30 17	30 01	30 09
1816.			
January....	30 28	30 05	30 148
February...	30 19	30 02	30 08
March.....	30 12	29 97	30 03
April.....	30 09	29 91	29 98
May.....	30 06	27 77	29 72
June.....	29 99	29 68	29 875

N. B. The temperature is taken at 10 A. M. 1 P. M. daily; consequently the register does not show the extreme of cold, nor the true mean, which is two degrees lower. The pressure is taken at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, at the opening and closing of the rooms.

THE JAVA PEARL.

By a vessel which arrived from Java in April last, a singular and extraordinary production of nature reached the presidency of Madras. It is a pearl of very uncommon size and lustre. In shape it somewhat resembles an irregular oblong, and is nearly two inches in length; its

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hue is the purest milky white. By the aid of some extrinsic gold ornaments, it has been modelled so as to assume the appearance of a mermaid, in the act of combing her hair. The body is wholly formed of the original pearl; the head, shoulders, and arms are of white enamel; the right hand, which is thrown up, contains a comb; the tail consists of beautiful green enamel, and is exquisitely fitted to the body. On the back part of the tail are engraved the words—*Fallunt aspectus cantesque Sirenis*.—From the circumstance of this motto being badly spelt, there is reason to conclude, that the workmanship must have been executed by Malay artists under the inaccurate instruction of some Europeans. This extraordinary production has been, it is understood, transmitted to the supreme government, for the purpose of being sold to answer some claims of the Java government against certain individuals, its original proprietors. The value of it cannot be estimated with the slightest precision, as from its greatly exceeding in size and beauty the richest pearls previously known to exist, there is no comparative standard by which it may be rated. It is not said whether its body is perforated, or the gold appendages merely affixed by superficial attachment. In the eyes of European jewellers, pearls lose half their value by being bored.

LARGE DIAMONDS.

The number of known diamonds of thirty-six carats and upwards, are stated to be no more than nineteen, two only of which were in England, viz. the Piggott diamond, weighing forty-five carats, and worth £16,200; and one in the possession of the Hornsby family, of thirty-six carats, worth £8,000. Holland has but one, which weighs thirty-six carats, and is valued at £10,368; its form is conical, and it was for some time in the possession of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of London. France has two, the largest was bought by the Duke of Orleans during his regency, and thence called the Regent's diamond; its weight is one hundred thirty-six carats and a half, and value £149,058. Germany has one, weighing a hundred and thirty carats and a half, and worth £155,612. Russia is rich in these gems; its largest is that of the sceptre, which is said to weigh seven hundred and seventy-nine carats. If this be true, it must be worth, according to the general mode of estimating them, the enormous sum of £4,659,728. The history of this diamond is rather curious;

for a long time it formed the eye of an East-Indian idol, from which post it was removed by an European soldier. From him it passed through several hands, and was finally sold to the Empress Catharine for £90,000, a handsome annuity, and a patent of nobility. Russia has several others, one of which is estimated at £399,800. The Great Mogul has one of a rose colour, and valued at £622,728. The two principal ones belonging to Persia, are called, in the hyperbolical language of the East, "The Mountain of Splendour," &c. and "The Sea of Glory;" one is worth £145,800, and the other £34,843. The Portuguese royal family have two, one of which is still uncut, and if we may credit the Portuguese accounts, is the largest ever found; it is said to weigh one thousand six hundred and eighty carats; and supposing it to lose half its weight in cutting, it would be worth £5,644,800, upwards of a million more than the sceptre diamond of Russia. There is a small part broken off, which was done by the man who found it, who, ignorant what stone it was, struck it with a hammer upon an anvil. It was found in Brazil. It must not be concealed that some persons conversant in these things, doubt the existence of this stone. According to the model exhibited, it is somewhat like the shape and size of an ostrich's egg. The other diamond, in the possession of the house of Braganza, is worth £369,800.

Mr. Thompson has exhibited models of all the large diamonds. He states, that after repeated experiments, he has at length succeeded in producing a transparent paste glass, exactly equal in specific gravity to the diamond, that is three and a half times heavier than its own bulk of water. Having thus produced a material suited to his purpose, he next ascertained, though not without considerable difficulty, the form and colour of each of the diamonds that he intended to imitate, and by varying the tints of his composition, and attending to the weight, he was enabled to produce a facsimile of each.

An interesting account of the Diamond Mines of Malavilly, &c. occurs in the Asiatic Journal for the preceding month, in the review of Heyne's Tracts on India.

A description of the Matran Diamond will be found in the present number, in the Sketch of the Island of Borneo.

MYROBALANS.

To the account of Myrobalans (sometimes erroneously written Myrabolans) inserted above (p. 501), may be added the following, extracted from Milburn's valuable work, entitled "Oriental Commerce."

Myrabolans are dried fruits of the plum kind, brought from Bengal and other parts of the East Indies; there are five kinds of them, viz.

I. *India Myrabolans* are a small long fruit, of the size of a finger's end, black without and within, without stone, and very hard. Chuse such as are black, plump, and dry, of a sharpening astringent taste, and the heaviest that can be procured.

II. *Chebulic Myrabolans* very much resemble a date, but are rather larger and longer, and have full corner ridges of a yellowish brown colour. These should be chosen fleshy and plump, the least wrinkled and black that is possible; such as are resinous within, of a brownish colour, an astringent taste, with a little bitterness, are to be preferred.

III. *Pellerick Myrabolans* are a small fruit of the bigness of a nutmeg, of a reddish yellow without, and yellowish within, having a stone with a kernel; the root is of little value.

IV. *Embleic Myrabolans* are about the size of a gall-nut, rough and ridged on the outside; the plumpest and blackest of these are most esteemed.

V. *Citron Myrabolans*. This kind grows in various parts of India, more particularly about Goel and Batidalo on the Malabar coast; they are about the size of a French plum, having a stone with a white kernel. The natives frequently candy them. Chuse your Citron Myrabolans of a reddish or golden yellow, well fed, heavy, and hard to break, and of an astringent disagreeable taste; such as are decayed should be rejected.

The following is an account of the Myrabolans imported, and sold at the East India Sales, in the years 1803 to 1808 inclusive, with the sale amount and average price per cwt.

Yrs.	M. S.		S. S.		Total.		Aver. per cwt.	
	cwt.	L.	cwt.	L.	cwt.	L.	L.	S. D.
1803	—	—	682	645	682	645	0	18 11
1804	184	129	—	—	184	129	0	13 6
1805	22	8	—	—	22	8	0	7 3
1806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1807	3	5	—	—	3	5	1	13 4
1808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

20 cwt. of Myrabolans are allowed 18 ton. The duty on dry Myrabolans is, permanent, 7s. and temporary, or war-duty, 2s. 4d. per cwt. On those candied, the former duty is 6d. and the latter 3d. per lb.

JAVA SHIP-BUILDING.

It may be at least a matter of curiosity, if not of edification, to contrast the facilities with which ship-building may be carried on in Java, with the difficulties

and expence with which it is conducted at Bombay, Calcutta, and Penang

At Bombay, European skill is, as it were, excluded, and promises long to continue to be so; therefore no ship, at that port, is ever built on strict scientific principles. No such exclusion operates in regard to Java, where there is open the fairest field for honest competition. At Bombay, indeed, ships are constructed of the most admirable materials; but Java is in all this upon an equality with it, and when the high price of the Malabar teak, resulting from the great distance of the forests, is contrasted with the cheapness of that of Java, arising from the vicinity of the forests to the coasts, and an easy transport by water carriage throughout, instead of a laborious carriage of many miles of hill and dale, all attempts at a further parallel must in fairness be dropt.

The port of Calcutta enjoys all the advantages of the most skilful and scientific building, the advantages of accumulated capital, and of skilful labourers trained by years of experience. But these advantages are unequal to balance the natural disabilities under which it labours. The ships of Calcutta owe their best properties to the wood brought from Malabar, from Rangoon or Java, and all their inferiority to other Indian shipping, to the use of that which is the growth of the country itself. The simple statement of one authentic fact, that the teak of Java brings in the Calcutta market one advance of three hundred per cent. will render any other argument superfluous.

With respect to the small settlement of Penang, it labours under all the disadvantages of Calcutta, without any of its advantages. All, or almost all, the materials of ship-building must be transported thither, for neither the island itself, nor the surrounding country, possess a single stick of timber fitted for the general purposes of ship-building; the prime of the Indian forest being, in the Malay countries, as unknown to the west of Java, as the oak or the beech tree.

It is not the object of these remarks to institute any invidious comparison, to decry existing establishments, or claim exclusive privileges for new ones. One object is to draw into notice every available source of national wealth or industry, being as thoroughly convinced, that an honourable competition is the surest means of obtaining for our martial and commercial navy, the best and cheapest supply of shipping, as it is the certain means of bringing to perfection every other employment in which human skill or industry is exerted.

DUTCH EAST INDIA TRADE.

Mr. Goldberg, the Dutch Director General of Commerce, has published the

following notice on this subject, in the Amsterdam Courant:—

The navigation and commerce with all the Dutch East India possessions, with the exception of the provinces of Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and the islands under their jurisdiction, shall continue to enjoy the same freedom as prescribed in an order of the 28th of February last, the same regulations and tariffs remaining in force as existed under the English government; all the export and import duties being nevertheless to be paid in silver coin.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following regulations are fixed:—

1. That Dutch ships and goods, under whatever denomination, as well as the ships and goods of inhabitants of the Asiatic possessions, shall pay less import and export duties than foreigners.

2. That at a future period, which shall soon be fixed, this diminution of duties shall be allowed only to vessels built in the Netherlands, or in Dutch India.

3. That both foreign and Dutch ships arriving in the ports of the mother country, from our East India possessions, shall be exempt from duties on entrance, provided they can furnish the necessary proofs that the established East India export duties have been paid on the whole of the lading.

It is also resolved, that the cultivator shall have the free and unincumbered disposal of all the produce raised by him, (with the exception of the contribution in kind, which, by the giving up of these possessions from the hands of the English, now recommences in full force), provided he pay the poundage, or land rent, either in produce or in money.

The products which the chief government of India receives, either as contingents, obligatory deliveries, or coming under the denomination of any other dues, in so far as not necessary for the wants of the Indian colonies, shall be sold in India, by public auction, or at fixed prices, as shall be most advantageous for the country.

If any of these products remain unsold, which are destined for the Dutch market, they shall be sent home together with the reserved spices, and shall here be converted into money by sale, for the account of the treasury of the state.

Opium may be imported into the island of Java alone, solely with the express permission of the chief government; the import thereof into all the other Dutch East India colonies lying to the east of the island of Sumatra, upon pain of forfeiture of ship and cargo, besides other arbitrary punishments according to the exigency of the case.

The trade with Japan remains re-

served under the direction of the chief government of Dutch India.

Finally, all ships sailing from Dutch ports to the East India possessions of the state, or departing from thence, shall be bound, on the requisition of government, to take with them a certain number of officers or men for the land or sea service, and to appropriate a certain portion of ship room for that purpose; all in proportion to the ship's size, and at a reasonable rate of freight.

The article concludes with recommending to ship captains to take out dollars, as being most convenient for paying the import and export duties in the East Indies.

The distance between Budwae and Katmandoo is stated to be between thirty and forty miles.

NEW SAND-BANK.

A new sand-bank appears to be forming between the Isle of Man and the English coast, in St. George's Channel. On the 31st of May, Mr. R. Coulthard, of the Bee trawl-boat, of Whitehaven, examined it. In passing over its top, and as near as he thought to the middle, he found the sounding four fathoms and a half. The top seemed to round up quickly, and to run in the shape of a segment of a circle of near a mile and a half in an eastern and western direction per compass. Its composition was a hard black sand, and red shells; and at the time the Bee passed the middle of the bank, St. Bees Head bore E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. and Red Brows, near Ramsay, W. N. W. The second cast of the lead, which was done as quickly as possible after the first, was seven fathoms; the next ten; then thirteen and twenty-four, &c. till she got into regular soundings, on the mud; and at the time of her passing, it was as near half-flood as could be estimated. Now, supposing the rise of the tides, at springs and neaps, to be at that place about eighteen and nine feet respectively (which is the nearest that can be estimated, from Captain Huddart's survey) when the moon is six days old, which it is on that day, the probable rise of the whole tide, exclusive of winds, will be about twelve feet; the sounding at half-tide being twenty-seven feet. If from this we deduct six feet for the half-tide, it leaves twenty-one feet at low water on that day: which might prove at that time dangerous to a laden ship of fifteen feet water, if blowing strong; but how much more so at springs, when the fall of the tide is considerably increased!

INDIAN MINERALOGY.

In many of the public journals, both in this country and on the continent, it

has been reported, that the distinguished traveller, Baron Von Humboldt, was to proceed to India, in order to examine its mineralogy and geology. We have always been of opinion that such investigations ought, if possible, to be conducted and executed by our own countrymen; it is therefore with the greatest satisfaction we inform our readers, that the celebrated Sir John Malcolm has engaged a mineralogist of this country to go with him to India. Mr. Laidlaw, the gentleman who accompanies Sir John, is, we are informed, no less eminent as a practical mineralogist and geologist than as an engineer. We therefore confidently anticipate, from the labours of this gentleman, numerous discoveries, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the scientific world, and of the greatest importance to our Indian empire, from the new sources of wealth which they will disclose. We may here again refer to Heyne's Tracts on India, as containing papers of much interest to the mineralogist.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BOMBAY.

Of the improvements which, at various epochs, have taken place in Bombay, there was none so important as the Vallard, which communicates between Beach Candy and Love Grove; and which prevents the ocean from making an inroad through the centre of the island. This substantial work, with smaller ones of the same description, have preserved the low lands of the island from being constantly inundated by the flood tides; and there is reason to believe, had these never been constructed, that of the populous island of Bombay, there would be now nothing remaining, from the ravages of the sea, but its barren hills. While the sea was excluded, no sufficient provision was made to carry off the rain water, which still collected in the lowest part of the island, where the soil, we are given to understand, is twelve feet below high water mark, and formed an unwholesome swamp, during the rains, and for some months after them.

To remedy this evil has been an object of the most serious consideration, for some time past, with the public authorities, to whom such matters immediately belong; and we are happy to have it in our power to announce, that government, with the most praiseworthy consideration for the comfort and welfare of the community, have at length resolved upon executing the plans which have been proposed to them.

A most admirable report on the topography of the island has been drawn up by Lieutenant Hawkins, which has led to the above resolution.

MILITARY FUND.

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The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

TRAVELS.

A Diary of a Journey into North Wales. By the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Printed from the original MS. in his own Handwriting; together with a Fac-simile of a Part of the Manuscript. Edited, with illustrative Notes, by R. Duppa, LL.B.

The Pamphleteer, No. XVI, was published on the 1st ult.

I. The first pamphlet, in the present number of this useful miscellany, is by Mr. H. Koster, and aims at gradually accomplishing the amelioration of slavery. It is not to the honour of our country, that the condition of the slaves of Brazilian planters should be preferable to that of the same class in the British colonies. The Brazilian has the advantage of a greater number of holidays, and his children are invariably supported by the master. The legal sanction of domestic duties is frequent among the Brazilian negroes, while the most deplorable debauchery infects the practice of the British bondmen. This state of morals must lead to those real or imputed delinquencies of conduct, which render the irritation of the master, and the consequent sufferings of the slave, more frequent in occurrence. The negro has but three holidays in a fortnight; and from his earnings in this period, he is expected to maintain his children, who are yet considered as the property of the master. The present state of the slave laws is inadequate to prevent the commission of the greatest and most wanton barbarities. The free population of colour labour under personal discredit and depression, and the benefits of religion and education are scarcely known. A total alteration in these respects is very properly recommended by Mr. Koster, who also advises that the slaves should be regarded as serfs, he allowed to acquire property to a certain amount, and to purchase their own freedom. He moreover recommends the increase of the number of holidays, which, as now regulated, are insufficient for the support of families. The whole pamphlet is eminently entitled to the notice of the philanthropist and political economist.

II. Prize Essay on the Commutation of Tithes, by the Rev. James Willis.

The plan of the Reverend Gentleman is as follows:—Suppose a living to be £500 per annum, ascertained by survey, or any other mode of valuation, to meet the fluctuating price of grain. If the quantum to be paid in lieu of tithes should be fixed by the average of the gazetted prices for every year, the churchwardens should then be authorized to levy, by a half-yearly rate, the moiety of the

living, £250, on the occupiers of all lands within the parish; but constantly ascertaining the tithe-rate by the average of the gazetted prices. The churchwardens should have the same powers as the collectors of the poor-rate or land-tax, and themselves should be subject to certain fines on failure of paying the titheholder, twenty days after Michaelmas and Lady-Day, a moiety of the tithes thus regulated. Vestries may be held to aid the churchwardens in their duty, and in case of any dispute, the petty or quarter sessions should have full authority to determine. The land and property-tax to be paid by the owners; all other taxes by occupiers of the tithes. The churchwardens are to have no compensation, because, being landholders, the advantage arising to them and their fellow parishioners, must be regarded as entirely remunerating their trouble.

III. In the next pamphlet, Mrs. Cappe enters on various reflections, connected with personal decorum and morality. She enforces the desirableness and utility of ladies visiting the female wards of hospitals and lunatic asylums. Her observations deserve to be carried into effect by those whom they concern.

IV. According to the present institution of the Poor Laws, every parish provides for its own poor. Mr. Clarkson would introduce a different plan—that every parish and place, according to its resources, should contribute to a general fund, accruing from the equalized establishment of poor-rates throughout England and Wales. Relief might thus be given to large manufacturing towns, where the rates are occasionally high. The manufactured articles might thus be lowered in price, and their exportation and preference in foreign markets would be facilitated. The increased demand for these articles would replace the additional sums which might be paid by particular places, and bread and the price of labour would experience a reduction.

V. A Letter to a Friend in Devonshire on the *Present Situation* of the country, by Mr. Holdsworth, M. P. sets the subject in a strong point of view. The remedy that the author recommends is only general—that every man who lives on the taxes of the country should stimulate industry by every way in his power. He disputes the accuracy of an opinion, which he states to have gained ground, that a scarcity of corn will take place at no distant period, and effect an advantageous change in the present distressed state of agriculture. High prices may be profitable to individuals; but the system will be disordered. Agriculture, like all other trades, can only be promoted within the natural boundaries of its capital; and a certain and regular market can alone restore public credit.

VI. The next tract is on the *Elgin Marbles*, and contains the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in regard to their value. It appears that his Lordship was authorised, by a firman from the Porte, to appropriate these marbles; and this license, after a considerable period of marked suspicion and coldness, was granted to him, in consequence of the impression resulting from the success of the British arms in Egypt.

VII. Mr. Taylor's explanation, continued from last No. of the literal import of the follies connected with the *Eleusinean and Bacchic Mysteries*, will be perused with more advantage in the original, than in the imperfect statement which accords with the plan of a newspaper.

VIII. 'An address to her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, on her marriage,' is addressed to the *relief of the country from its present distress*, which the author ascribes to the sudden change in its circulating medium. To account for this, he takes a general view of the history of the funding system. The remedy contemplated by the author, is founded on the laws of Scotland, from which, after explaining the method of proceeding, he proposes to adopt the Fiar's method of striking the price of grain for the last year's crop in that country.

The country now pays eleven millions a year to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and thirty-four millions a year to the public creditor.

The author thinks it expedient to suspend the payment to the sinking fund, and establish one when the country can bear it, on the principle of gradually applying it to the gradual abolition of the debt. Let a Fiar's price be struck from the year 1792 down to the time of the last loan; also a Fiar's price, as in February last, for the last year, and in every subsequent February, for the year preceding. The public creditor is then to receive his interest upon the rule of three—according to the Fiar's price of corn now and for ever; but, according to the pledge he received from government, is still to be exempted from every sort of tax, and the whole taxation of the country is to fall directly upon land and houses.

IX. The speech of Mr. Serjeant Onslow, on moving for a bill to *regulate and restrain the rate of interest*, is next in order. The orator recommends the total repeal of the present laws, and maintains that all prohibitory laws tend but to inflame the evil they seek to obviate. His opinion is seconded by various examples. The debtor is thus made to pay, not only for the use of the money, but for the lender's risk of incurring the penalties of usury. Interest was always a subject of horror and indignation to the scrupulous

morality of the fathers of the church; nor was it tolerated in England until the reign of Henry VIII. The law was variously graduated, until the time of Queen Anne, when it was fixed at five per cent. in England. In Ireland and the colonies, a higher rate is yet allowed.

X. The Reverend G. Glover condemns the character and tendency of the *property tax*, in terms which faithfully convey the sentiment of the country.

XI. A Letter, by Richard, late Lord Bishop of Laudaff, to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, is the last pamphlet in the number. The extreme inequality of the revenues of the established clergy, and the destitution of a large portion of its more industrious members, have long been viewed with concern by those who duly estimate the political moment and the moral benefit of religion. The noble and reverend author proposed that part of the estates, and the preferments of the richer bishopricks, should be annexed, *as they become vacant*, to the poorer. This important condition is well calculated to counteract the prejudices that might otherwise speciously interfere with the benevolent and equitable object of the author. A bill might be submitted to parliament for transferring, in like manner, one third, or some other defined part, of the income of every deanery, prebend, or canonry, of Westminster, Windsor, &c. to the same purposes, *mutatis mutandis*, as the first-tiths and tenths were assigned by the act of 5th Queen Anne. Should it be objected, that, on this plan, too large a proportion of the lands of the kingdom would be held in mortmain, this may be remedied, either by allowing the clergy to accept of certain payments from the funds in the place of rents from lands held in *mortmain*; or the incumbents of small livings might be permitted to receive from the several churches, whose deaneries, &c. are purposed to be diminished, certain annual stipends. The bishops, in their political attributes, are too apt to allow the prospect of preferment to render them subservient to a minister; and, in this respect, the author anticipated an advantageous change of practice, if not of principle.

IN THE PRESS.

Sermons on the Parables. By the Rev. W. M. Trinder. 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, arranged according to the Linnean method, with particular attention to the synonymy; to which is subjoined a copious Index of the Synonyms used by previous Conchological Authors. By L. W. Dillwyn, F. R. S. F. L. S. Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London, the Linnean Society of Philadelphia, &c.

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Mrs. Ann Plumptre is preparing for publication, a Narrative of her late Residence in Ireland, which will be illustrated by plates of remarkable scenery.

The Continuation of Miss Burney's Tales of Fancy is expected in the course of a few weeks.

The Rev. W. N. Daruell is printing a volume of Sermons on Practical Subjects.

The Rev. J. Nightingale has in the press, in a quarto volume, English Topography, or a Description of the several Counties of England and Wales, with a Map of each County.

Dramas, by Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. are printing in two octavo volumes, and will appear early in December.

A Series of Letters from the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield to Mr. Arthur Stanhope, relative to the Education of his son Philip, the late Earl, are preparing for publication.

Barron Field, Esq. of the Inner Temple, is printing, in two octavo volumes, a Practical Treatise on the Commercial Law of England.

Mr. MacLachlan, of Old Aberdeen, will soon publish a volume of Medical Effusions.

Mr. T. Dibdin is preparing for the press, the Posthumous Dramatic Works of the late Mr. Benjamin Thompson, which will be published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow and six children.

The Rev. C. Simeon, of King's College, Cambridge, will soon publish in octavo, Four Discourses preached before the University in November 1815.

A History of Great and Little Malvern, embellished with Engravings, is in preparation.

The Franklin Manuscripts, noticed in May last, are in a forward state for publication.

Miss Holcroft will publish in the course of next month, Fortitude and Frailty, a Novel, in four volumes.

Mr. Geo. Cumberland has prepared for the press, a work on the Commencement and Progress of the Art of Engraving, as far as relates to the advantages Art has derived from the productions of the Italian School.

The Rev. G. G. Seraggs, of Buckingham, has in the press, in two duodecimo volumes, Questions resolved in Divinity, History, Biography, and Literature.

Mr. Mudford's Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo, with numerous coloured plates, plans, &c. is expected to be completed in December.

Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Charles Buck, collected and arranged from his papers, interspersed with Observations illustrative of his Character, to which is added a brief Review of his various Publications, by John Styles, D.D. will appear in January.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Extract of a Letter from the Missionaries in Eimeo, to the London Society.

From January to the end of June, the mission appeared to prosper greatly: our congregations were large, and the attendance on the means of instruction constant and encouraging. The school increased rapidly, and prospered; and those who renounced heathenism, and became the professed worshippers of the true God, were increasing daily in different parts of this island, and also at Taheite.

The priest of Papetoai (the district where we reside) renounced heathenism, joined us, and publicly committed his god to the flames. Others followed his example, both here and at Taheite; morais were destroyed, and the altars overthrown, and the wood of them used to dress common food, of which different classes and sexes partook at one common meal, in direct violation of ancient prohibitions and customs.

In the month of May, the Queen, and her sister, called Pomare Vahine, went over to Taheite. The latter, having

lately come up from the leeward islands, had never seen Tahite, but intended now, in company with a number of her people, to make the tour of the island. In the mean time, the King, who had resided for some time in our neighbourhood, thought, while this party was absent, of going himself on a slow journey around Eimeo, stopping awhile at different places, to see if he could persuade the chiefs and principal people to cast away their idols, &c. When he had proceeded in this manner as far as a small district called Mantea, he sent us the inclosed letter, to inform us of the state of religious affairs in that part of the island. During the month of June, we received also several letters from the party at Tahite, giving us an encouraging account of the state of things there. This party had not proceeded on their journey as they intended, but were still in the district of Pare, where they had landed, and where the king's daughter, Aimato, resided, with her nurse. We were informed that considerable parts of the district of Pare, and of the neighbouring one, Matazai (our old residence), had cast away their gods, and embraced the true religion. When the queen went over, the king had sent a book for his daughter. This was looked upon as a public testimony that she was to be brought up in the new religion. This, together with the rapid increase of the "Bure Atua," or "Praying People," for so are our people called, excited in the idolatrous chiefs a violent spirit of persecution; they thought these things ought not to be endured any longer, but crushed altogether in time. The idolatrous chiefs of Pare, and the chief of Hapaiano, got some of the chiefs of Matavai to join them in a conspiracy against the "Bure Atua," and it was proposed to cut them off entirely, root and branch. But thinking themselves unequal to the task, those of the new religion being already formidable, both in number and respectability, they acquainted the chiefs of Atahura and Papara, with their views and intentions, and invited them to join them. These, though their ancient rivals and enemies, came most readily into the measure, and prepared to unite with them without delay; and on the night of July the 7th, these combined forces were to fall without mercy on those who had renounced heathenism, and exterminate them; but some of the parties being rather dilatory, and secret intelligence having been conveyed to the party whose ruin was determined upon, and they happening to be that evening, most of them, together by the sea side, they quickly got on board their canoes, and set sail for Eimeo, where they arrived, and were safely landed the following morning. The

disappointed chiefs then quarrelled among themselves; and the Atahurans, &c. fell upon the Porionn party, that is, upon the party who began the affair, and invited them. They fought; the Porionn were defeated, and a number of men killed, among whom was one of their principal chiefs, and a promoter of the war. The Atahurans, and those of Papara, being joined by Tairabn, burnt, plundered, and cleared away before them the whole of the N. E. part of Tahite, from the borders of Atahura to the isthmus. The question about religion seems now quite forgotten; and the different parties fought to revenge old quarrels that happened many years ago. Some time after, the Tairabu people quarrelled with those of Papara and Atahura: fought with them, but were defeated and driven to the mountains.

When or how these things may end, the Lord only knows; but we cease not to pray, and do hope that these commotions will, in the end, be the means of furthering the good of the mission. A great number of refugees are come over from Tahite, and still continue to arrive. The King has repeatedly sent messages of peace to the chiefs of the conquering party, and they have repeatedly answered, that there is peace between them and him; though they have not yet settled old affairs among themselves. But though the king and our people have no desire to meddle with the commotions at Tahite, except to promote peace, and do not intend to act but as neutrals, or in self-defence should it prove necessary, yet the affairs of Tahite have thrown things in this island into great confusion for some weeks past, and we have not been without our fears and alarms. The Lord, however, hath been pleased hitherto to controul and over-rule these affairs in a wonderful manner. They have taken a turn entirely undesigned and unexpected by the first projectors of the war; and our people, whose destruction was aimed at, have hitherto escaped: this is a matter for praise and for thankfulness.

Translation of a Letter from King Pomare, referred to in the above.

Mantea, 3d July, 1815.—My dear friends,—May you be saved by Jesus Christ, the Saviour by whom we can be saved! This is an account of our journey: the Ratiras (or chiefs) are inclined to hear and obey the word of God; the word of God is now growing in Moore (Eimeo). Jehovah himself, he it is that causes the growth of his own word; for that reason it prospers; it grows exceedingly!

Many there are now who lay hold on the word of God; there are thirty-four or thirty-six in Atinaba of this description. There are others of the common

people that are left ; they pay no attention to these things ; but the Ratiras, they all regard the word of God. As for Maateu, they all here—the Ratiras and common people—all of them have embraced the word of God ; ninety-six new ones are of this description.

Not many of Haumi have as yet regarded the word of God ; but Hamuna has. Hamuna is a man of knowledge ; he has been hitherto a priest of the evil spirit (*i. e.* an idol priest) ; he has entirely cast away the customs of the evil spirit. I am highly pleased with these things, and particularly that the Ratiras attend so well to the word of God. This was my business in this journey ; it was to make known to them the word of God ; and behold ! they have listened unto it ; they have regarded it. Had it been otherwise, I should have been much grieved.

We shall not go from this place yet awhile ; we were to go this day to Haumi, but the Ratiras detained us, saying, Stay a little, that you may know that we have in truth hearkened to the word of God. To this I said, Agreed ; we shall not go till another Sabbath-day is over ; then we shall proceed. They answered, That is well. The idols of these Ratiras are committed to the fire ; they are entirely destroyed.

To-morrow is our meeting for prayer ; the commencement of the new month. Should these Ratiras ask me to write down their names, how ought I to act ? Shall I write them ? Write your mind to me without delay, and give me instruction how to do.

May you be blessed of God !

POMARE, King.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Maraden, Senior Chaplain of the Colony of New South Wales.

Paramatta, Oct. 2, 1815.—There is war at Otaheite ; but I think this will eventually turn out well. Pomare has no hand in the war, nor his people : he is on the island (Eimeo) with the missionaries and many of his people, who have renounced idolatry, and turned to the living God. The missionaries appear to be very contented, and still anxious to promote the conversion of the heathen. They are all tried men, and have proved themselves, by their patience, perseverance, and labours, worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the Society. I shall be happy when the missionaries arrive to join them, as it will give them courage, and animate them in their work.

guilty of any conduct which justly offends the government of Peking ?

Rome, Oct. 1.—The allocation of the Pope, at the late election of Cardinals, contains some curious facts respecting the state of the Christian Religion in China. It seems that the Jesuit Missionaries to that empire have recently undergone grievous persecutions. Gabriel Dufresse, a French Missionary, and Bishop of Tabraca, and Vicar Apostolic of the province of See-Tchuen, for 39 years, has been put to death. Having been banished by the Chinese Government, impelled by religious fervour, he returned, but was soon discovered, and put in irons. The Mandarin then suddenly affected much kindness, ordering his chains to be broken, and overwhelmed him with caresses. But they had honey in their mouths and poison in their hearts. They boldly desired him to abjure his religion : on his side he spoke of the futility of the Chinese rites, and extolled the Christian dogmas. The perfidious Mandarins had concealed two persons behind the partition, who wrote down the Bishop's words. An accusation was consequently drawn up, and the Bishop was taken before the Viceroy, who, being a sworn enemy to all Christians, condemned him immediately to die. In an instant this respectable old man was stripped of his robes, and led forth to the place of execution, where an immense crowd was assembled. Thirty-three Christians, whom no torments could divert from the true faith, were led out at the same time, surrounded by executioners and instruments of torture. All of them were told that they must abjure the Christian Religion, or undergo the punishment of the cord.

With heroic fortitude all refused to renounce their Saviour, and beseeched the Bishop to give them absolution and his last benediction. The Bishop granted their request, and after urging them to follow his example with firmness, laid his head on the block, and the executioner at one blow then severed it from his body.

The Christians, who had been only brought out to frighten them, were reconducted to prison, and afterwards banished. The head of the Bishop of Tabraca was affixed to a gibbet, with the inscription—"Apostle of the Christian Religion, and Bishop of Europe."—The same words were put on the box, which was adorned with a figure of the Bishop, and contained his head, and which was paraded for some days in all the places where the Christians lived who had been converted by him.—His blood was preserved by the Christians, and distributed among the inhabitants of various towns and villages. The body, after lying three days on the scaffold, watched by Christians, was interred with pious devotion.

The following contains further accounts of the troubles of the Christians in China. (See page 510.) Have the Jesuits been

Another Missionary, Augustine Fohar, aged 73, was beaten so unmercifully, that he died in a few days.—The Judge who condemned him admonished him to consider his great age, and the punishment which would follow upon his refusing to renounce Christianity : and when he was

undergoing the punishment, the Judge said, "Now your God has deserted you."—"Oh, no," said Augustine, "He has given me strength to endure all this and much more!" The Judge, mad with rage, then ordered him to be struck in the face, which killed him.

ABSTRACTS OF THE INDIAN UKHBARS.

RUNJEET Singh has effected his purpose in visiting Bhawalpoor. After the usual routine of promises, offers, evasions, delays, and some appearance of intended resistance, the Nawab of Bhawalpoor paid the seventy-one thousand rupees, and gave numerous presents to Runjeet Singh, who immediately sent forward tents and attendants in the direction of Maaltan.

During the negotiation, an attempt was made to pay the money in small parcels, which Runjeet Singh refused to accept, and returned a boondee for twenty thousand rupees, saying, if the tribute be not quickly paid, you must consider me seated in the town of Bhawalpoor." A horse, sent with other presents, was rejected, because the Nawab had a better in his stable, which he had formerly received from the Wuzer Futeh Khan.

Runjeet Singh's preparations for visiting Mooltan were commenced on the 3d of March, at which time he sent forward an agent to announce his approach, and determination to exact the tribute without delay. To the Nawab of Bhawalpoor, he sent an elephant and khilluts, in testimony of being perfectly satisfied with his conduct.

There are partial and slight engagements between the troops of Holkar and Secudhya, which produce some remonstrances from the former, but do not seem likely to tend to any avowed rupture. A disposition is evinced to discharge the amount due to the cavalry, and an assignment on the Pergunnah of Kootharee has been given ; and yet this may prove fictitious, and further delay may ensue. Holkar and the Baces are in constant alarm, and greatly fear some act of vengeance is meditated by the leaders of the cavalry.

During the Holce, the Rajah, descended from the fort, and went into the camp of his infantry, to be present at an entertainment. Hearing that a body of cavalry was in motion, he abruptly quitted the gay circle, and returned to the fort.

The Jypoor Rajah has written to Man Singh, the Rajah of Joudpoor, praying his assistance, against the troops of Ameer Khan. We hear of constant preparations to expel the intruders, but still nothing is effected.

In Fyzabad, Captain Rohertson and Ensign Thomas are employed superintending the examination of the treasury of the late Begum. This duty is a work of much time and labour:—the different apartments contain coin and bullion to a large amount. About nine bags of rupees have been counted. In one place, were found thirty-one thousand gold mohins.—*Calcutta, April, 1816.*

The Delhi Ukhbars inform us, that his Majesty the Emperor is making preparations for the construction of a magnificent marble monument, to be consecrated, to the virtues of Nuwab Koodseen Begum, the late lamented Queen-Mother. We learn by the Hindoostan papers, that John-Baptist was eagerly pressing the siege of Raecegnur ; and that the only hope of the besieged rested on the increasing scarcity of provisions which began to be felt in his camp. Holkar now daily changes his head quarters, but apparently more for mere pleasure than with any settled political view. The young prince is extremely fond of manly sports, and frequently takes the place of the keeper on the neck of the wildest of his elephants ; not without danger of his person, as he has more than once been thrown from his seat upon the ground. The armies of Umeer Khan and Rajah Lal Singh are said to have formed a junction at Kudul, with the intention of undertaking a joint expedition against the Jypoor country. Meanwhile the light troops and Pindaree hordes had laid waste the town and district of Munohurpoor.

The affairs between Runjeet Singh and the Nabob of Mooltan are rapidly drawing to a conclusion. In the beginning of May the Sikh head-quarters were established at Rangpoor, on the banks of the river formed by the conflux of the Chilum, Rave, and Chinab. But, in the meantime, the advanced divisions had pushed forward to the very walls of the city, carrying fire and sword wherever they went. Futeh Khan, one of the Sikh commanders, has taken the fort of Umrudpoor. Notwithstanding this uninterrupted course of hostilities, the Lahore papers say, that the negotiations have been brought to an amicable conclusion, and that the sum stipulated to be paid by

the Nabob is a lack and ten thousand rupees; of which part had been made good by a bill for forty thousand rupees. Yet, in the face of that agreement, Rnujeet, with all the arbitrary and perfidious policy of an eastern warrior, has issued

strict orders to his troops to devastate the whole country, as he intends to return next season for the purpose of besieging the capital, the inhabitants of which would thus be incapacitated for a protracted defence.—*Calcutta, May, 1816.*

INDIA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1816.—By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council;—Captain A. Campbell, of the Battalion of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns, for a period of three years from his embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon John Stephenson, is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns, a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following staff appointments with the field force, which is collecting at Barnoda:—Colonel East, commanding the Field Force; Captain Staunus, Deputy Adjutant General; Capt. Dalton, Deputy Quarter Master General; Captain W. H. Sealey, Deputy Commissary of Stores; Lieut. Wilson, Field Commissary; Assistant Surgeon Cipland, Medical Storekeeper; Lieut. Dunster-ville, Field Paymaster; Captain Stover, Deputy Commissary of Stores, is to be considered in charge of the Department of Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, during the absence of Major Leighton.

The following appointment is ordered to take place:

Commissary of Stores Department, Guzerat.—Lieut. Conductor Pope to be Conductor to complete the establishment.—Date of appointment 7th June, 1816.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Medical Officer be in future attached to the establishment of Poorbunder, and to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Aiken to that situation.

Mr. Aiken being not attached to a force, is to march to the northward, and not to proceed to his station until ordered to do so by the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robinson is appointed to succeed Assistant Surgeon Dicken, at Mocka.

Bombay Castle, June 22d, 1816.—Major J. F. Dixon, of the 8th regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough, on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieut. W. A. Browne, of the 6th N. I. attached to the corps of N. Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to England, on his

private concerns, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Brevet Major and Captain G. H. Butter, of the 2d N. I. is admitted on the invalid establishment from this date; and the following promotions are ordered in consequence in that corps.

2d Regiment of Native Infantry.—Capt. Lieut. N. Betts to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. G. P. Seward to be Captain Lieutenant; and Ensign J. Perrin to be Lieutenant, in succession to Butter, invalidated. Date of rank, 23d June, 1816.

Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1816.—Lieut. S. J. Wamby, of the 4th N. I. is allowed a furlough to England, on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Secy. to Govt.

CAMPAIGN IN NIPAL.

Calcutta, May 7th, 1816.—Our letters from Sir David Ochterlony's camp extend to the 25th ultimo. No further rencontre had then taken place between either wing of the division under the gallant general's personal command and the enemy, from the period of their encampment near Hetouundra; the troops having been, during the intermediate days, occupied in rendering the Cheeriaghatee Pass practicable for the ascent of the guns and cattle. Meanwhile the enemy, astonished and alarmed at their rapid progress, were endeavouring to renew the negotiations so treacherously broken off by them in the beginning of the year, and were now eager to sign the treaty, which, but a few weeks before, they had rejected under circumstances of inexcusable ill-dealing. Two Vakeels had arrived in camp, and an express had gone, calling the Rajgooroo from Sagowlee, whither he had repaired for the purpose of treating with Colonel Bradshaw. As the account already published of the means by which the Cheeriaghatee Pass was forced was neither full nor accurate, we shall, without fear of being deemed tedious, recapitulate its principal points, adding others subsequently brought to our knowledge.—The 3d brigade, led by Sir David

Ochterlony, moved from Beechiako about half after eight of the evening of the 14th ultimo.—The first part of its route was so excessively difficult, that although the moon shone brightly, the troops could at times see not above a yard before them. At day-break, it passed over some rugged hills, and continuing its course along the dry bed of a rivulet, came to a narrow pass, leading over a very steep declivity. This was overcome after several hours of excessive labour, and the troops having encamped about four in the afternoon, halted until the pass was levelled for the guns and elephants.—Its next march was to Hettowra. The road was tolerably good. They here found a stone house, round which a stockade was immediately erected. Muckwanpoie was computed to be about eight miles distant from Camp. The ground evacuated by the 3d brigade at Beechiako was immediately occupied by the 4th brigade, which advanced at day-break of the 15th ultimo, and having proceeded about five miles in a N. N. E. direction, over heavy stones, and by a continued ascent, was forced to halt, in consequence of the cattle being knocked up. Here it remained under arms during the whole of that day and the ensuing night. About 10 A.M. of the 16th, a reconnoitring party, consisting of the three light companies of the 2d battalion of the 4th, 8th, and 15th regiments of Native Infantry, were detached in advance, and in half an hour, were followed by the remainder of the brigade and the artillery. After advancing about two miles, the head of the columns reached the first stockade, and having obtained possession of it, pushed forward to another, lying in the bed of a rivulet, and about forty feet in depth and ninety yards in extent. It was on each side bounded by steep hills. The enemy thinking that the whole column was bearing upon them, at first fled in confusion towards the third stockade. Soon however perceiving their error, and anxious to recover the second stockade, which commanded the only watering-place in the neighbourhood, they returned to the charge. They were met at the top of the narrow pass behind the stockade by the light companies, who succeeded in repulsing them, after a skirmish.

Meanwhile, the success of the right and left brigades has been equally marked and decisive. Where our narrative broke off, it left the right brigade under Colonel Kelly, encamped at Khodra, just beyond the forest. It had been at first intended that it should enter the hills by the Bbagmuttee; but in consequence of accurate intelligence, procured by Captain Hay, of the Gaumpara Light Infantry, this design was abandoned, and the Lokhundee river, lying considerably to the east,

was preferred, as being more practicable for artillery. The troops entered it on the 14th; and continued to move along its bed during several days. But little water was found in it; and in many places it was perfectly dry. It is about thirty feet in breadth; and in some places greatly expands. Its bottom is gravelly, and mixed with large stones and fragments of rock. Its sides are formed by steep hills, covered with trees; these are frequently varied with precipices and rude cliffs two or three hundred feet high. The bank on one side is throughout nearly perpendicular. The enemy failed to avail themselves of these excellent advantages for annoying an invading force, and the troops advanced without opposition. On the 17th, a small advanced party of the Champarun Hill Company reached and ascended the pass. A small detachment of Goorkahs occupied a stockade on its summit, which they hastily forsook on the appearance of our troops. Perceiving however the scantiness of their numbers, they returned, and made a feeble effort to drive them back. They were repulsed, and we remained masters of the pass. In this affair our loss was one man, and the enemy's three. The advanced party was immediately reinforced by the whole of the Champarun battalion; which was joined on the following morning by his majesty's 24th regiment. During the whole of the 18th and 19th, the pioneers were employed in making a road for the guns. On the morning of the 20th, five companies of the 21st Native Infantry moved off with the light train, including the twelve pounders, and got over the pass early in the afternoon. The 1st battalion of the 18th Native Infantry followed next day with the eighteen-pounders and mortars. On the 22d, the division remained encamped in the Phoolwaree river, which runs along the bottom of the declivity leading from the pass. From the tops of the surrounding hills nothing but stupendous mountains and heavy forests were visible to the eye. The exact situation of Hureehurpoor was unknown to all our correspondents. It was however believed to stand on the summit of a hill, lying about twenty miles north-west of the camp. The Lukhundree pass is described as being about two hundred yards in extent, steep and narrow; but not very rugged. A stockade had been formed at its summit, in which Lieutenant Pearson and two companies of the 18th N. I. would be left. The division expected to march for Hureehurpoor on the 23d.

OKAMUNDEL.

Calcutta, April 25th, 1816.—The following letter gives a full and interesting detail of the successful operations against

a horde of pirates, on the banks of the Indus, subsequent to the campaign in Kutch:—

Camp, Mokasir Falow, 15th March, 1816.—"We proceeded rapidly down a northern coast of Kattywar, via Noanagar and Rambafja, nearly all the way in sight of the Gulf of Kutch, which cheered us with a charming sea-breeze every day: on the 26th we entered the Okamundel by the isthmus of Mudy. Our march, so far, was pleasant and uninterrupted. The country abounded in game, and our sportsmen shot numbers of them. Numerous clear running rivulets every where waters its face, yet it is poorly cultivated and thinly inhabited, owing, I believe, to the distracted state of its government for many years; but, under a settled and vigorous system, this large province might be made a valuable gem to ornament any crown. The object of our visit to Okamundel was to extirpate a clan of pirates, who, for a long time, have injured and prevented the trade of the neighbouring seas. They opposed our entrance, and killed some of the followers, poisoned the tanks and wells; and indicated a determined spirit of resistance. About eight miles inland, we were detained three days, reducing a little fortified post, Cabella Dhingee, situated in a most impenetrable jungle of prickly pear. Every road or approach to it being blocked or broken up, we could not get nearer than three miles, either to reconnoitre or surprise it. However, by fire and sword, we got to it, and our brave fellows took it by storm, when it was given up to plunder, the pirates and inhabitants having escaped into the woods. The place was only strong by nature, but shows, that in such a post, a handful of determined men may retard and baffle an army for a long time. They had only their guns and jingals, with which they killed four or five of our pioneers and followers. One of our grenadiers was shot through the hand in the storm. Little was got by plunder, as their valuable property had been removed to Dwarka. Having left a garrison here, we sat down before Dwarka; but when our batteries were ready to open, the place surrendered at discretion, without a shot being fired. Here is a most magnificent Hindoo pagoda, to which pilgrimages are made from all parts of India, and the riches of it are very great, yielding an annual revenue of some lacs of rupees. This place is delightfully situated on a charming creek near the sea, in which the devotees perform their ablutions. Along the bank are temples innumerable, and in the water the fishes and gulls are so tame as to sport around the people bathing. The fort is by no means strong, but we placed a garrison in it, and another place called

Barwalla; and proceeded against Bate, an island in sight of the northern headland of Okamundel. But the overwhelming nature of our force induced the chief to send in his submission, and his capital is now in our possession.

Having destroyed some small places that evinced a hostile spirit, without difficulty, and left the 5th Regiment N. I. in Okamundel, we are returning. This place is a march from the isthmus. We arrived here yesterday, and Colonel Barclay's detachment joined us from Kutch, where they settled every thing without loss or difficulty. Captain Whittell and four hundred Senoys were left to garrison Anjar and Taonia, and Captain Mac Murdock is fixed as resident at the court of the Rao of Kutch. Our Government seems to have gained a very great advantage by establishing a firm footing in that strong country. You will obtain a correct idea of Kattywar from Captain Hardy's faithful map, in the Hindoo Infanticide; but neither he nor Rennel knew any about Kutch. It is, during the S. W. monsoon, an island bounded on one side by the Indus, on its two other by the Gulf Run and Sinde Run. During the S. W. winds, the tides of the Indus rise to a prodigious height, and force the waters of that river to overflow a valley which separates Kutch from Sinde, and is called the Ran; and at the same time the waters of the gulf are forced up the Kutch Run, making a triangular island of the Rao's dominions.

The people of Kattywar, Okamundel, and Kutch, are evidently of one race. They are, in general, large, fine bold men; and had we not entered their country with an overwhelming force, I think we should have experienced much serious opposition. It is, perhaps, from the accumulation of sand and salt in the Runs, that the climate of Kutch is so fluctuating. When the wind blows across them, I observed the thermometer, even in January, as high as 98°, and a few days afterwards made it bitter cold, and the thermometer at 36°. By looking at the map, you will see how near we have been to the route of Alexander the Great. How easy for our Government to establish a line of frontier fortresses from Lookhiatta to the Indus! They would secure our Indian empire from invasion from the North, and check the Mahrattas in their rear.

I have left Okamundel, notwithstanding its fine healthy breezes, without regret. It is a poor barren place—a rock, but valuable as a key to Kattywar; and as a strong place, easily defended with a small force. We have received orders to return to Noanagar, the Jam's capital, whose Arabs are in a state of rebellion, and he requires our being near, to dismiss them. From thence we are to march to

Janmurg, a strong high city and fort; on the southern coast of Kattywar, where some political arrangements require our presence. Colonel Johnson, of the Engineers, late Deputy Quarter-Master General, has gone to Bombay, to assume the office of Quarter Master General, and in him we have lost a man of most consummate ability.

The first day we attacked Dhengee with seven hundred men, two howitzers, and three field pieces, under Colonel Fitzsimons. A terrible fire was kept up for six hours, and the pirates came out to attack us, but all ended in smoke. The jungle was too green to burn, and too impenetrable to be forced.

"*F. O. By Col. East, 29th Feb.*—The Commanding Officer congratulates the detachment on the favourable termination of the operations against Dhengee, the speedy reduction of which is entirely to be attributed to the perseverance and good conduct of the troops employed on the occasion. He begs Major Kenny, and the whole of the officers and men employed this morning, will accept his thanks for their steadiness, and feels himself particularly called upon to express his approbation of the gallantry of Capt. T. G. Stewart, and Lieut. Kennedy and the small detachment, who by their persevering exertions, cut their way through the jungle."

COURT-MARTIALS.

General Orders by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th May, 1816.—At a General Court Martial held at Dinapore, on the 10th day of April, and continued by adjournment until Thursday the 18th day of April, 1816, Captain George Rodney Bell, of his Majesty's 87th regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.—

Charge.—Captain George Rodney Bell, his Majesty's 87th regiment, placed in arrest by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding, for unofficer and ungentleman-like conduct, in scuffling and exchanging blows with Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hutchinson, of said regiment, on the banks of the Ganges, on the evening of the 16th of November, 1815, in presence of several non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the Prisoner, Captain George Rodney Bell, has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is not guilty of 'Unofficer and ungentleman-like conduct, in scuffling and exchanging

blows with Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hutchinson, on the banks of the Ganges, on the evening of the 16th of November, in the presence of several non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.' But the Court find the Prisoner guilty of the unofficer-like conduct, as laid in the charge, in the presence of one non-commissioned officer, and two privates of the regiment; which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, the said Captain George Rodney Bell, to be suspended from rank and pay for six calendar months."

Which sentence was approved and confirmed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, K. G. Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

At a General Court Martial held at Dinapore, on the 10th day of April, 1816, and continued by adjournment until Tuesday the 23d day of April, 1816, Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hutchinson, of his Majesty's 87th regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.—

Charge.—Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hutchinson, his Majesty's 87th regiment, placed in arrest by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding, for unofficer and ungentleman-like conduct, in scuffling and exchanging blows with Captain George Rodney Bell, of the said regiment, on the banks of the Ganges, on the evening of the 16th of November, 1815, in presence of several non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the Prisoner, Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hutchinson, has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is not guilty of 'Unofficer and ungentleman-like conduct, in scuffling and exchanging blows with Captain George Rodney Bell, on the evening of the 16th of November, 1815, in presence of several non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.' But the Court find him guilty of unofficer-like conduct, as stated in the charge, in the presence of one non-commissioned officer and two privates of the regiment; which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, the said Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hutchinson, to be suspended from rank and pay for four calendar months."

Which sentence is approved by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, K. G. Commander in Chief in the East Indies; but, in compliance with the recommendation of the Court, the suspension is remitted.

The Commander in Chief having approved of the sentence of Captain G. Rodney Bell, and concurring in the distinction which the Court have justly made between the circumstances of that officer's case, and those of Lieutenant Hutchinson, is yet reluctant that any officer of a corps so highly distinguished as the 87th, should remain interdicted from the regiment; his Lordship therefore remits the suspension, and directs that Captain

G. Rodney Bell shall return to his duty.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the foregoing Order shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

T. M^r MAHON,
Adjutant-General.

INDIA STATE AND OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, for the good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, made and passed by the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the Garter, Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, in Bengal.

Whereas several ships, with valuable cargoes on board, have lately been consumed in the river Hooghly and port of Calcutta, by fire; and there are just grounds for believing that they have been wilfully burnt by some of the Lascars, or seamen on board thereof, who had received wages in advance: and whereas it is deemed just, reasonable, and expedient, to provide against the further commission of such a crime, involving in it the probable destruction of other shipping in the port of Calcutta, and endangering the city of Calcutta itself and its inhabitants.

Be it therefore ordained by the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled 'An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe;' and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled 'An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same;' that from and after the due registry and publication of this rule, ordinance, and regulation, in

the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, If the said Court shall, in its discretion, thereto approve and consent to the registry and publication of the same; if any ship, vessel, or craft, be employed for the conveyance of goods and merchandize, or passengers by water, whether in the external or internal navigation, in which any seaman, mariner, or other person of whatever description, concerned in the care or navigation of, or employed on board of such ship, vessel, or craft, shall have been hired by the month, or for any longer time, and shall at the time of any burning or destruction as after mentioned, have received any advance of wages, or impress for services contracted to be performed in such ship, vessel, or craft, and in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels, or craft, destined on a voyage or course, of equal or less extent, and on board of which the captain or owner of the said first ship, vessel, or craft, shall desire him to serve out the time for which he shall have received wages in advance or impress. In case the said first ship, vessel, or craft, shall be prevented from proceeding by fire, or any other injury occasioned by any other means than the act of God, or the dangers of the navigation from proceeding to her destined port or place, or upon her intended voyage or course from the port of Calcutta, or continuing the same, all and every such seaman, mariner, or other person, (other than the captain or mate of such ship, vessel, or craft), who shall have received any wages as aforesaid in advance, or any impress for the said purpose, shall serve the term for which he shall so have received the advance of wages or impress, and which shall remain unexpired, on board of any other ship, vessel, or craft, destined to any foreign coasting voyage, or internal navigation of equal or less extent, to or than the voyage or course of the ship, vessel, or craft, so burnt or otherwise as aforesaid prevented proceeding on her voyage was to have gone

upon, and which he shall be ordered to go on board of by the captain, or owner or owners of the ship, vessel, or craft, and for which he shall have so received advance of wages or impress as aforesaid; and and if any such seaman, mariner, or other person, shall refuse to go on board such other ship, vessel, or craft, and to serve on board thereof as a seaman or mariner, or to such other situation as he has engaged to serve in on board of the first ship, vessel, or craft; or having gone on board thereof, he shall desert from, or be wilfully absent from the same, without leave, it shall and may be lawful for any two justices of the peace acting in and for the town of Calcutta and the said settlement of Fort William, upon complaint being made to them thereof, to take cognizance of such complaint, to issue their warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, to hear the said parties, to examine witnesses; and having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the person or persons so accused; and in cases of conviction, to adjudge the parties so convicted to imprisonment in the House of Correction of the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William, there to be kept to hard labour for a time not exceeding two months beyond the period for which he had so received wages or impress, at the time of such his desertion, wilful absence, or refusal to serve as aforesaid; or to the common gaol of the said town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William, for such time not exceeding two months beyond the period of time for which he had so received wages or impress, at the time of such his desertion, wilful absence, or refusal to serve as aforesaid; and by warrant under their hands and seals to commit the said offender or offenders, according to his or their respective sentences.

And whereas domestic servants of every description have an easy and speedy mode of redress for any assault or violence committed against their masters and mistresses, under an ordinance registered in the aforesaid Supreme Court, on the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and for the recovery of their wages in the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts; but their masters and mistresses have no tri-

bunal at present to appeal to against them for any wilful miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty. And whereas many complaints arise of such miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, and neglect of duty, and of the want of lawful means to redress the same; and it is thought by us just and reasonable, and that it will tend to preserve the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta and the said settlement of Fort William, if a suitable remedy be provided against the said grievances.

Be it therefore further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, and from and after he due registry and publication of the said rule, ordinance, and regulation as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any two justices of the peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William, upon complaint being made to them against any menial servant, in or about the house or out-house, or in or about the stables or coach-houses of any person in Calcutta and the settlement of Fort William aforesaid, of and concerning any miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty, in such service, or towards his, her, or their respective masters or mistresses, to take cognizance of such complaint, to issue their warrants for bringing the party or parties before them, to hear the said parties, to examine witnesses, and having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the person so accused; and in case of conviction, to adjudge the party so convicted to imprisonment in the House of Correction of the town of Calcutta and settlement of Fort William aforesaid, there to be kept to hard labour for a time not exceeding two months; or to imprisonment in the common gaol of the said town of Calcutta and the settlement of Fort William, for such time not exceeding two months; and by warrant under their hands and seals to commit the said offender or offenders according to their respective sentences.

MOIRA.

A. B. EDMONSTONE.

ARCHD. SETON.

G. DOWDESWELL.

Read and published this 23d March, 1816.

A. MACHIE, *Reading Clerk.*

C. M. RICKETS, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, June 25, 1816.—On Wednesday morning a meeting was held by several gentlemen of the presidency, for

the purpose of taking into consideration the institution of a Horticultural Society. An establishment of this description has long been desirable in Bengal, where an-

ture affords every requisite for that perfection which art alone can finally obtain. There can be little doubt that the indigenous fruits and vegetables might be most essentially improved by scientific cultivation, and the rich soil and inviolable summer of these regions must be favourable to exotic introductions, under judicious management and sedulous attention. It has always, however, been a matter of regret, that amongst all our gardens we are absolutely without a gardener; and till the *Mulli* becomes a creature of a new species, we may say of the fields and plantations.—

“Man is the only growth that dwindles here.”

To introduce improved methods, and rear gardeners as well as plants, are the chief objects, we understand, of the present society; the members of which will, by their subscription, secure a supply of the best vegetables and fruits, Indian and European, for their tables, and of any curious plants or flowers which they may be desirous of introducing into gardens of their own. The first measure of the society is the purchase of an extensive piece of ground in the vicinity of Calcutta, which is to be appropriated to the purpose of a nursery and kitchen-garden; and the next step is to maintain an efficient establishment under an able superintendant.

At a general meeting of the principal Hindoo inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Calcutta, held this day at the house of the Hon. the Chief Justice, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the institution of a college for the national education of Hindoo children.

It was resolved, 1st. That an institution for this purpose be established, and that it be called the Hindoo College of Calcutta.

2d. That the Governor-General, and the members of the Supreme Council for the time being, be requested to accept the office of patrons of this institution.

3d. That the Hon. the Chief Justice be requested to accept the office of president, and that J. H. Harrington, Esq. be requested to accept the office of vice-president of the said institution.

4th. That a committee be appointed. (For this purpose several persons were nominated.)

5th. That the languages to be taught in the college, the age, terms of admission, and all other details be left to the consideration of the gentlemen who have been requested to form the committee, and who are further requested to prepare a plan for the same, to be laid before a general meeting.

6th. That Joseph Barretto, Esq. be requested to accept the office of treasurer, and to collect the subscriptions.

7th. That a meeting of the gentlemen who have been requested to form the committee be held at the house of the Hon. the Chief Justice, on Monday the 27th day of May.

The following are the resolutions of the several Insurance Companies of Calcutta upon the conduct of Captain Falconer, who, by his intrepidity and presence of mind, saved the *Ganges* from destruction by fire, attempted by some lascars, who formed part of his crew. The Captain, it appears, was roused in the dead hour of night by the Chief Mate, who discovered a strong smell of fire, and, on proceeding (in his shirt) down the hatches, found a quantity of combustibles just ready to burst into a flame on a barrel of pitch. After promptly applying a bucket or two of water, he grasped the whole in his arms, and brought it upon deck, just in time to save the ship from destruction.

No. I.—COPY.

To Capt. P. Falconer, of the *Ganges*.

“Calcutta, May 13, 1816.

“SIR,—We have the pleasure to send you a copy of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Merchants and Underwriters in this city, held on the 16th of February, when your meritorious conduct, in subduing an attempt made to burn the ship *Ganges*, on the coast of Ceylon, attracted particular notice and admiration.

“The testimony of public applause, which has been voted you on this occasion, will be presented by your agents, Messrs. Boehm and Taylor, to whom instructions have been transmitted to carry the intention of the resolution into effect.

“We annex a list of the Insurance Societies which have united in offering you this lasting mark of approbation, and remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,
(Signed) “STEWART and ROBERTSON,
Secretaries to the Select Committee.

No. II.

“Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1816.

“At a Meeting of the several Committees of the Insurance Offices of this Port, to consider of some effectual means for preventing the destruction of ships by fire; and the reduction of the impress of their crews;

“JOHN PALMER, Esq. in the Chair.

“It was resolved—That, in consideration of the manly, bold, and judicious efforts of Captain Falconer, in saving the *Ganges*, on the coast of Ceylon, a service of plate, value 1,000 guineas, be presented to him in London; and that measures for carrying this resolution into effect be immediately adopted.

“STEWART and ROBERTSON,
“Secretaries to the Select Committee.”

No. III.

"London, Oct. 23, 1816.

"Sirs,—I have to acknowledge the honour of your letter of the 15th of May last, communicating to me the very handsome resolution of the meeting, under date the 16th of February preceding, of the several Committees of the Insurance Offices at Calcutta; and likewise that they had been pleased by vote, in consideration of my services in saving the ship *Ganges*, when an attempt was made to burn that vessel on the coast of Ceylon, that a service of plate, value 1,000 guineas, should be presented to me on behalf of the Insurance Societies, by my agents, Messrs. Edmund Pocock and John Tayler, in London.

"For this most liberal appreciation and testimony of my conduct, I have to express my grateful thanks, and desire to assure the respective Insurance Companies, and the members individually, that I shall, throughout my life, feel deeply impressed with gratitude for their magnificent reward.

"I further have to render my thanks to you, Gentlemen, for your obliging communication, and have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your faithful humble servant,

(Signed) "PETER FALCONER,

"Commanding the ship *Ganges*."

"To Messrs. Stewart and Robertson, Secretaries of the Select Committee of the several Insurance Companies at Calcutta."

In the account of the destruction of the *Duchess of Wellington*, and enumeration of the sufferers, the name of Mr. Heron, second officer, was inadvertently substituted for that of Mr. Volstudd, the third officer, the person really lost. Mr. Heron effected his escape in a remarkable manner. After the alarm of fire was given, and the flames had burst through the hatches, he attempted to gain the poop, with a view of leaving the vessel in that quarter; but the smoke and heat were so intense that he failed in his object, and was forced to rush forward to the fore-castle. Having reached it, he slipped down and hung by the bows until the grand explosion took place, and the ship parted. When this occurred he was left to the mercy of the waves, and the horror of his situation may be imagined when it is told, that previously to the arrival of the boat which eventually saved him, he was twice laid hold of, and nearly pulled down by other miserable individuals struggling for life.

Letters from the eastern frontier communicate the pleasing intelligence of the Goorkahs having fulfilled the conditions of their late treaty with the British go-

vernment, by the evacuation of the fort of Nagree.

The delivery of this important place has been delayed for more than a month, under a pretext of the non-arrival of orders from Khatmandoo; and some apprehensions of insincerity on the part of our wily neighbour had begun to rise. At length, Genti Katri, soobah of the fort, moved by the pressing instances of the English officers on command in that neighbourhood, took measures for withdrawing. Two of the companies, (each one hundred men) forming the garrison, moved off early in the present month; and on the morning of the 13th, were followed by the commandant and the remainder of his detachment. They marched out with drums beating and colours flying. The fort was immediately occupied by a detachment of the Bangalore battalion, under Lieutenant Weston. The fort stands on an eminence overtopping a valley. It is surrounded by stockades, which being commanded by a neighbouring hill, are of no great strength. Like all the mountainous districts explored by the British army during the late war, the country around Nagree is naturally very strong. The Nagurkottee Pass might be defended by a handful of men against a host of invaders. It is fortunate that the Nipalese garrison was no longer protracted, for the rains had already set in, and sickness found its way to the English camp, which must soon have suffered severely from exposure in tents to the inclemency of the unfavourable season.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 11th, 1816.

Mr. A. J. Lind, an assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Mr. R. Hunter, Collector of Government Customs at Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong.
Mr. A. Smelt, Collector of Government Customs and Town duties at Dacca.

BIRTH.

On Friday the 17th May, the Lady of Herbert Abington, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th March, at the house of C. R. Martin, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan, Capt. Mark Webber, commanding the Provincial batt. of the place to Emily, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Benkinship, of Fulmer, Bucks.

At Chand-nagore, 15th June, Peter Dyer, one, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Dyer and Co., married Miss Amelia Coulon, daughter of the late Peter Coulon, Esq. of Madras.

DEATHS.

At Lydahad, March 30, the lady of Manatrasan Vardan, Esq. fourth daughter of Phandose, Esq. a respectable Armenian Merchant, at Calcutta.

On board the City of London, on his passage to England, Lieut. Edward Mitchell, of His Majesty's 59th Regt.

MADRAS.

April 23d.—The session of oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery commenced on Thursday the 18th instant, before the hon. Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Jus-

tice, and Mr. Justice Newbowl. After the grand jury had taken their oath, the lord chief justice addressed them in substance as follows:—

He began by presenting a favourable view of the state of the presidency, with regard to lesser offences, as affecting property merely. Judging, he said, from what judicially appeared, he should doubt the justness of the complaint, sometimes heard circulating of late, as if stealing increased among us: it did not appear so by the calendar before him, which contained, as committed at the presidency, but one charge of the sort. He went on to the following effect:—The police regulations giving no authority to the justices to punish larcenies, as many as are detected must still be brought for trial in this court; and, if we meet with but few here, the inference is fair, that they have diminished in number; since it is not to be believed, but that, if they continued to abound, detection would, in many instances, take place, and our calendars, as formerly, be loaded with them. One would rather conclude, therefore, he said, that the regulations framed within a late period for the good government of the town, are to the credit of those entrusted with their execution, answering their purpose; and that, by laying hold of the idle and disorderly, the police, through its vigilance, prevents the recurrence of this class of offences, more effectually than was experienced by the operation of the sentences of this court.

Crimes of a deeper dye (the chief justice continued to observe) still prevail; of which, he said, he was sorry to say the present calendar exhibited its due proportion. They originate, not so much in idleness and disorderly habits, as in the more vicious and malignant passions of the mind; against the influence of which, the best regulated and most energetic police can be but of little avail. Delinquents of this description must be met by the strong arm of the law in its highest resort—an increase of such offences being finally to be prevented by the terror alone of severe example.

The first case of the sort to which (said the learned judge) I shall call your attention is that of a duel; in which a murder may be committed, as deserving of capital punishment, as by any other means of homicide. No doubt you have heard of the case, though of the circumstances attending it I shall presume you to be ignorant. Of this I am persuaded, that, as a grand jury, prosecuting your inquiries into crimes, you will attend exclusively to the witnesses; discarding from your minds all impressions imbibed from other sources before you come to be sworn. This is essential to a correct

administration of justice in every case; and, if in others particularly, I think in that of a duel. Duels springing out of passion and bad humours, the feelings that give rise to them are apt to influence the reports of their cause and progress. Thus exaggeration concerning them may take place. The contrary, however, is more likely to happen, from the disposition that exists to treat them lightly. Reports upon such a subject, therefore, are not to be trusted. In this, as in other cases, there is no safety but in the accounts judicially rendered upon oath, to those on whom is cast the duty of investigation and trial. I am classing the case in question among the higher offences in the calendar, presuming everything against a homicide, of which all that we know with certainty for the present is, that it has been committed in a duel. The law, in its theory, is not favourable to duels; God forbid that it were!—Should the one in question appear to have been fought under circumstances extenuating its guilt, the prisoner will be entitled to the effect of them when he comes upon his defence, presuming, as I do, that you will put him upon his trial by finding the bill that will be presented to you against him. From the little to be gathered out of the information, it is observable that the difference which led to it took place the day preceding; of course, there was time for the passions to cool, and for reason to resume her sway. You will have it proved to you, by palaoqueen boys, who were employed on the occasion, that an officer fell, the morning of the 12th of March last, on the beach at Masulipatam. They will tell you that, being directed to wait at some short distance, they saw four persons standing together; that upon hearing two successive shots fired, they missed one of them, who had dropped; and that, having received orders for the purpose, they almost immediately after carried the dead body to the Fort. The magistrates, who took the examinations at Masulipatam, will be able to prove to you who the deceased was, and that the prisoner acknowledged he had shot him. This, gentlemen, will be sufficient foundation for a bill.

The better to prevent duels, both the seconds in them are, I believe, by modern authorities, held to be equally responsible with the principal. There never was a doubt, but that the second of the survivor is indictable with him. There will be before you some evidence who the seconds were in the present case. It will be for you to judge of its effects; whether it be sufficient to justify your including them, or either of them, in the same bill with the principal.

The next case, gentlemen, according

to my view of the calendar, is distinctly one of murder. It comes from H. M. 34th regiment, which has been so remarkable, ever since its arrival in India, for atrocities of this nature. I was doing duty at Chittore when the one in question was committed. You will find that the deceased was a helpless woman, living with one of the men; and that the prisoner, a private belonging to this corps, shot her dead in the barracks in the face and body, and in a manner apparently the most wicked and desperate. For such a deed, you will at once think it right that he should be tried; leaving to him, on his trial, to urge what he can in his defence.—[The chief justice then proceeded to the cases of other culprits.]

In the above case, we insert a note which was taken by a gentleman in court, of the decision of the judges on the point of confessional evidence:—

It appeared, on Mr. Gahagan's cross-examination of the magistrate, that he had disclaimed advising the prisoner to make any confession, reminding him that he was not upon oath, and therefore not bound to answer questions unless he thought proper. He observed that he could not be his adviser; that it was for himself to consider whether the circumstances of the case were not such as to induce him to make a candid disclosure at once, rather than have a trial hanging over his head, or run the risk of its taking place at some future distant period, when he might be deprived of his witnesses.

On this Mr. Gahagan objected, that the confession the advocate-general proposed to give in evidence could not be considered as strictly voluntary, inasmuch as, after what the magistrate admitted he had said to the prisoner, it was impossible not to see that an impression favourable to instant confession might have been produced on the prisoner's mind.—After hearing the advocate-general in reply,

The judges were of opinion that any confession made by the prisoner after such a conversation, could not be considered a voluntary one, inasmuch as it clearly was not the spontaneous act of the prisoner, but one that he was induced to make from the effect produced on his mind (be it more or less) by what fell from the magistrate.—The court said that it did not depend upon the magnitude of the hopes held out, whether a confession should be received or not, but that any hopes, however small, rendered a confession obtained after it inadmissible. The language of the criminal law on this subject is uniform; viz. that confessions should not be received in evidence, unless where they appear to have been made vo-

luntarily and without inducement. See Thompson's case 1 Leach 328. If the magistrate had in this case simply said to the prisoner, "It would be better for him if he confessed," according to constant experience the evidence could not have been received: see 1 East 659. And the court said they did not think that pointing out the reasons why it would be better for a man to confess, rendered the inducement less operative. But it was said by the advocate general, that the magistrate had equally stated to the prisoner the disadvantages as well as the advantages of confession, and had left the prisoner ultimately to decide for himself, telling him that as the examination was not on oath, he was not bound to confess: the court thought the latter assurance did not at all vary the case, as that was what the magistrate was bound to state at all events; and they said even if he had enumerated all the pros and cons, which applied to its being or not being advisable for the prisoner to confess, they could not under such circumstances have heard what the prisoner said, inasmuch as it would be impossible for them to decide which arguments most influenced the prisoner's mind; for the evidence of confessions obtained from a prisoner was not (as had been sometimes supposed) rejected from a regard to public faith, but solely on the principle before stated, "That no confessions but such as were made without inducement, were legal evidence." It seemed, however, to them, from what appeared on their notes, that the arguments held out by the magistrate were all on one side, and such as were most likely to promote a confession: the magistrate told the prisoner to consider, "whether it was not better for him to make a candid disclosure at once, rather than have a trial hanging over his head, or run the risk of its taking place at some distant period, when he might be deprived of his witnesses." It is true he stated generally that he urged both sides of the question to the prisoner; but, when called on by the counsel for the prisoner, to state exactly what he said, this was the whole account he gave.

The court, in conclusion, expressed their opinion in the strongest terms, that the magistrate, in stating what he did to the prisoner, had been actuated by the purest motives, and such as were particularly kind to him; and said that they rejected the evidence solely on legal grounds, and because they conceived they could not receive it consistently with those rules of evidence, which it was the interest of all should be preserved inviolate.

The prisoner was immediately acquitted.—[See page 414.]

July 2.—The H. C. ship *Regent*, Capt. J. Ripley, has anchored in the roads.—Passengers—Mrs. Amelia Warhinton; Mrs. Anne Brown; Mrs. Louisa Wigan; Sir William Coke, proceeding to Ceylon as one of H. M. Judges; Captain Chndwick, 22, L.D.; Lieut. Tainton, do.; Lieut. Eden, do.; Lieut. Cotton, do.; Cornet Davies, do.; Assist. Surgeon Gibson, H. M. 69 Regiment; Ensign Langton, do.; Ensign Belbie, do.; Ensign Pudner, do.; Ensign Marsh, do.; Capt. Lieut. Warburton, Madras Establishment; Lieut. Thomas Wigan, do.; Lieut. Brown, do.; Lieut. Richard Coke, do.; Mr. T. Stonehouse, Writer, do.; Mr. W. H. Parry, and a detachment of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 31st, 1816.

Mr. Robert Sherson, Third and Junior Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. P. R. Cazalat, Acting third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. H. Dickenson, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal, and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. J. D. Newbolt, Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.

Mr. W. Bell, Head Assistant to the Collectors in the Zillah of Chingleput.

Medical Appointments and Removals.

Surgeon T. Hendry (late promotion) is posted to the 8th regiment Nat. Inf. and 1st battalion.

Surgeon J. Cuddy (late promotion) is posted to the 17th regiment Nat. Inf. and 1st battalion.

Surgeon S. M. Stephenson (late promotion) is posted to the 24th regiment Nat. Inf. and 2d battalion.

Surgeon D. Anshe, M. D. from the 8th regiment Nat. Inf. to the 4th regiment Cavalry.

Surgeon G. Anderson, M. D. from the 24th regiment Nat. Inf. to the 4th regiment Nat. Inf. and 1st battalion.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Anderson, M. D. from the 8th regiment Nat. Inf. to the 8th regiment Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stretch, M. D. from the Madras European regiment to the 10th regiment Nat. Inf. and 1st battalion.

Assistant Surgeon J. Hazlewood (not yet posted) to the 2d Native Veteran battalion.

BIRTHS.

At Secundrabnd, 16th March, the lady of Lieut. Col. Deacon, of a son.

2d April, the lady of Capt. Samuel Beadle, of the Hon. Company's ship *Surrey*, of a daughter.

May 5, Mrs. Wm. Geo. Garnier, of a son.

— 10, the lady of Daniel Neale, Esq. of a son.

— 11, Mrs. Wm. Grant, of a son.

At Masulipatam, April 27th, the lady of J. A. Andrew, Esq. surgeon, of a son.

At St. Thomas, on the 5th April, Mrs. J. A. Johnson, of a daughter.

— 15th, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, of a son.

On the 26th inst., Mrs. Withier, of a daughter.

June 9, At R. Vaccatah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Farran, of a daughter.

May 29, At Bangalore the lady of Capt. W. Mills, Aid de Camp, of a son.

June 4th, Mrs. J. Parrmour, of a daughter.

At Arcot, June 20th, the wife of Sergeant and former Major Magor, of the Veterinary Establishment, of a son and heir.

At Secundrabnd, June 15th, the lady of Lieut. Charles Augustus Elderton, Deputy Pay Master and Deputy Post Master at that station, of a son.

At Gollapallam, June 14th, at the house of G. E. Russell, Esq. collector of Masulipatam, the lady of Cornet R. H. Russell, Quarter Master of the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a son.

At Calingapatam, on the 17th June, Mrs. Julia Dalby, of a son.

July 4, the lady of the Hon. Robert Alexander, Esq. Member of Council, of a daughter.

At Eliore, June 24, the lady of Lieut. J. Festing, 1st batt. 11th regt. Nat. Inf. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bellary, 18th April, by the Rev. Mr. Wheatherhead, Mr. Henry Wise Hiatt, conductor of ordnance, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor George Ross, of Bellary.

May 1, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. Y. S. Johnson to Miss Alicia Campbell.

May 15, at St. George's Church, by the very Rev. the Archbishop of Madras, Henry Lloyd Soring, A. M. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and Archbishop of Calcutta, to Henrietta Louisa Anro, third daughter of the late Edward Kindersley, Esq. late of the Madras civil Establishment.

At Pondicherry, on the 15th May, Captain James Hankin, to Miss Mary Anne Johnson.

DEATHS.

At Cuddalore, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Lieut. Col. Henry Roberts, of H. M. 34th regt. aged 44 years. He was a man of true honour, generous and charitable even to excess; he lived beloved, and has died correspondingly regretted.

On the 4th May, the Countess Marie Adelaide Dumas, lady of Captain Samuel Beadle, of the Hon. Company's ship *Surrey*, aged 23 years, and 6 months.

On the morning of the 27th April, Robt. Johnson, Esq. surgeon, in H. M. Navy, and dispenser of H. M. Naval Hospital at Madras.

April 31, Mr. Matthew Peret, aged 64 years, after a long illness.

On the 5th April, Mrs. F. Joze, aged 45 years, after a short but severe illness.

May 7th, Captain Malton, of the 1st batt. 13th regt. Native Infantry.

Late y at Jaudnah, Captain Moore, of the 13th Native Infantry.

At Bellary, on 12th May, Captain W. H. Hurt, of H. M. 60th feet, in the 27th year of his age.

May 6th, at Gooty, Lieut. A. Grant, of the 14th Nat. Inf. doing duty with the 11th corps.

At Malé, on the Malabar coast, April 28, aged 65 years, Jean Jurson, Esq.

May 23d, at the house of Lieut. Col. Marshall, Mrs. Perrott, in her 19th year.

At Pondicherry, on the 5th June, in the 65th year of his age, Ernest William Fallowfield, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Establishment.

Mr. Fallowfield was associated in the government of this Presidency, under the successive administrations of Sir Charles Oakley, and of the Earls of Buckinghamshire and Powis.

At Cannanore, on the 25th May, Henry William, son of Captain Wilkinson, 13th regt. aged 2 years and 2 months.

At the house of S. Heward, Esq. David Scott, Esq. surgeon of the 1st batt. of a millery, in his 37th year.

At Chit droog, on the 25th ult. Lieut. W. J. Newland, 2d batt. 16th regt. Nat. Inf.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th May, the lady of the late Chevalier D'Erff.

On the 17th June, on the march from Jaggermuth to Nonsroopatam, in the province of Cuttack, after a few weeks illness, Captain Penford King, of the 1st batt. 6th regt. Nat. Inf.

At Negapatam, on the 21st June, the lady of E. Smully, Esq.

June 25th, Mr. William Williams.

BOMBAY.

May 11.—A supply of Congreve's rockets has been received by the Agamemnon, and on Monday last a rocket-practice took place in the Artillery Ground at Byculla, before a number of spectators. Various reports have reached us of the result, but we understand that our brother editor was in the midst of it, and conspicuous in the field, and can, from experience, speak powerfully of the sur-

prize and gratification and other feelings which the exhibition created, we will not anticipate what he appears to be so fully capable of discerning.

As he seems to have referred to us for information on the subject of the rockets, we can only say, with all due deference to Colonel Congreve and his discoveries in the art of gunnery, that we cannot approve of a plan which seems so pregnant with danger in its execution, not to those only against whom it is directed, but against those who are to have the management of it. Out of several rockets which were let off, three or four appeared to fail completely, and one did, for a few moments, create a good deal of terror and dismay, not only to the editor of this paper, who certainly ran away as hard as his legs would carry him, but to numerous by-standers, equally courageous, who thought perhaps, with him, that flight was no bad scheme, and that, in such a case, "the nobler part of valour was discretion." In a few words, the rocker, instead of quitting the stand, when lighted, met with some obstruction which kept it fixed to the spot; and as it was evident that the by-standers were in considerable danger, as on bursting it would scatter the shell which it contained amongst the crowd, a general flight took place: the rocket burst and fortunately did no mischief, though several pieces of shell were picked up a few yards from the stand. With respect to the rockets which did go off fairly, it appeared that the least obstruction or resistance whatever materially altered the direction of the rockets, and that there was no certain method of throwing them with sufficient mathematical precision: when therefore the danger of using them, and the uncertainty of their operation are considered, however destructive they may be as engines of war, they do not appear to us to be a considerable improvement in our military system, though possibly capable of doing much mischief, and of exciting much terror in peculiar circumstances, where other means of warfare may not be readily applicable.—*Bombay Courier*.

The British community of this presidency will learn with great pleasure, that the Literary Society has taken a very commodious and airy suite of apartments for their library and reading-room, which lately formed part of the house belonging to Messrs. Baxter's, until the projected Town-hall shall be built. It is proposed, we understand, that these rooms shall be lighted up every evening, except Sundays, which will afford a very great accommodation to many of the subscribers who are prevented from attending during the day. It is not, we believe, generally known, that the Society has lately opened a museum for the reception of such

specimens of the natural history and antiquities of the East as may be presented to it. There is no place which affords so many advantages as Bombay, for forming a most interesting and important museum of this kind: the extent of country with which she is connected, from Cape Comorin to the Red Sea, and her intercourse by shipping and commerce with every part of the East, induces us to hope that a collection may be formed, which will serve very materially to illustrate the natural history of India.—Such a collection might be very much assisted by the contributions of such gentlemen who are in the habit of making journeys through the country, and who, we feel assured, would readily afford any specimens they may meet with, did they know of the institution of such a museum.

An impressive sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, for the benefit of the Society for the Education of the Poor within the government of Bombay, on Sunday the 14th of January last; and no stronger proof need be adduced of the gratitude with which this establishment is received by the inhabitants in general, than the numerous candidates who have come forward for admission, and the many children, of all casts, who are sent for instruction as day scholars. The benefits to be derived from the efforts of such a society are incalculable; they are not limited to the contracted sphere of this island, but embrace the moral improvement and the happiness of thousands. There is one point, however, on which we feel it necessary to offer a few remarks, that is, on the objections which many entertain to subscribe, from the smallness of the amount which they can afford to contribute; they feel reluctant to enrol themselves in the list of subscribers because their annual mite, their five or fifteen rupees appear, on a comparison with the scale of donations, insignificant; hence, what we cannot but consider an erroneous feeling, deprives the society of considerable aid; eight rupees, or even four rupees a year, is a liberal contribution, in comparison with the subscriptions made in England for similar purposes. But if individuals abstain from gratifying their wishes to become subscribers from such considerations, how easily could their dispositions be indulged, by subscriptions to be made by departments or corps, as has in fact been practised by the 1st Battalion of the 3d regiment of Native Infantry. An example, which, if followed by the service at large, would enable the society immediately to extend the benefit of education and support to many orphans who are waiting for admission. We feel persuaded that these suggestions will be duly estimated by a liberal community, and

that they will tend to remove scruples which we have reason to believe, check, in too many instances, the desire to promote the interesting objects of the society in question.

June 20.—This being the first day of Term, the Court was occupied in the trial of an information filed by the Advocate General, against Messrs. Forbes and Co. for having imported into Bombay twenty chests of Turkey opium, contrary to a regulation passed in the year 1805, by the Governor in Council; whereby the importation of any kind of opium, not the produce of Bengal, was prohibited under the penalty of forfeiture of the opium, and a sum of money equal to three times the value of the same.

The *Advocate General* opened the case by stating that he had thought it his duty to advise the Custom Master to seize the opium in question; it having been landed by Messrs. Forbes and Co. at the Custom House, and specifically included in their manifest of goods imported by their ship the *Charlotte*, as Turkey opium imported into Bombay. He thought it also due to the defendants to state, *in limine*, that there appeared nothing on the face of the transaction that could be called clandestine. That it was an open and bold attempt to destroy the monopoly of opium which was hitherto considered the undoubted right of the Company; and for the protection of which the regulation on which he grounded the present case was passed by the Governor in Council.—That the regulation was passed at a time when no person doubted the authority of Government to make such a regulation, and that any doubts respecting that authority which may have since arisen, were expressly removed by the 54th of the King. The 53d of the King, cast upon the Advocate General, the duty of filing informations in court for all breaches of the Revenue laws and regulations, and for the recovery of all forfeitures and penalties incurred by the same. The facts of the case were beyond the possibility of answer. And, the only question to be determined was, whether the regulation of 1805 had the force of law or not.

"I am aware," said the Advocate General, "that the defendants rely on the 53d of the King having thrown the trade of India generally open to all his Majesty's subjects, that the only reservation in that Act is the trade to China in general, and the trade in tea in particular, which is still confined to the Company; and that as opium is not specially reserved by the statute, it is a legitimate article of trade to any of his Majesty's subjects. This construction of the statute would certainly virtually abrogate the penal regulation on which I sue. But I submit to the court that there is another restraining word in the statute, which necessarily

must be considered as supporting the penal regulation. The 53d Geo. III. c. 155, s. vi. contains the restriction to which I allude. His Majesty's subjects may, in common with the Company, export from England to India, any goods, wares, and merchandize which can be legally exported; that is, which can be legally exported from England to India. Not absolutely saying, all goods, &c. which can be legally exported from England, but inferentially confining the enactment to such goods as can be legally imported into India. This I submit is a legislative recognition of the revenue law of India, as well as England. The trade is thrown open, to be sure, but not without restrictions: and any violation of the revenue laws of India is one of those restrictions.—Another defence that will be resorted to is, that the regulation in question is not a revenue law, nor is it either expressly or impliedly included in the 54th Geo. III. c. 105. To this I answer, that the 54th of the King was passed as well to remove all doubts, as to the meaning of the 98th section of the 53d of the King, c. 155, as to sanction, and confirm all orders, regulations, usages, duties, taxes, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, that is to say, in short, the whole code of revenue laws theretofore imposed by the several governments; and that the two statutes must be taken together and considered as part of the same law. I admit that the words duties and taxes alone are used in the title and preamble of the explanatory statute; and that all the subsequent words are carefully tied and connected to duties and taxes—but the whole scope of the statute is to confirm the revenue code as it then stood; and to put it on the same footing as if it had been passed in pursuance of the 53d of the King.—The popular meaning of the word tax, I admit, has long been confined to a tribute or imposition paid by the people; but when you trace it to its original source, it means an ordinance or regulation; and the clause of the regulation now before the court ought not to be placed in an insulated manner, and construed merely as a prohibition, and therefore, not within the meaning of the statute. It forms a part of a revenue law, which law has undoubtedly been confirmed, and the prohibitory clause may fairly be considered, if not as a revenue regulation—at least as a part of a revenue regulation, imposing duties and taxes by the authority of Government, and therefore the prohibitory clause is confirmed as a part of the whole. I do not mean to dwell on the very probable abuse that will be made of this importation, if the Court should think itself bound to dismiss this information. Such consequential reasoning cannot technically be brought before the Court on the present occasion; and I know my learned

friends will be eloquent in appealing to your rigid construction of a penal statute. They will not, however, venture to contend that it is not a part of the law of England, and therefore of the law of this Court, to construe all revenue acts favourably for the revenue; and whatever force the regulation of 1835 might, or might not have had, before the 54th of the King, it is now distinctly placed by that act of parliament on the same footing as any other revenue act of parliament, and is actually incorporated with the 53d and 54th of the King, as completely as if it had passed under their special authority. It should, therefore, be construed as any other act of parliament respecting the revenue; and unless it be contended by my learned friends, that the legislature had in view the very regulation on which I now come into Court, and meant to repeal the particular clause of it that restrains the importation of any opium but the produce of Bengal, by the general enacting words of the 54th of the King, I submit to your Lordships that the clause is virtually and actually confirmed, and made law as a part of the regulation.

Evidence for the prosecution being adduced, Mr. Woodhouse, on behalf of the defendants, submitted that the regulation in question, if it ever had a legal existence, was no longer in force. He was not aware of any authority, derived from any charter or any statute, under which it was competent for the Governor in Council to have enacted such a regulation as this, which not only prohibited the importation of the opium, but prohibited it on pain of forfeiture, and of payment of treble the value. That such a restraint unsanctioned by any legislative authority, was against the laws and statutes of the realm, was unquestionable. That the only principle, on which such a regulation could be legally made, was to be derived from the monopoly of the trade then possessed by the Company, and even under that principle, it could be valid only to the extent of restraining the importation, and not as the penalties imposed. The regulation, therefore, being a creature of the monopoly, must of necessity fall with it; and that the 53d of the King must be considered as having virtually repealed it. It had been ingeniously contended that the right of trading in all goods, &c. which that statute had given to all his Majesty's subjects in common with the United Company, was modified by the words, "such as may be legally exported," which occur in the sixth clause. Mr. Woodhouse contended that those words only meant such as may be legally exported without violating any of the laws and statutes of Great Britain, without reference to any of the regulations imposed under the authority of the Governments in India, much less to any regulation so materially affecting the freedom of

trade intended to be conferred by the statute of the 53d Geo. III. He then referred to certain rules and regulations passed by the Court of Directors, respecting the private trade to be shipped on board their own ships, as a satisfactory comment, by the Company themselves, on the spirit of this act in favour of the construction contended for by the defendants; for in those rules they first mention, generally, that all articles may be legally exported, except among other things, opium direct to China; and then state that that article may be shipped on board of ships bound circuitously for China, provided it be landed in India—it had been also contended by the Advocate General, that whatever might be the fate of this regulation under the 53d of Geo. III. taken by itself, yet as this regulation was made to protect the revenue arising from the Company's sales of opium, it must be considered as a revenue regulation, and that as such it was kept in force by the conjoint operation of the 53d and 34th of the King—but the Court of Directors themselves have furnished an answer to this observation; for Mr. Warden has shewn that they do not consider the profits arising from these sales as revenue, properly speaking; for with the act of 53d before them, which directs the duties to be paid to them on goods, &c. to be carried to the credit of the territorial revenues, the Court, truly regarding these profits as commercial profits have directed them to be carried to the accounts of the commercial branch. Mr. Woodhouse also submitted that the language of this last statute was too express and definite to admit of the construction contended for. That the legislature had cautiously abstained in that act from the use of the words "restraint imposing or restriction" or any general expression which could cover such a regulation; and had, in the clearest manner, confined its protecting operation to regulations, duties of customs, and other taxes: If indeed the legislature had by the 53d of the King, empowered the Governments in India to impose, in future, restraint or prohibitions on articles of trade in the same way as it has empowered them to impose duties and taxes under the 98th clause, it might have been with some reason contended that the 54th of Geo. III. c. 105, was intended to protect past prohibitory regulations also, though even in that case it is more reasonable to suppose that such protection would have been given in express terms.—From the recital of the doubts mentioned in the 54th, it is, however fair to contend that the legislature by the 54th, intended only to revive past regulations of the same kind as it had by the 53d empowered the governments to pass in future. Unless, therefore, it could successfully be urged that a

prohibition meant the imposition of a duty or a tax, or unless it could be supposed that the legislature intended to pass a gross delusion on the good people of England by covertly reviving regulations so contrary to the spirit of the new charter, the present prohibitory clause cannot be said to be protected by the 54th of the King, but must fall by the blow given to it by the 53d.

After the evidence for the defence, the *Advocate General* said, he should not trouble the Court with any reply. The evidence adduced on the defence was by no means applicable to the case then before the Court; though he thought it might be available on the trial of the informations filed against the Company's Officers for similar importations. That, however, the Court of Directors might think proper to subdivide their own monopoly, and grant a portion of it to their own officers, that was entirely a matter of bounty in them, and could not give the private trader any right to claim the same advantages. That he felt himself called on to state as a principle on the present occasion, that the Court of Directors did not possess the power to abrogate the laws enacted by their different governments. They had never once attempted to set up such a power; for they had only to send out orders to repeal any law, which they thought ought to be repealed, and the government receiving the order for repeal, would not fail to obey it. That no such orders in the present instance had arrived, and he was bound to believe that the Court of Directors never entertained a doubt of the validity of the regulation. As to the construction of the regulation itself, and the statutes into which he had contended it was incorporated, his learned friend and he were so completely at issue, that as there was nothing else in the case, to be determined by the court he thought it best to leave the arguments as they stood.

The *Recorder* said,—On the subject of the instructions to the officers of the Company's ships by the Court of Directors, that he thought they were not applicable to the case of Forbes and Co. although they appeared to be conclusive as to all the other actions; that the Court of Directors certainly could release the rights of the Company, and if a part of their undoubted monopoly, as in the case of tea, were by the Court of Directors given over to the officers of their ships, the *Advocate-General* suing for the Company was bound by that act.—That he had not considered the statute of 53 Geo. III. in so limited a sense as the *Advocate General* had contended.—That the words in which the trade is thrown open, appear to be very broad, and to extend to all articles which may legally be exported from England, without any restrictions, as to the previous legal-

ity of the importation of the same articles into India; that he should not, however, rest upon that point, as the counsel for the defendant had not urged it, and there might possibly be subsequent clauses restrictive of the right, which had escaped his notice.

Mr. *Woodhouse* stated, that the counsel for the defendant had intended to urge that point, if they had felt it to be necessary.

The *Recorder* said, that he considered the present information untenable, because the words of the statute 54 Geo. III. do not expressly include such a case, and penal statutes must be construed strictly.—That the 53d of the King had used very broad terms in the description of offences, for which the *Advocate General* might file informations, and extended to all breaches of the revenue laws, *eo nomine*, and to all penalties and forfeitures incurred in respect of those revenue laws. If the retrospective confirmation of preceding revenue laws, and the right of filing informations for breaches of them, given by the 54th of the King, had been in the same general terms, there could be no doubt of such a proceeding as the present being competent, if the case were not protected by the statute. But the provisions of the 54th of the King apply only to existing duties and taxes, and to confirm all previous regulations made in support of those duties and taxes, to enable the *Advocate General* to sue for breaches of them; omitting the broader and more general words used in the 53d of the King, which included all revenue laws. But there may be revenues which are neither duties nor taxes. The original revenues of the crown of England were what was rendered by the tenants of the crown, and there is still a revenue from the crown lands. These are not taxes, nor necessarily duties. Almost the whole revenues of the East India Company are of this kind—being portions of the produce of the soil. The monopoly of opium may be, and appears to be, an important branch of the Bengal revenue; but it has not the shape of a tax or duty. If the government had laid so high a duty upon Turkish opium as in effect to amount to a prohibition, that would at least *prima facie* be within the provision of the 54th of the King, but they have not done so. The statute of the 53d of the King has made it incumbent upon the East India Company to keep clear and distinct accounts of the different sources of their emoluments, not for their own convenience, but for the benefit of the public,—the rights of the Company, in different parts of their income, being different. If the profits of the monopoly of opium be a part of their land revenue, it must be kept distinct from the commercial profits; but in its present shape it appears merely as a commercial profit,

and not a branch of their revenue. It may have been the intention of the legislature that the previous revenue regulations of the India government should be confirmed and enforced, only so far as regarded the heads of duties and taxes, being avowed branches of the revenue, and in which the public have any immediate and clear interest; and not to any thing which might be classed among the commercial profits of the Company. And the distinction between the first and the second acts, in the extent of the terms used, seemed to point out some such motive. But whatever the intention of the legislature might be, it is sufficient for the court in construing a penal statute, that the legislature had used expressions not sufficiently broad to include this case. All antecedent regulations concerning duties and taxes are confirmed by the 54th of the king, and the Advocate General is enabled to file informations for breaches of them; but this is not a regulation for enforcing any duty or tax, although it may be connected with the revenue.—There must be a verdict for the defendants.

BIRTHS.

April 24, the lady of H. Shank, Esq. of a daughter.
At Seeror, the lady of Captain John Mavac, Dep. Quarter Master General, P.S.F. of a daughter.
On Monday, May 27, the lady of James Inaverarity, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 15, by the Rev. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Capt. C. S. Whitehill, of the Hon. Company's Military Service, to Miss Caroline Commins.

DEATHS.

At Bycullah, aged 52, after a short illness, Lieut. David Hogarth, of the Battalion of Artillery, and Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages.
At Cochin, aged 68, John Lamberton Vanspall, Esq. late Governor of that Settlement.
April 24, Geo. Lukin, Esq. Marine Storekeeper, With the Field Force, Kattywar, after a short illness of thirty-six hours, Capt. James Keith, of H. M. 65th regt.
At Minc, March 23, aged 63, M. Jean Jussan.
At Zimzibir, March 28, Mr. John Wismanu, formerly Chief Officer in the Country Service.
On his passage to England, on board the Hon. Company's ship Indus, Lieut. D. C. Lyons of the Military Establishment of this Presidency.
At Bussorah, Feb. 21, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 30, John Henry Stephenson, Esq. Solicitor to the Hon. East-India Company, on their Bombay establishment.
At Seeror, on Tuesday, May 27, at the house of John Kinn, Esq. where he had arrived on his way to the Presidency, Joseph Batmans Batias, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Establishment, and Esquire of the district of Barvay; he was the second son of the late Major Gen. Belasis, and had nearly completed the 25th year of his age.

CEYLON.

Columbo, Feb. 21.—A twelvemonth has now elapsed since the conquest of the Kandian territories, and we find it difficult to record the fact without adverting to the encouraging state of our affairs in the interior. We believe that few were sa-

guine enough to hope, that the pride of feudal independence, and the long cherished hatred of European dominion, would so readily have yielded to the influence of good rule, without some of those indications of revolt which are so frequent in newly-modified Governments, in proportion as the recollection of past tyranny diminishes, and the operation of milder measures is less sensibly felt.

It was still less generally expected, that the newly-conquered country would be found to afford situations equally calculated to promote the security of our acquisitions, and to ensure the health of our detachments, whatever might be the attention paid to local advantages, and however the diet and clothing of the troops might be regulated by the nature of the climate they were about to encounter.

The experience of the past year has more than fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine. We have seen in the increasing intercourse of the Kandian chieftains with the British authorities, both at Columbo and the interior, a convincing proof of their earnest disposition to improve the good understanding which happily exists; and in the frequency of appeals to British justice from the lower orders of our Kandian subjects, we may trace, not only the confidence which their newly-acquired sense of an equal and impartial administration of justice has inspired, but their conviction that the slavish submission in which they have so long been held, has entirely passed away.

To our readers, the majority of whom are acquainted with the baneful effects of a tropical climate on European constitutions, the small number of casualties that have occurred in the interior of Ceylon, during the last year, will be a matter of equal thankfulness and surprise. We understand that the returns in the Adjutant General's Office shew no greater proportion of deaths than five men in 200—a result which, we believe, is unparalleled in any part of British India.

The 14th February, being the anniversary of the day on which the British colours were hoisted in Kandy, a ball was given to Sir Robert and Lady Brownrigg, in commemoration of the event, by Major Hardy, Mr. Scherrenel, Capt. De Basche, and Capt. King, four of the gentlemen of his Excellency's family. The room lately occupied by the Royal Artillery, was tastefully fired up for the occasion; and we do not recollect to have been ever present at a more cheerful or a better conducted entertainment. The ball was opened by Lady Brownrigg and Major Hardy, and the dancing continued until one o'clock, when the company sat down to a sumptuous supper. After the toasts of our revered Sovereign and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been drank, Major

Hardy rose, and in a short but emphatic address, in which he adverted to the happy occasion of the meeting, and to the respect and attachment which their good Commander merited from all present, he proposed the health of his Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg. This toast was received with the greatest applause, and drank with enthusiasm, by all the company, standing, with three times three.

We are sorry that we are unable to offer more than a very faint outline of his Excellency's address to the company. After thanking the whole of them for the distinguished honour they had done him, in drinking his health, he said, "It was impossible not to feel and express himself most grateful to those Gentlemen of his family, whose affectionate attachment had induced them thus publicly to evince the sense they entertained of his humble services to his country; he was happy to believe that every succeeding year would prove more and more the value of the acquisition we had gained, and that the natives of the interior would have equal reason to rejoice at a revolution which has ensured to them the safeguard of British laws, and the protection of a British government." His Excellency concluded a most feeling and animated address, by proposing the healths of the Gentlemen who had given the entertainment, which was drank with three times three.

Many other toasts were drank, and their number was not diminished by the wives of every description being of an excellent quality. At a little after two the Ladies led the way to the dancing-room, the first dance after supper being led off by Lady Brownrigg and Mr. Sutherland. We understand that the party did not break up till near gun fire on Thursday morning, and that many partook of what is usually termed a second supper, but what may be more strictly considered as a very substantial early breakfast.—*Ceylon Gazette*.

DEATH.

At Trincomalee, April 21, at the house of Mrs. Whieling, Frederica Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of Mr. H. G. Speldewinde, clerk to the first assistant to the resident in Kandy, aged one year three months and five days.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

It is gratifying to learn, that the useful and interesting discoveries made by Governor Macquarrie, in his late journey to explore the country lying to the west of the Blue Mountains, and which had formerly led to the commencement of the site of the town of Bathurst, had been prosecuted with considerable success by Mr. Evans, who, at the suggestion of his excellency, at his departure for the presidency, had travelled into the interior of the country. From Mr. Evans's laudable exertions, it would appear, that the

country to upwards of one hundred and fifty miles to the westward, presented a beautiful and fertile expanse of land, diversified by small hills and vallies, and abounding in verdure, trees of every description and numerous streams, and appearing to afford every natural local facility, as well for the successful promotion of agricultural speculations, as for the extension of the limits of our settlements in this remote, and till lately, imperfectly explored quarter.

Further accounts from the same direction, impart the pleasing information, that in the islands of Marquesa and Otaheite, the praiseworthy endeavours of the missionaries sent there for the propagation of Christianity, had been attended with much success; upwards of a thousand of the native inhabitants having embraced the principles of Christianity. In consequence of their success, the missionaries had printed in the Tahactan tongue, at New South Wales, an abridged History of the Old and New Testaments, as also several other religious tracts, as Catechisms, &c. calculated to promote the ends in view, and had distributed them among the inhabitants.

From the same channel, we acquire the gloomy intelligence, that a continued state of drought had been experienced at the island of New South Wales, which seemed to menace greatly the prospects of the standing crop. This circumstance in consequence would create very serious distress to the inhabitants, particularly the lower classes, and does, no doubt, endanger the prosperity of the colony. The suspension of the exercise of the legal authorities, owing, we understand, to some unaccountable dispute prevailing among the judges of the newly instituted court of judicature, contributed further to add to the grievances of the poor inhabitants, who in consequence were exposed to suffer, without the possibility of redress, every act of injustice, depredation and fraud, which unavoidably takes place whenever the due discharge of the functions of civil law is any way suspended. The number of horrid cases of felonious transgressions were daily on the increase, and, unless the courts of justice soon assumed the exercise of their authority, it would be difficult to say to what excesses the barbarities of the evil-disposed portion of the settlement might extend.

ST. HELENA.

Extract of a Letter.

"At the Cape we learn of the glorious news of the battle of Waterloo, and the report, which was generally credited—of Buonaparte's being a prisoner on board

the Bellerophon, 74. He had a pleasant passage from thence, of eleven days, to St. Helena, and was surprised to find a brig of war cruising to the windward of the island; but you may judge of our surprise when Captain Devon, of the Icarus, hailed us, and informed us that Napoleon Buonaparte was a prisoner at St. Helena. We remained six days at that place, and, amongst many others, learned the following anecdotes of Buonaparte, and from the best authority; being from those who accompanied him in the Northumberland from England. The answers which he gave on different subjects, were to the questions put to him by Sir George Cockburn, with whom he was in the habit of talking almost daily, and without reserve, on many of the memorable events of his life.

"He acknowledged having proposed to his head physician in Egypt to administer an opiate to his sick. When asked about it, he said, "Ah! that is a story of Wilson's!" and then explained that he had in his hospital about thirty-six affected with the plague, who could not recover: that the army must march,—and that he proposed to his head physician to put an end to them by strong opiates, in preference to leaving them to be put to the most cruel tortures by the Turks. The physician refused to enter into his views; when he ordered a college of physicians; and it was resolved that the army should halt for twenty-four hours, by which time they must all have died a natural death; which proved to be the case, with a few exceptions. The army marched, and a rear-guard was left, for another day, when they all perished.

"On the subject of the Duc d'Enghien he said, that he was conspiring his death, and that it was necessary to his existence that he should be shot. That he had him seized, tried, and shot, according to an existing law. With regard to the violation of the neutral territory in securing his person, he said, it was very true the territory was neutral, at the same time that it was so much under his power, that resistance was out of the question.

"As to Captain Wright, he professed entire ignorance of him, until he saw the accounts in the English newspapers, and that if he had been murdered, it was entirely an affair of the police of Fouché.

"When asked about the Queen of Prussia, and the story of the Rose, he acknowledged its truth, and said she certainly was a most beautiful woman; and talking of the times of 1806-7, remarked that Alexander had intrigued with her—that he had detained the King a whole day, under pretence of business, to give him an opportunity.* He spoke lightly of the Russian Emperor's character.

"When any person says a thing which particularly attracts his attention, or pleases him, he pulls his ear, with an accompanying exclamation and expression of satisfaction. One day, on board the Northumberland, he was asking Sir Geo. Bingham about his services. When he mentioned that he had been with the artillery, Buonaparte said he had also been in the artillery. "Yes," said Sir George, "in the regiment of La Foix." "Ah," said Buonaparte, "that is very true," pulling Sir George's ear.

"Talking of the affairs of Ireland, he asserted that he had been invited to invade it full as much by the Protestants as by the Catholics.

"His most serious plan of invading England, was by deceiving our fleet, by sending Villeneuve to threaten the West India islands, from whence he should speedily push for Cadiz, and there form a junction with the Spanish and Toulon fleets, with which he might have entered the English Channel, and gained there a temporary superiority, when he was all ready, himself to head an army of invasion, 100,000 men, and 6,000 cavalry, with which it was his determination to land somewhere about Margate, and push directly for London, where he would have immediately offered, and dictated a peace.

"Buonaparte's suite consists of Marshal de Bertrand, General De Monthilon, General Gourgaud, Count Las Casas, formerly Counsellor of State, now Secretary, and his son, a boy, and Pare to the Emperor, Madame de Bertrand, (daughter of the Countess of Dillon) and three children, Madame de Monthilon, and two children, with seven or eight domestics, in all, about thirty.

"Bertrand is considered the most respectable of the Generals who accompanied him. De Monthilon had been considered a good cavalry officer, but Gourgaud is universally considered a vain boasting fellow—shews the hilt of his sword, on which is the blood of the English he has slain in battle. One day, on board the Northumberland, he declared the Marseillois was the finest piece of music in the world, and that it always inspired him, and made him wish to be fighting. Buonaparte, who is in the habit of giving a grunt, when any thing is said to which he is indifferent, or which displeases him, turned towards this gallant General, and gave an uncommon loud one on this occasion; and the Admiral told him, that if he wanted to fight he would send for a man on the quarter-deck, who would give him enough of it. He shrugged his shoulders, and declined the proffered combat.

replies to all this disgraceful trash; and powerful evidence of the amiable and admirable character of the late Queen of Prussia.—*Edw.*

* The Quarterly Review, No. XXX, contains

"I must now leave for my meeting with Bony in a room at Balcom's, where he has resided ever since he has been on the island. Balcom's Place, the Briars, is about two miles from James Town, up side path, and has a small cottage adjoining it, about thirty yards distant, consisting of one room below, a place behind for servants, and two or three little bed-rooms in attics above. This is now inhabited by the Great Napoleon, whilst Long Wood is preparing for his reception; and the Admiral has had a tent erected in front of, and joining the house, to increase his accommodation. Napoleon rises and breakfasts about eleven o'clock, and is busied during the greater part of the day writing the history of his life and campaigns; he dictating, and Las Casas writing. He has now compiled a first volume. He takes a walk in the garden, about the middle of the day, for some time, and returns again to his studies, for an hour or two. Towards dusk he takes a walk, for an hour, or more, in the green walk, which leads up to the front of the Briars, always accompanied by Las Casas, and sometimes by such of his Generals as may be visiting him from James Town. About seven he goes to dinner, and about eight he returns to the walk, for a little time, and then joins Balcom's family party, and plays whist and laughs and jokes with his two daughters, who are young and lively, and speak indifferent French to him. He retires in general about ten.

"Balcom asked three of the ship to dine with him, two different days, in hopes that he would come in the evening, but on both days we found he had so large a party, the Emperor would not join as usual. We only saw him walking in front of the house; Las Casas was with him the first night, almost all the time uncovered, though a cold evening, and evidently suffering from it. The next evening he was covered. Mrs. M——, passenger in the Bombay, was introduced one forenoon, and he spoke to her for some time; and Mr. Stuart, who was of the dinner party, on the second day, was introduced by Mrs. Balcom, in the evening. Balcom told me if I would come next evening, he would ask no one but myself; and, accordingly, about eight o'clock, I walked into the room, where he (Bony) was playing at whist with one of the Miss B.'s, and Mr. B. with the other; and shortly after Balcom gave me his cards, and I was pitted against Bonaparte, who plays very indifferently. He was laughing and joking all the time with the girls, especially the youngest, a lively lass of fifteen. I had now a full opportunity of observing his countenance, and about which, you may believe, I was more anxious than about the game.

"His person is grown very lusty; he is said to be about five feet seven inches, but there is nothing strikes as diminutive about him; he wore, as he has done ever since he joined the Northumberland, the dress of the National Guard, green, with two small gold epaulets, nankeen small-clothes, white waistcoat, and military boots, and his cocked hat was large and high. He has a very fine head; his eyes, which were at this time expressive of good humour, are very light blue, or grey; he has a straight handsome nose, a small pretty mouth, and a pretty round chin, resembling the representation on the Napoleon coins; his hair is dark brown, or nearly black, straight, and beginning to be a little bald on the crown. He has falling shoulders, remarkable feet and hands, with long tapering fingers, and thumbs like those of a stout woman. He frequently looked me in the face, as he cracked his jokes; and what could I do but smile at an Ex-Emperor's jokes, which were, by the bye, funny enough.

"When we had finished the second rubber, he addressed a few questions to me: being the only stranger, how many feet water my ship drew, when I replied twenty-three, he said "Ah," and seemed much surprised; when General Gourgaud said, "Capt. ———'s ship appeared as large as *notre Northumberland*." He then, through the interpretation of Las Casas, asked me some questions about the laws—whether in England we had any particular courts for the determinations of commercial points solely. When I answered in the negative, he said they had in France consular courts for the special purpose of determining commercial points; shortly after this he got up, talked a little, and making a polite bow to every individual present, retired. I was next the door, and had the last, to which I returned my best.

"He would, doubtless, have asked me more questions about my ship, but had before got most of the information he wished on the subject, from one of the passengers. He had asked him how many guns and men she carried, what the cargo consisted of, and its value, and what was the amount of duties on it in England. The only question he asked me was quite different from any of those, and serves to shew that he is not a mere questioner, for the sake of talking, but that he asks for information.

"Sir George Bingham, Colonel of the 53d regiment, encamped at Longwood, is Military Commandant of the island, but acts under the orders of the Admiral, Sir George Cockburn, who seems remarkably well adapted for keeping Bony in order, and preventing the possibility of his escape. Sir Hudson Lowe is expected daily, as King's Governor of the Island; Colonel

Wilks returns home; but we understood Colonel Skelton remains as Lieut. Gov.

"Buonaparte, they say, has still hopes of being recalled to the head of the French Government; and says he is sure that the Bourbons are incapable of governing the French, and that nobody but himself understands how to rule them. He certainly still keeps up the shadow of royalty; besides that his suite treat him with all possible respect, and style him Emperor, are always uncovered in his presence, &c. On the turf inside of his tent, is cut an imperial crown, with the letter N. underneath; this, probably, was not done by his order, but cannot be unobserved, as he cannot pass from his tent to his room without putting his foot upon it. On the other hand, Gourmand, has hinted that he means to make away with himself as soon as he has finished his history. But as he said he would not be taken alive before he went to St. Helena, he may again relent. It seems to be a general remark,

notwithstanding the respect which all his suite invariably treat him, that he is quite devoid of feeling, and has never shown the smallest kindness or attention even to the ladies, not even to one of their children. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

When the *Thais* sloop of war left St. Helena, on the 30th of September, Buonaparte was well; but it is reported, that as his displeasure with the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, continued, all access to him by strangers, or communication with his residence, was cut off. It is stated, that when he was informed by Sir Hudson that government had ordered the reduction of his allowance from 20,000l. to 8,000l. per annum, for himself and establishment, he instantly requested that an armourer from one of the regiments might be sent to him, to strike off the eagles and other imperial emblems from his plate, being determined to dispose of all that part of his property, and not to be limited to so scanty an allowance.

INDIA HOME INTELLIGENCE.

There is now in the Company's baggage warehouse, a plank of Teck wood, measuring 7 ft. 2 in. in diameter. It was brought home by Capt. Sanders, of the ship Metcalfe.

Robert Wissett, Esq. Clerk to Committee of Warehouses, and William Forsteen, Esq. Secretary to the Military Fund, have retired from the Company's service, upon pensions, after a service each of nearly fifty years.

Mr. William Morley, a Cadet, studying for the Artillery or Engineers, at the Company's Seminary at Addiscombe, has presented to the Court of Directors a copy of a Sketch of the attack upon Algiers on the 27th August; it is executed in a manner highly creditable to this gentleman's abilities.

It is stated that one hundred and eighty-nine ships, belonging to private individuals, have sailed for the East Indies since the opening of the trade to that quarter in April, 1814.

On the 10th November, in the presence of a very numerous congregation at Burnham Market, Buxao, a Bengalee native of Calcutta, was baptized by the name of John Henry Martin, a name which stands high in the list of those who have done honour to the clerical profession.

By the death of Major-General Sir Geo. Holmes, K. C. B. of the Bombay establishment, a vacancy occurs in the number of knights commanders of the Bath, attached to the Company's army, Henry Sir

Geo. Holmes had only arrived in England a few months previous to his decease.

The Guicowar government has made a request to be allowed to subscribe for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the battle of Waterloo. While Englishmen have so much reason to be proud of this glorious battle, they have abundantly more reason to rejoice that such victories carry joy to the breasts of our Indian allies. Numerous Hindoos are subscribers to the Waterloo Fund.

A correspondent at Dacca writes, that his highness the Nuwab Nusrat Jung has given a grand dinner to the whole station, in honour of the glorious victory of Waterloo.

On Monday, Nov. 18, a melancholy accident occurred at Plymouth during the tempestuous weather. As Lieuts. Stopford and Ibbetson, of the Cornwalls, with Lieut. Bulmar, of the East-India Company's service, who came home passenger in that ship, after an absence of nine years, were proceeding in a shute-boat to North Corner, it became necessary, from the extreme agitation of the sea, to alter the trim of the boat, and one of the officers rather suddenly rose to shift his seat for that purpose, when the boat instantly upset, and Lieuts. Bulmar and Ibbetson were unfortunately drowned. Lieut. Stopford and the watermen, two in number, were saved by swimming to the Jetty Head of the Dock-yard, where they held by the spring of the Beelzebub, until ropes were lowered to them by the

warden and sentries. The watermen are the same who recently saved the lives of General and Mrs. Nelson.

The best proof of prosperity in the Indian possessions is, that the government is about to pay off the six per cent. loan by a new one of five per cent.

Mr. Alexander Laidlaw, of Edinburgh University, has obtained the permission of the Court of Directors to proceed to India to pursue his researches in mineralogy, natural history, and other departments of science.

The Malabar cruiser, Captain Maxfield, which had been selected to bring dispatches and invalid troops to Europe, sprung a leak in the river Hoogly, and was obliged to return into dock at Calcutta on the 13th April last.

The tax imposed from the year 1813, upon wood and water supplied the ships from Sagar Island, has been abolished.

The pilot schooner, *Jessey*, has been lost by running among the breakers at the head of the eastern Sea Reef.

Mr. William Shelton of Deunham has received a letter from his son, William Shelton, Esq. late Mayor of Bombay, acknowledging the receipt of some English ploughs and harrows: stating that "very likely I shall at the end of this year hold the first English plough that ever was in the Deccan, and probably in the presence of the Peishwa, the sovereign thereof."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Cornwallis, Plymouth Sound, Nov. 6th, 1816.—We sailed from Madras Roads on the 20th of June, when perfect tranquillity reigned throughout India, the merchants anticipating rich harvests from the general peace. The island of Java had not been given up to the Dutch authorities, but orders were daily expected to that purpose from Europe. The Volage was cruising off the N. W. coast of the island. The island of Ceylon, since the capture of the King of Kandy, and the subduction of the entire island to the British force, has been in a progressively flourishing state of trade. The dethroned King was taken from Columbo to Madras in this ship, and from thence was escorted by a detachment of Sepoys to Vellore, where he is to reside. We arrived in Simon's Bay (Cape of Good Hope) on the 11th of August. We sailed again on the 19th, and anchored off James Town, island of St. Helena, on the 5th September. The garrison was in good health. Provisions were very dear. We touched at the island of Ascension, and gave supplies of provisions to the garrison there: a battery of twelve guns had been constructed for its defence: the *Leveret* was at anchor in the roads. We sailed thence on the 13th of September, and anchored here on Monday last.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Passengers per Samanong.—Mrs. Frazer, and two Miss Blakes; Major Palley, Madras Establishment; Captain Little, Bombay do; Mr. Wicks, surgeon, do; Lieut. Poole, Madras do. The *Ellergill* and *Princess Charlotte* were landing at Bombay for England.

Downs, 3d Nov. 1816.—Arrived the *Fairlie*, passed Gravesend 5th Nov. from Batavia and St. Helena, sailed from Batavia 5th June, and 3d Sept. from St. Helena.—*Passengers per Fairlie*, Lieut. Bomer, 3d N. Bat.; Ensign Melius, H. M. 24th Regiment; Mr. George A. Brown, surgeon of the Herceulshire, Miss. Hill, from the Isle of France.

Plymouth, 4th Nov. 1816.—Arrived H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*, 74, from Madras; sailed from thence 23d June, Cape 21st August, and St. Helena 7th September, Ceylon 29th June.

Plymouth, 5th Nov.—Arrived the *Mary Ann*, Captain Webster, from Bengal and the Isle of France, 29th April, left St. Helena 11th September.—*Passenger* 1, Captain Blakely.

The *Madras* and *China* Ships had not arrived when the *Cornwallis* left Madras.

The *Fort William* arrived off Trincomlee 29th June, all well, after a passage from England of three months and fourteen days.

The *Kingsmill*, *Cassels*, was spoke with by the *Fort William* 22d June, all well.

The *Margles* had put into the Cape, on account of the sickness of her crew, having parted from the *Lady Carrington*, 4th August, lat. 35. 40. S. long. 2. 0. West.

Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 11th.—Arrived from Bengal, the *Potten*, *Welbank*.—17. *Minstrell*, *Jackson*, from London. August 10th, *Phillips*, *Nichols*, sailed for Calcutta.—12. *British Hero*, *Edwards*, for Madras.

The *Potten*, *Welbank*, from Bengal, had arrived at St. Helena.

Downs, 8th Nov.—Arrived the *Princess Charlotte*, Captain Leishman, from Bombay, sailed 27th June, and St. Helena 10th September.

The *Cabalais* sailed from Bombay. *Lady Melville*, and *Maquis Huntly*, sailed from Bombay for China, 27th June.

The *Castle Huntly* and *Cumbeiland* were to leave Bombay 9th July.

The *Marquis of Ely* arrived at Bombay 25th June; after having been nearly lost on the coast, she got into the harbour with loss of anchor and cable only, and expected to sail for China 10th August.

The *Eliza*, licensed, lat. 14. S. long. 26. W. 1st October. The *Woodbridge*, Smith, lat. 9. 6. N. 21st September.

Plymouth, 9th Nov.—Arrived the *Philomel* 6000 of war, from Bombay and the Isle of France. Sailed 29th June.

Coves, 10th Nov.—Arrived the *Juno*, *Williams*, from Batavia.

Portsmouth, 10th Nov.—Arrived the *Stockton* transport, from St. Helena.

The *Herceules*, lat. 9. 20. S. long. 27. 10. W. 31st May, Captain C. H. Bean, all well.

Deal, 11th Nov.—Arrived the *Ellergill*, *Clarkson*, from Bombay. Sailed 9th July, and from St. Helena, 14th September.

Plymouth, 10th Nov.—Arrived the *Horatio*, frigate, from Madras, sailed 16th July, from St. Helena.

St. Helena, Sept. 14th.—Sailed the *Potten Welbank*, from Bengal, for England. 21. *Elizabeth*, *Forrest*, from Bengal for England.

Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 16th.—Arrived from London, the *Mariner*, *Herbert*, *Mangles*, *Bunn* (Company's), sailed the 25th August for Bengal from do.; 17. *Minstrell*, *Jackson*, sailed 23th August, for N. S. Wales.—27. *Claudine*, *Welch*, sailed 29th August, for Batavia.

Madras.—Arrived from London, the *Coromandel*, *Cameron*; 27. *Swallow*, *Wilson*, from do. 21.

H. M. S. Povey, from England;—27.—Prince Regent, Clifford, do.; June 20.—Eclipse, Burford, sailed for Bengal 2 July; 3, Regent, Ripley, (Company's) London July 3, Neptune, Irregularity, sailed for Bengal 4 July, Fort William; Innes, (Company's) London; 5, H. M. S. Conway, England; H. M. S. Iphigenia, do.; Kingsmill, Cassels Liverpool, with loss of fore-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast, and jib-boom, during a squall on the 26th May, sailed 7 July for Bengal; 9, Albion, Fisher, England.

The Opheus, Finckley, at 24, 6, N. August 15, long. 57. 35. W. London to Bombay all well.

Bengal, June 15.—Arrived the Ladus, Oldham, from London; 14, Bengal Merchant, Gordon, do.; Egnid, Kirby, do.; June 29, the Cornwallis, Graham, from London, had arrived at Bombay.

Portsmouth, Nov. 11.—Arrived the Thars ship of war, from India, sailed from the Isle of France 16 August, Cape 29 September, and St. Helena 23 October.

Doues, Nov. 1.—Arrived the Potten, Welbank, Company's loaded ship, from Bengal, Cape, and St. Helena, 17, arrived the Elizabeth, Foster, from India, sailed from Bengal, Company's freighted ship.

Portsmouth, Nov. 17.—Arrived the Leda frigate, from Ceylon, sailed from Trincomalee 26 July, passed the Cape 20 September.

Passengers, per Thars.—Lieut. General Sir Alex. Campbell; Mrs Campbell, Major Molloy, 12th Reg; Dr. Strachan, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

Bengal, June 2.—Resource, Henderson, sailed for Batavia; Lady Nugent, Robertson, do.; Lady Baylow, Roy, do.

Sailings.

Nov. 4.—Gin. Stewart, Granger, free trader, for Ceylon, and Bombay.

Wilton, Griffin, merchantman, Cape and Isle of France, Ganges, Falconer, free trader, Isle of France and Bengal, Edwards, Lowrey, merchant, Cape—7, Sherbourne, Rawman, free trader, Bengal, Ocean, Hammitt, whaler, South Seas; 7, Auspicious, Nash, free trader, Bengal, 10, Timandra, Cittauck, do.; Bombay, Garthland, Cassien, merchants, Cape—13, Caesar, free trader, Batavia.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1816.

Cotton.—The arrivals of East India Cotton are very considerable, above 4000 bales; from Pernambuco 1207, and from Bahia 800 bags; the demand greatly revived last week, particularly for Brazil descriptions, 300 Maranams and Bahias were sold 22d, with a few 23d, 100 Pernams 23d, very ordinary, 23d, 230 Demeray and Berbice, inferior 19d up to 21d for good fair; 30 Surinams 20d a 23d; a small parcel Bowed 20d; and the following East India descriptions in bond, 50 Surats 13d, 40 Bengals 11d a 12d; and 250 Bengals DT at 12d. The whole, with the exception of the Bowed, were purchased for the consumption of the country; the accounts from Manchester continue very favourable.

Sugar.—The demand for Sugar continued extensive all the week, the prices daily advancing at the close; the chief request was on speculation. The subject of distillation from Grain being prohibited, attracted great attention, speculators, however, calculated that, even should the distillers not use Sugar yet, that the supply was only equal to the usual consumption of the country.

Coffee.—The public sales of West India Coffee brought forward lately have been very limited, owing, it is stated, to the stock being very short of the usual quantity; it is, however, to be recollected, a very considerable proportion of the

Coffee is now in the hands of speculators, and not now offering for sale. We believe no advance has been obtained on the Coffee lately sold at the India House.

Spices.—There appears a revival in request for Spices, a small advance on most descriptions has been obtained on the last East India sale prices.

Rice.—The demand for Rice has been extensive; the prices improve in proportion to the great rise of Grain, there is very considerable export orders in town.

Drugs, &c.—The extensive sale by the East India Company took place last week, prompt the 11th of February. The whole were sold in London, viz. 20 casks Aloe, (not suc.) very good, 131 10s a 131 15s, middling dark 41 a 71 15s, 465 chests Anniseed 31s a 36s; 7 chests Brea Wax 71; 231 chests Benjamin, 2 lots 1st quality, 581 15s a 581 30—23, 1st a 151 5s—34, 71 11s a 91, 27 casks Candemom, Ceylon, 23 1d a 2s 9d; Malabar 4s 2d 6 11 chests Gunbooge 161 a 161 3s, 120 dippers Castor Oil, fine bright, 3s 6d—good 2s 7d a 3s 4d—inferior 7d a 1s; 100 bottles Capajut Oil 9d a 1s per ounce; 253 chests China Root, 35s a 38s, 570 bags Chillies 26s a 30s; 6 chests Vermillion 5s a 5s 1d; 537 bags Gallanall 26s a 40s; 53 chests Anniseed 31s a 36s—a few 34s a 37s; 16 boxes Musk 12s a 13s 6d per ounce, 20 chests Myrrh 100s a 110s, 180 chests Rhubarb, good bright, 3s a 5s 2d—remainder 2s 6d a 5s; 16 chests rough Tontose-shell 11s 9d a 13s 11d—one lot 25s 8d; 26 tubs Soy, inferior, 1s a 5s—remainder 10s 8d a 15 6d; 309 Elephant's Teeth, 81 3s a 141 5s; 847 chests rough Camphire 91 13s a 121 10s, 28 bags Mother-of-Pearl Shells 30s 6d a 41 1s 6d, 2, 07 pieces Tin 91s a 96s; 2361 cwt. Red Sanders 95 6d a 11s, 232 cwt. Sapan Wood 12s a 12 6d; 27 bales Sena 4d a 8d; 61 chests Shellac 50s a 97s; 78 bags Secular 28s 6d; 118 packages Tamarinds 21s a 45s; 1043 chests Borax, unrefined, 79s a 85—28 refined 92s a 93s; 5571 packages Turmeric 23s a 36s 6d; 187 bales Safflower 65s a 95s, 741 bags Galls, blue, 81 7s a 81 12s—grey and white 61 4s, 673 chests Lac Dye 6d a 4s 4d, 83 chests Lac Lake 7d 11d—one lot 18d; 96441 Ground Rattans 1d a 5d each, 1994 Malacca Canes is a 2s each; Satin Wood 70s 6d.

Company's 110 chests Opium, fine Patna, 55s a 57s 6d per lb; 228 tubs rough Camphire, 101. 13s a 111 6s; 12 Keemore Shells 1s to 5s, and one at 20s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Edinburgh, Lady Ferguson, of a son.
The lady of A. Loughman, Esq. of Bedford square, of a son.
At Ballinraddy, Ireland, the lady of the Knight of Kerry, M.P. of a son.
The lady of the Rev. Isaac Gosset, vicar of Daiches, near Windsor, of a son.
The lady of Broome Wilts, Esq. of Brunswick square, of a son.
The lady of W. P. Williams, Esq. in South-street, Grosvenor-square, of a daughter.
The lady of F. C. Barker, Esq. in Somerset-street, Portman-square, of a daughter.
In Dublin, Marchioness of Waterford, of a son.
At Beaupre, Lady Montgomerie, of a son.
The lady of Sir Amyrald Dance, Northlands, Tipperary, of a son.
The lady of A. Houlton, Esq. M.P. at Hallingbury-place, Essex, of a son.
The lady of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, at Richmond-green, of a son.
The lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Allan, in Upper Gildford-street, of a son.
In St. James's square, Lady Grantham, of a daughter.

The lady of Geo. Smith, Esq. M. P. in Upper Harley-street, of a daughter.
 The lady of C. Hanson, Esq. of Bedford square, of a daughter.
 The lady of Wm. Bedford, Esq. in Guildford-street, of a daughter.
 The lady of Sir Willoughby W. Dixie, of Finsdon Hall, Notts, of a son.
 The lady of J. Turner, Esq. of Woburn-place, of a son.
 The lady of T. Wilde, Esq. in Guildford-street, of a son.
 The lady of J. Price, Esq. of Monmouth, of a son, being her eighteenth child.
 The lady of J. Mansfield, Esq. of Wimpole-street, of a son.
 Lady Fitzherbert, of a daughter.
 The lady of Lieut.-Col. Webber Smith, at Langley Lodge, Lewisham, of a daughter.
 The lady of J. Shewell, Esq. of Clapham Common, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Francis Pym, Esq. eldest son of the member for the county of Bedford, to Lady James Leslie Melville, second daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville.
 At Bermuda, Lieut. Col. Ximenes, of the 62d regt. to Enza Mary, eldest daughter of Commandr. A. V. Evans, R. N.
 At Paris, James Drummond, Esq. commissary general, to Miss C. A. Telfer, great niece of Smollet, the author of *Peregrine Pickle*, &c.
 On the 9th November, at Clapham church, Capt. E. Ireland, of the Hon. Company's service, to Caroline Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Kohlason.
 The Rev. Thos. Tudhal, of Staplegrave Cottage, near Taunton, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny.
 At Hackney, Sam. Collingwood, Esq. of Oxford, to Ann Jemima Huntley, late of Reading.
 At Marylebone, Rob. Edwards, Esq. to Miss Carter, of the Edgware Road.
 At St. Martin's, J. Constable, Esq. of East Bergholt, Suffolk, to Miss Bicknell, of Spring Garden-terrace.
 Mr. Wm. Boice, of Wellington-place, Goswell-street, to Miss Sarah Simons, of Reading.
 Gen. Malphrant, Esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Lane, of Oxford-street.
 Robt. Bartley, Esq. of the Ordnance, Tower, to Miss Harrison, late of Enntr street, Aldgate.
 At Valenciennes, Capt. Bunworth, 68th foot, to the eldest daughter of James Yeo, Esq.
 At St. George's Bloomsbury, Capt. Geo. Williamson, to Delia, second daughter, of the Rev. Dr. Rose, rector of St. Martin Outwich.
 At Margate, John, son of Wm. Walmesley, Esq. clerk of the papers to the House of Lords, to Anna Maria, only daughter to the late Lieut. Col. Lambert, of the East-India Company's service.
 H. Percy Kennett, Esq. of Worcester College, Oxford, to Fanny, only daughter of M. Stapleton Douglas, Esq. of Thornton.
 Mr. Robert Back, of Clerkenwell, to Amelia, eldest daughter of J. Lowden, Esq. of Heigham Hall, Norwich.
 At Bishop's Caudle, the Earl of Erroll, to Harriett, third sister of Lord Somerville.
 Lieut. Col. Sir Robt. Wm. Gardner, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Macleod.
 D. Taunton, Esq. of Oxford, third son of Sir W. E. T. to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Bradford, Esq. of Swindon, Wilts.
 Mr. Fred. Wm. Carter, of Southwark, to Mary, second daughter of Dan. Clives, Esq. of Shady-cl.
 J. Wilson, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Ann Shutt, of Croydon.
 At Brodsworth, Yorkshire, W. Sweetland, Esq. captain of the port of Gibraltar, to Jane, eldest sister of Sir C. W. Fiitt.
 Mr. Jas. Russell, of Woodford, to Miss Appleton, of Brompton.
 W. Esq. late of Abchurch-lane.
 A. Harman, Esq. of Croydon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late H. T. Rogers, Esq. of Gravesend.
 At Hammersmith, P. Martineau, Esq. jun. to

Mary Anne, second daughter of the late F. Ronalds, Esq. of Highbury.
 At St. George's, Wm. Carter, M. D. of Canterbury, to Sophia, third daughter of the late Sam. Holworthy, Esq. of Elseworth Hall, Cambridgeshire.
 J. Bowring, Esq. of London Field, to Maria, youngest daughter of S. Lewin, Esq. of Mare-street, Hackney.
 At Exminster, Devonshire, Capt. Fuller, R. N. son of the late T. Fuller, Esq. of Ashdown house, Sussex, to Eliza, only daughter of Wm. White, Esq. of Exminster Villa.
 Mr. James Grace, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Fanny Rickford, of Aylesbury.
 Mr. R. Taylor, bookseller, of Liverpool, to Ellen, second daughter, of the late Dr. Prescott, of Nantwich, Cheshire.
 Rd. Addison, Esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Elizabeth Forder, niece of the Rev. Wm. Masters, of Spaisholt, Hants.
 At St. James's church, the Earl of Warwick, to Lady Monson.
 At St. George's, Major Gen. Sir John Lambert, to Jane, daughter of the late J. Moirant, Esq. of Brockenhurst Park, Hants.
 At Ballycutter, Ireland, the Hon. Col. Meade, M. P. son of the Countess Clanwilliam, to Urania Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Edward and Lady Arabella Ward.
 T. Browne, Esq. of Kentish town, to the sister of T. Ratliff, Esq. of Berners-street.
 At Chelsea, F. de Normanville, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. R. Callender, of Brompton.
 J. Sophia, rector

The Rev. Archibald Barclay, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, of Grove Hall, Bow.
 C. Bourne, Esq. of Elford, Staffordshire, to Miss Ryan, of Tipperary.
 J. F. Turnpenny, Esq. of the R. Military College, Sandhurst, to Mrs. Kynnamond, late of Clapham Rise.
 At St. George's, G. S. Ford, Esq. late of the Adelphi Terrace, to Hannah, only daughter of the late Jos. Biamah, Esq. of Pimlico.
 Capt. S. Hood Ingheld, R. N. to Priscilla Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Otway.
 Mr. J. Stable, to Mrs. Hennington, of Fenchurch-street.
 At Cheltenham, Mr. Cawardine, of London, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Freeman, vicar of Badsworth, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

The Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to Her Majesty. His Serene Highness was in his 72d year being born in 1741.
 Frederick William Charles, first king of Wirtemberg, born the 7th of November, 1754, was a son of Duke Frederick Eugene, who, during the seven years war distinguished himself in the Prussian service, whilst his brother, the then reigning Duke Charles, led his troops with great bitterness against Frederick II. This son of Duke Eugene also, like others of his brothers, entered the Prussian service, which, however, he left in the life time of the great Frederick, and went into that of Russia. He succeeded his father, who was only for a short time reigning Duke, on the 23d December, 1797, as Duke of Wirtemberg; and his political relations became uncommonly difficult, in consequence of the war with France, and the situation of his own territory, in 1803 he exchanged the ducal dignity for the electoral, and in 1805 (after the peace of Petersburgh) for the Royal, and, instead of the duchy, his paternal inheritance, of about 200 square miles in extent, with 360,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of two millions of dollars, he left to his successor a kingdom, the smallest indeed in Europe, of 357 square miles in extent, a population of 1,800,000, and a revenue of 18 millions of florins. By his first marriage with the Princess Augusta of Brunswick (sister of the Duke, who fell last year) he left behind him three children, viz. the new King William II. born in 1781, and married this year to the Grand Duchess Catherine; Duke

Paul, and the wife of the Duke de Montfort (Jerome Buonaparte). The Queen Dowager is the Princess Royal of England. The King's death is understood to have been occasioned by the gout being driven inwards, which produced an apoplectic attack. He is said to have died in the arms of his son, the Prince Royal, having been engaged in conversation with him for some hours before.

On the 5th November at Tedderly, in Staffordshire, the seat of her son-in-law, Mr. Littleton, after a short illness, Hyacinthe de Gabrielle, Marchioness of Wells-siev. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of M. Pierre Rodand, and a native of France; she was married to the Marquis on the 29th November, 1794, and has left two daughters, one of whom was married to Sir William Ashby, of Chatham Place, Bart. a few years since. Her Ladyship's separate income, of about 3,000 per annum, was to the Marquis.

John Maship, Esq. aged 60, formerly a director of the East-India Company.

Abraham Roberts, Esq. of Grosvenor-street, late a director of the East-India Company, and M.P. for Worcester.

John Laker, Esq. of America Square, one of the directors of the Company's ship owners.

At Brighton, aged 70, Chas. Herbert, Esq. M.P. for Wilton, only surviving brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon.

At Highbury, aged 74, Thos. Bennett, D.D. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At the early age of 24, Alex. Simpson, Esq. of Colly hill, Scotland; while out grouse shooting, one of the barrels of his gun, by the breath touching the trigger, went off, occasioning instant death.

At Shindon, aged 62, Miss Maria Hare, sister of the late Rd. Hare, Esq. of Cork.

At Nun Green, Peckham, aged 77, very much esteemed and respected, Wm. Peacocke, Esq., late of Salisbury.

At Southampton, Wm. Linnott, Esq.

Mr. Alderman Coddison, of Nottingham; little more than a year ago he lost his brother, his mother died shortly after; a few months since two of his daughters were committed on the same day to the same grave; and now, by his own decease, he has left a family of female orphans, awfully bereaved, within the short space of thirteen months, of an uncle, a grandmother, two sisters, and a father.

At the manse-house, Hauts, aged 72, Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

In Little Dean's Yard, aged 85, the Rev. Wm. Bell, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of Westminster.

After a long and painful illness, Maria, wife of Thos. Leechmere, of the Circus, Bath.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Kenneth, youngest son of K. Mackenzie, of Portland-place.

At Worthing, after a lingering illness, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fred. Hankey.

In Pembroke-street, Plymouth, at the advanced age of 104 years, Mrs. Martha Evans; she had been the mother of thirteen children, and retained her mental faculties to the last.

At Battersea, aged 81, Mrs. G. Long.

At Shooter's-hill, of a disorder contracted while on service in Ceylon, Col. W. Colebrook, of the R. Art.

At Chilton, near North Shields, aged 103, Mr. Wm. Elbot.

In Staple Inn, Mr. Wm. Harris, of the Pipe-office, in Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 74, Mr. J. Mawson, late of Watling-street.

Aged 56, Mr. Charles Cooke, of New North-street.

Aged 82, Mr. P. Keating, Catholic printer, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 90, Mrs. Ravenhill.

At Brighton, aged 28, Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Murray, Esq. M.P.

Lately, at Cheltenham, in his 81st year, Richard Reynolds, Esq. formerly an eminent manufacturer in Bristol. He is known to have distributed in charity upwards of 20,000*l.*

At Sutton Coldfield, in the county of Warwick, aged 77, Mrs. Duncombe, widow of the late J. Duncombe, Esq.

At Merton, of a paralytic disorder. Mr. Ebenezer Robertson, aged 92.

At Isleworth, the widow of the late Lieut. Gen. H. Bland, and on the same day, Gen. Thomas Bland, col. of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

The Rev. W. A. Pemberton, B. D. registrar of the University of Cambridge.

In Grafton-street, aged 94, Thos. Scott, Esq. of Shepperton, Middlesex.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 78, James Hurd, Esq. M. D.

At Lockington, aged 67, the Rev. Francis Lundy, M. A. upwards of 49 years rector of that parish.

In Rod hon-square, the wife of J. Hodson, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 93, the relict of the late Mr. J. Haynes, of Twickenham.

At Old Brompton, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Blake, Baron Wallscourt, of Ardrey, Galway.

Mr. Rd. Williams, of Holyland's Coffee-House, Strand.

At Edinburgh, after 28 years service in India, Major S. Hay, of the Bengal artillery.

At Clapham-road, after a long and painful illness, Catherine, wife of J. P. Crowder, Esq.

Aged 79, Mrs. Leserve, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Owen, of Derby: he was killed by the upsetting of the mail.

Near Chelsea Hospital, Rev. Thomas Norris, late chaplain to the forces in theeward Islands.

At Pontonville, Mr. Catharine MacLagan.

At Peckham, aged 82, Mrs. Bellamy.

In Hanover street, Hanover-square, aged 64, Dr. S. H. Jackson.

At Remes, France, Sir Wm. Codrington, Bart.

At Ashly Lodge, Surrey, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Fletcher.

R. Critton, Esq. of Dulwich Common.

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, aged 75, Mrs. Margaret May.

The wife of Mr. Hazard, of the Royal Exchange.

At Kensington, Capt. J. Banningham, one of the poor knights of Windsor.

In the 64th year of his age, Sir Arthur Davies Owen, of Gloucester, Montgomeryshire, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, and Deputy Lieutenant and late High Sheriff for the same county.

At Sunning hill, the wife of James Stephens, Esq. and the sister of Mr. Walberforce.

Aged 76, Rev. Sam. Strong, rector of Murchwell.

At Sidmouth, aged 86, the widow of the late Chas. Satterthwaite Esq.

Aged 73, Rev. Thos. D'Oyley, A. M. 17 years vicar of Walton-upon-Thames.

Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. B. D'Aranda, surgeon, at Billericay, Essex, aged 23.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

Ceylon.			
Ship's Names.	Tons.	Probable Time of Sailing.	
Adm. Gaubier....	500	—	Nov. 30
Madras and Bengal.			
Moffit	750	—	Nov. 30
Sir S. Lushington.	600	—	Nov. 21
Bombay.			
Cambrian	720	from Gravesend	Nov. 24
Hyperion	400	—	Nov. 30
Cape of Good Hope.			
Cornwallis	170	—	Nov. 23
Mary	300	—	Dec. 7
Duke of Marlboro'..	320	—	Nov. 26
Susannah	170	—	Nov. 27
Jane	170	—	Nov. 30
Betsey	180	—	Nov. 27
Marianne	200	from Gravesend	Nov. 26
Jane	200	—	Nov. 30
Madras and Calcutta.			
Lord Melville	572	—	Nov. 30
Madras and Bengal.			
Hibernia	450	—	Dec. 15
Speke	450	—	Nov. 30
Richmond	500	—	Dec. 12

Cape and Isle of France.

Lady Borringdon.. 390 — Nov. 13

From Liverpool to Bombay

Samarang

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1816-17.

When sailed 1816.	Ships.	No.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Pasers.	Consignments.	To be offort 1816.	To be land 1816.	To be Dues 1816.
5th July.	Princess Amelia.	1200	Robert Williams.	Edward Balston	Samuel Lyde	James Kellaway	Nathaniel Grant	James Thompson	China	1816.	1816.	13th July
9	Bombay	1300	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Lucas Porcellan	F. A. Cunningham	James Simpson	George B. Key		13 Jan.	—	—
4	General Harris	1300	James Sims	George Westhead	John Morse	Henry Kemp	James Paton	W. C. Drysdale		—	—	—
4	Charles G. ant.	1200	William Moffatt.	Hugh Scott	Richard Anneson	Henry Lee	Patrick Murray	Michael Curnell		—	—	—
3	Martha Camden	1200	John P. Larkins	T. Larkins, jun.	William Pascoe	James Sexton	Adam Walker	Edward Harrison		—	—	—
1	Eastport	1300	James Mangles	Robt. S. Dalrymple	John Foulerton	Wm. Cruikshank	James W. Vasson	Patrick Stewart	Bombay & China	21 Oct.	5 Nov.	22 Dec.
1	Lowther Castle	1200	John Wordsworth	Charles Mortlock	Henry Hill	Richard W. Smith	Jas. Glendinning	Edward King		—	—	—
4	Thames	1300	Robert Hudson	William Hay	Joseph Dudman	Thos. Borradaile	Richard H. Cox	Charles Pillans		—	—	—
2	Northfordshire	1300	John Card	John Money	Richard Roebuck	T. R. Drummond	George A. Brown	Nicholas G. Glas	Malacca, P. of H.	4 Dec.	18 Dec.	19 Feb.
2	General Kild	1300	James Sims	Philip Hughes	Robert Davidson	V. J. Mauden	Samuel T. Budge	James Caanan	Island and China	18 Dec.	1817.	9 Feb.
3	Atlas	1300	John Stanforth	Alexander Nairn	Edginton Maxwell	Henry Hutchinson	George Wiggins	Robert Mayne	Bombay and China	18 Dec.	3 Jan.	17 Feb.
3	Mary-Wellington	601	Henry Bonham	Charles O. Mayne	Robert B. Evrest	John Alder	Francis Paterson	Wm. Maltman	Malacca & Bengal	3 Jan.	17 Jan.	23 Feb.
6	Minerva	976	Kenward Smith	John Wood	Thomas Addison	—	—	Thomas Vokes		—	—	—
6	Sreatham	819	Rich. Borradaile	Simon Lee	—	—	—	John Milroy		—	—	—
4	Rose	913	—	John Dale	John Adams	George Grove	Wm. M'Adam	—	Ditto	17 Do.	1 Feb.	9 Mar.
3	Princess Charlotte	974	Charles Christie	Thos. M. Taggart	—	—	—	James Smith		—	—	—
5	Carriac	930	William Agnew	John Craig	—	—	—	Joseph Craggs		—	—	—
6	William Pitt	819	Henry Bonham	Charles Graham	Henry Hosmer	John R. Manderson	James Stewart	—	Ditto	—	—	—
1	Warbon	1300	Company's Ship	Jonathan Buch	William Manning	Charles Shea	—	—		—	—	—
7	Hutchinson	1205	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
7	Dorsetshire	1205	William Moffatt.	Nathaniel Turner	Henry Agner	Thomas Williams	Robert Alexander	Christ. Fearon	China	15 Feb.	3 Mar.	9 April
7	Royal George	1200	John F. Timms	Charles S. Timms	Henry Agner	Thomas Hoborn	Robert Alexander	—		—	—	—
6	Lord Castlereagh	819	Henry Bonham	Chas. Kyner	Christopher Brien	George Osborn	Thomas Hog	—		—	—	—
5	Thomas Grenville	869	Company's Ship	William Patterson	—	—	—	—	Bombay	3 Mar.	17 Do.	23 Do.
Masters.												
8	Carmarthen	550	James Williams	James Ross	—	—	—	Stephen H. Ayers	Madras, Mod. & Bengal	1 Feb.	—	10 Mar.
8	Northumberland	600	Robert Sims	John R. Macklin	Ambrose F. Procter	Mark Clayson	Joseph Cox	Nichl. N. Franklin	Mad. Beng. & Decool	9 April	—	9 April
8	Huddart	547	William Barrowes	Charles Weller	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
4	Union	550	John Campbell	John E. Johnson	—	—	—	—	Bombay	17 Do.	—	24 Do.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 10	to 0 4 4	Sal Ammoniac . . .cwt.		
Coffee, Java, . . .cwt.	3 18 0	— 4 4 0	Senal.lb.	0 1 6	to 0 2 6
— Cheribon	3 13 0	— 3 15 0	Turmeric, Bengal.cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 0 0
— Bourbon	3 16 0	— 4 0 0	— China	2 5 0	— 2 10 0
— Mocha	5 0 6	— 5 2 0	Zedoary		
Cotton, Suratlb.			Galls, in Sorts	7 0 0	
— Extrafine			— Blue	8 10 0	
— Bengal	0 1 1	— 0 1 2	Indigo, Blulb.		
— Bourbon			— Blue and Violet . . .	0 7 6	— 0 6 6
Drugs, &c for Dyeing.			— Pu ple and Viol. . . .	0 6 4	— 0 7 4
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Fine Violet		
Amiaceds, Star	4 10 0	— 4 15 0	— Good Ditto	0 5 6	— 0 5 11
Borax, Refined.....	4 0 0	— 4 10 0	— Fine Violet & Copper .	0 5 2	— 0 5 6
— Unrefined, or Tincal .	3 10 0	— 3 15 0	— Good Ditto	0 5 0	— 0 5 4
Camphire unrefined. . .	10 0 0	— 12 0 0	— Fine Copper	0 4 8	— 0 5 0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 3 0	— 0 5 0	— Good Ditto	0 4 6	— 0 4 8
— Ceylon			— Ordinary Ditto	0 3 6	— 0 3 10
Cassia Buds.....cwt.			Rice.....cwt.	1 12 0	— 1 17 0
— Lignea			Safflower.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 9 0 0
Castor Oillb.	0 1 3	— 0 4 0	Sago	1 13 0	— 2 18 0
China Rootcwt.	1 15 0	— 2 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 10 0	
Coculus Indicus	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein . . .lb.	0 12 9	— 0 15 6
Columbo Root	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— Now	0 15 5	— 1 11 0
Dragon's Blood			— Ditto White		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..			— China	1 2 1	— 1 2 4
— Arabic	3 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Orgazine	1 17 0	— 2 2 0
— Assafoetida	6 0 0	— 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 10 11	— 0 11 4
— Benjamin	6 10 0	— 50 0 0	— Cloves	0 3 7	
— Animicwt.	5 10 0	— 10 0 0	— Mace	0 9 1	— 0 10 1
— Galbanum			— Nutmegs	0 4 1	— 0 6 1
— Gambogium	16 0 0	— 22 0 0	— Gingercwt.	3 10 0	— 4 0 0
— Myrrh	9 0 0	— 11 0 0	— Pepper, Black . . .lb.	0 0 7	
— Olibanum	5 0 0	— 8 0 0	— White	0 0 11	
Lac Laka	0 1 3	— 0 1 9	Sugar, Yellowcwt.	1 15 0	— 2 4 0
— Dye	0 3 6	— 0 5 6	— White	2 10 0	— 3 10 0
— Shell, Black	3 0 0	— 3 10 0	— Brown	1 14 0	— 1 19 0
— Shy-red			Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 5	— 0 2 6
— Stick	3 10 0	— 8 0 0	— Congou	0 2 8	— 0 3 5
Musk, Chinaoz.	0 14 6	— 0 18 0	— Sonchoug	0 2 10	— 0 4 0
Nux Vomicacwt.	1 5 0	— 1 10 0	— Campon		
Oil Cassiaoz.	0 1 10	— 0 2 3	— Twankay	0 2 11	— 0 3 3
— Cinamon	0 17 0	— 0 18 0	— Pekoc	0 4 0	— 0 5 6
— Cloves	0 2 6	— 0 2 10	— Hyson Skin	0 2 9	— 0 4 4
— Mace			— Hyson	0 4 9	— 0 5 7
— Nutmegs	0 1 1	— 0 1 3	— Gunpowder	0 5 0	— 0 5 6
Opiumlb.			Tortoiseshell	0 19 0	— 1 6 0
Rhubarb	0 4 3	— 0 9 0	Woods, Saunders Red..ton	7 0 0	— 9 0 0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Tuesday, 3 December—Prompt 28 February.

Company's.—Tea Bohea, 400,000 lbs.—Congou, Campon, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,500,000 lbs.—Twankay, 800,000 lbs.—Hyson Skin, 150,000 lbs. Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,100,000 lbs.

On Tuesday, 10 December—Prompt 7 March.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Muslins, 6,200 pieces—Callicoes 88,373—Prohibited, 25,653

—Coast, &c. Piece Goods, viz. Coast Callicoes, 119,426—Coast prohibited, 4,500—Surat prohibited, 35,089.

On the 7th Nov. the Court of Directors gave Notice, That upon the Coffee to be sold the 11th of that month, the Buyer or exporting Merchant would be entitled to a drawback of five shillings per cwt. on the exportation thereof, within the time limited by law, and with all proper formalities.

Cargoes of East-India Company's Ships lately arrived.

Cargo of the *Furber*, from Bengal and Java.

Company's.—Sugar, 673,258 lbs.—Coffee, 863,729 lbs.

Private-Trade.—Indigo, 78 Chests—Raw Silk, 17 Bales.

Cargoes of the *Elizabeth* and *Potter*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Sugar, 7,171 cwt.—Cotton, 474,000

lbs.—Raw Silk, 31,900 lbs.—Worsted Carpets, 54.—Piece Goods, viz.—Muslins, 924 pieces—Callicoes, 59,102—Prohibited, 41,134.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Madeira Wine, Raw-Silk, Cassia, Indigo, Cotton-Yarn, Rattans, Red Wood, Mace, Gram Sticks, Sago, Tortoiseshell, Carpets, Benjamin.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 25th of October to the 25th of November 1816.

1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navv 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium for Payment.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	9 per Cent India Bonds.	3 p. Cent Dy. Rills.	Consols for Account.	£ s. d. Lottery	1816.
Oct. 29	217 210 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂ 60 ¹ / ₂	61 61 ¹ / ₂	76 76 ¹ / ₂	93 93 ¹ / ₂	15 15 ¹ / ₂										5 0p	62 61 ¹ / ₂	23 19 0	Oct. 29
30	210 ¹ / ₂	60 60 ¹ / ₂	61 61 ¹ / ₂	76 76 ¹ / ₂	93 94	15 15 ¹ / ₂										7 16p	62 61 ¹ / ₂	23 19 0	30
31	216 216 ¹ / ₂	60 60 ¹ / ₂	62 62	76 76 ¹ / ₂	94 93 ¹ / ₂	15 15 ¹ / ₂										6 7d	62 61 ¹ / ₂	—	31
Nov. 2	216 ¹ / ₂	60 60 ¹ / ₂	61 62 ¹ / ₂	76 76 ¹ / ₂	93 94 ¹ / ₂	15 15 ¹ / ₂					181 ¹ / ₂ 182				13 14p	7 10p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	Nov. 2
6	216 ¹ / ₂	61 61 ¹ / ₂	62 62 ¹ / ₂	76 76 ¹ / ₂	94 94 ¹ / ₂	15 15 ¹ / ₂					182 183		61		12 13p	7 10p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	6
7	216 217	61 61 ¹ / ₂	62 62 ¹ / ₂	76 77 ¹ / ₂	94 95	15 15 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂				182 ¹ / ₂ 183				12 13p	9 7 8p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	7
8	216 217	61 61 ¹ / ₂	62 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	95 94 ¹ / ₂	16 15 ¹ / ₂					—	66 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂		12 13p	9 7 8p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	8
11	217	61 62	62 63	77 77 ¹ / ₂	95 94 ¹ / ₂	15 15 ¹ / ₂					—	66 ¹ / ₂			12 13p	6 9p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	11
12	217 218	62 62 ¹ / ₂	63 63	78 77 ¹ / ₂	95 95 ¹ / ₂	16 16 ¹ / ₂					183 ¹ / ₂ 184				14p	7 10p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	12
13	—	61 61 ¹ / ₂	62 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	94 95	16 16 ¹ / ₂					—				14 15p	9 12p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	13
14	217 218	62 61 ¹ / ₂	63 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	94 94 ¹ / ₂	16 16 ¹ / ₂					—				15 16p	11 14p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	14
15	217 218	61 62	62 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	94 95 ¹ / ₂	16 16 ¹ / ₂				188 187	—				14 15p	11 14p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	15
16	—	61 62	62 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	16 16 ¹ / ₂					—				15 17p	11 14p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	16
18	217 ¹ / ₂	62 61 ¹ / ₂	62 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	95 95 ¹ / ₂	16 16 ¹ / ₂					—				16 17p	11 14p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	18
19	217 ¹ / ₂	62 61 ¹ / ₂	62 62 ¹ / ₂	77 77 ¹ / ₂	95 95 ¹ / ₂	16 16 ¹ / ₂					188				17 16p	11 14p	62 62 ¹ / ₂	—	19
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D'Aranda, <i>d.</i>	641	Dickson, <i>b.</i>	103	Ellis, <i>m.</i>	536	Fletcher, <i>d.</i>	641
Darrell	216	Dixie, <i>d.</i>	641	Ellis, <i>pa.</i>	221	Fletcher, <i>pa.</i>	220
Darrell, <i>pa.</i>	220,	Dixon,	427	Ellis, <i>pa.</i>	221	Freeman,	535
	100	Dixon, 427,	bis.	Ellison, <i>m.</i>	323	Freeman, <i>m.</i>	640
Darke, <i>m.</i>	328	Dyer, <i>d.</i>	433	Eldridge, <i>a.</i>	215	Fickle, <i>pa.</i>	221
Dashwood, <i>a.</i>	215	Dyson, <i>a.</i>	215	Emmott,	323	Findlay,	535
Dashwood	424	Doncaster, <i>m.</i>	107	Ensor, <i>m.</i>	432	Flint, <i>a.</i>	319
Davenport, <i>d.</i>	101	Ducura, <i>pa.</i>	221	Elsworthy,	535	Flint, <i>m.</i>	640
Davidson, <i>pa.</i>	221	Dodsworth, <i>m.</i>	328	Earl,	206	Fisher, <i>m.</i>	328
Davison, <i>m.</i>	107	Doherty, <i>m.</i>	323	Elwes,	537	Fisher,	535
Davidson, <i>a.</i>	319	Donaldson,	211	Errol, <i>m.</i>	640	Fisher,	221
Davies, <i>m.</i>	328	Donaldson, <i>pa.</i>	221	Erskine, <i>a.</i>	212	Fisher, <i>d.</i>	329
Davies 426,	527	Dominicette,	532	Erwine, <i>m.</i>	328	Fisher,	639
Davies, <i>pa.</i>	628	Donne, <i>pa.</i>	109	Erskine, <i>m.</i>	107	Fitzherbert, <i>b.</i>	640
Davies, <i>d.</i>	134	D'Oyly, <i>pa.</i>	100	Erskine,	527	Fitzherbert, <i>pa.</i>	220
Davis, <i>pa.</i>	201	D'Oyly,	200	Eckford, <i>a.</i>	319	Fitzgerald, <i>pa.</i>	221
Davis, <i>a.</i>	219	D'Oyly, <i>d.</i>	641	Eckford	318	Fitzgerald,	531
Davis, <i>a.</i>	327	Doveton, <i>pa.</i>	221	Ekins,	426	Fitzroy, <i>m.</i>	536
Davis, <i>m.</i>	101	Doveton,	218	Ekins,	426	Fitzpatrick,	530
Daun, <i>m.</i>	328	Dover, <i>d.</i>	433	Evans,	313	Fyers, <i>b.</i>	432
Dawney	220	Douglas, <i>pa.</i>	220,	Evans,	634	Frith, <i>pa.</i>	431
Dayas, <i>d.</i>	628	Douglas,	320	Evans, <i>d.</i>	633	Frith, <i>b.</i>	212
Day, <i>pa.</i>	109	Douglas, <i>m.</i>	649	Evans, <i>d.</i>	641	Fricc, <i>m.</i>	104
Day, <i>pa.</i>	100	Douglas, <i>d.</i>	320	Evans, <i>m.</i>	610	Fries, <i>d.</i>	419
Draper	528	Douglas, <i>m.</i>	439	Elwing, <i>m.</i>	415	Forbes, <i>b.</i>	328
Drake, <i>d.</i>	108	Dowdeswell,	207	Eyre, <i>m.</i>	328	Fontaine, <i>m.</i>	415
Deacon, <i>b.</i>	628	Dowden, <i>m.</i>	212	Exmouth,	423	Forbes, <i>b.</i>	328
Deacon, <i>m.</i>	640	Doyen, <i>b.</i>	102	F			
D'Erf, <i>d.</i>	628	Dubie,	322	Fagan, <i>pa.</i>	221	Forbes, <i>a.</i>	319
De Bruin, <i>d.</i>	420	Dunbar, <i>pa.</i>	224	Fagan, 423,	537	Forbes,	106
De Fries, <i>d.</i>	101	Duncan, <i>pa.</i>	221	Falconer, 624,	639	Forbes, 327,	422,
Des Fountain, <i>pa.</i>		Duncombe, <i>d.</i>	647	Falconca,	221	416,	527
	431	Duncan,	211	Fallowfield, <i>d.</i>	628	Forbes, <i>pa.</i>	220
De Havilland, <i>b.</i>	100	Duncan, <i>d.</i>	91	Farmer, <i>m.</i>	537	Forbes, <i>d.</i>	101
De Lancey	213	Duke,	437	Farran, <i>b.</i>	628	Ford, <i>m.</i>	640
Deane, <i>pa.</i>	221	Dimkin, <i>m.</i>	101	Farrer, <i>m.</i>	536	Ford, <i>m.</i>	107
Deans, <i>pa.</i>	221	Durie, <i>pa.</i>	100	Farish,	527	Fordu, <i>m.</i>	640
Decler, <i>a.</i>	106	Durand, <i>pa.</i>	221	Farish,	215	Fortescue, <i>a.</i>	210
Declinzeau	532	Dussill,	427	Farguharson,	102	Ferror,	427
D'Enghien	635	Duval, <i>m.</i>	432	Franklin,	221	Forrest,	638
De Lisle, <i>b.</i>	107	Dwyer, <i>pa.</i>	100	Frankland, <i>d.</i>	329	Forster,	427
Denis	210	Drummond, <i>m.</i>	640	Frazer, <i>b.</i>	212	Forsyth, <i>d.</i>	415
Dennis, <i>m.</i>	328	Drummoud, <i>b.</i>	432	Frazer,	209	Forsyth, <i>d.</i>	419
Dennis, <i>m.</i>	107	E		Frazer, <i>pa.</i>	638	Foreman,	427
Dent 426,	535	Eaton, <i>m.</i>	328	Frazer, <i>pa.</i>	327	Flower, <i>d.</i>	419
Dent, <i>m.</i>	101	East,	207	Frazer, <i>pa.</i>	215	Fronge, <i>d.</i>	104
Denny, <i>pa.</i>	221	East, 213,	307	Frazer, <i>pa.</i>	221	Fowler, <i>b.</i>	828
Ocnys, <i>d.</i>	537	Eden, <i>pa.</i>	628	Frazier, <i>d.</i>	99	Fox, <i>m.</i>	432
De Neys, <i>m.</i>	103	Eden, <i>n.</i>	312	Frasinet,	427	Fulcher,	532
De Payster	221	Egerton, <i>pa.</i>	100	Franco,	532	Fullarton,	325
Dern, <i>pa.</i>	327	Egerton, <i>pa.</i>	220	Fauche, <i>m.</i>	432	Fullarton, 211,	520
Derry, <i>m.</i>	328	Eglau, <i>b.</i>	419	Faure, <i>d.</i>	101	Fullerton, <i>a.</i>	202
Descelle, <i>d.</i>	104	Edwards,	432	Fearon,	221	Fuller, <i>m.</i>	640
Desjardins, <i>m.</i>	104	Edwards,	638	Fedron,	109	Fuiton,	213
D'Essandau, <i>d.</i>	312	Edwards,	531	G			
Desouza	325	Edwards, <i>pa.</i>	220	Featherstone, <i>m.</i>	99	Gabagan,	627
De Souza	520	Edwards, <i>pa.</i>	535	Fallows, <i>d.</i>	329	Gall, <i>pa.</i>	221
Deverell, <i>pa.</i>	221	Edwards, <i>pa.</i>	535	Fenn,	535	Galloway, <i>m.</i>	99
Devon	635	Edwards, <i>m.</i>	640	Fenn,	421	Gambier, <i>m.</i>	537
De Vienne, <i>m.</i>	101	Edmonstone,	307	Fenner, <i>m.</i>	432	Gardner, <i>pa.</i>	221
De Valc, <i>pa.</i>	221	Edmonstone,	209	Fenwick,	545	Gardner, <i>a.</i>	416
Dey,	424	Elphinstone,	102	Fendall, <i>n.</i>	218	Gardner, <i>m.</i>	640
Drew, <i>d.</i>	312	Elphinstone,	527	Ferneiough, <i>pa.</i>	327	Gardiner, <i>a.</i>	640
				Ferguson, <i>b.</i>	639		

Gardiner, <i>b.</i>	628	Goldie, <i>b.</i>	419	Harold, <i>d.</i>	537	Hill, 106,	322
Gardiner, 217		Goldie, <i>t.</i>	415	Harnuan, <i>m.</i>	640	Hill, <i>d.</i>	419
Garden, <i>m.</i>	323	Goldfinch, <i>m.</i>	107	Harding, <i>b.</i>	328	Hill, <i>a.</i>	212
Garden, <i>d.</i>	433	Gomes, <i>m.</i>	99	Harris, <i>a.</i>	419	Halder, <i>pa.</i>	109
Gardiner, 321		Gordon, <i>d.</i>	329	Harris, 105,	219	Hickman, 532	
Gabrielle, <i>d.</i>	641	Gonne, <i>m.</i>	107	Hastings, <i>pa.</i>	100	Hickes, <i>m.</i>	102
Gabriel, <i>d.</i>	101	Gordon, 320		Hastings, 219		Hutchinson, 218	
Gabriel, <i>pa.</i>	221	Gordon, <i>d.</i>	420	Harris, <i>d.</i>	641	Hine, 535	
Garnham, <i>pa.</i>	221	Gordon, <i>d.</i>	108	Harris, <i>a.</i>	219	Hyslop, 532	
Garnham, <i>m.</i>	536	Gordon, 423		Harris, <i>b.</i>	536	Hobbs, <i>d.</i>	329
Grace, <i>m.</i>	610	Gordon, 221		Harrison, 535		Hodgson 210	
Garling, <i>a.</i>	219	Gordon, 399		Hattersley, <i>b.</i>	101	Hodson, <i>d.</i>	101
Garratt, <i>m.</i>	328	Gordon, <i>m.</i>	415	Hatchell, <i>m.</i>	107	Hood 219	
Graham, 209		Gordon, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hawkins, <i>pa.</i>	109	Hodson, <i>d.</i>	641
Graham, <i>d.</i>	329	Gordon, 106		Hawkins, 426		Hogg, <i>pa.</i>	431
Graham, 220		Gordin, <i>b.</i>	101	Hawkins, <i>m.</i>	216	Hogarth, <i>a.</i>	215
Graham, <i>pa.</i>	215	Grote, <i>a.</i>	219	Hawkins, <i>pa.</i>	100	Hogarth, <i>d.</i>	633
Graham, <i>pa.</i>	327	Graves, <i>pa.</i>	431	Hawkins, 527		Holme, <i>m.</i>	328
Graham, <i>m.</i>	536	Gould, <i>m.</i>	432	Hawkins, 431		Holmes 637	
Graham, <i>pa.</i>	221	Gould, <i>m.</i>	536	Hawkey 535		Holmes, <i>pa.</i>	220
Graham, 639		Guise, <i>b.</i>	328	Hawkey, 109		Holmes, <i>d.</i>	103
Granger, 639		Gourmand, 635		Haynes, <i>d.</i>	641	Holmes, <i>pa.</i>	221 <i>bis.</i>
Grantham, <i>b.</i>	639	Gould, <i>pa.</i>	100	Hay, <i>n.</i>	102	Holmes, <i>pa.</i>	221
Grant, <i>b.</i>	639	Goulbourn, <i>b.</i>	107	Hay, <i>pa.</i>	431	Homer, <i>pa.</i>	638
Grant, <i>d.</i>	99	Golaum, 325		Hay, 320		Holland, <i>pa.</i>	109
Grant, <i>pa.</i>	327	Gower, 535		Hay, <i>d.</i>	641	Holford, <i>b.</i>	107
Grant, <i>m.</i>	328	Gunning, 426		Hay, <i>pa.</i>	109	Holsworthy, <i>m.</i>	640
Granville, 102		Gurney, 323		Havard 432		Hone 426	
Gwatkin, <i>a.</i>	211	Grub, 426		Havard, <i>b.</i>	104	Honane 325	
Gwatkin, <i>b.</i>	419			Havard, 109		Hord, <i>b.</i>	536
George, <i>d.</i>	329	H.		Havard, 535		Hornblow, <i>pa.</i>	221
Glennie, 427		Halcomb, <i>m.</i>	328	Harvey, <i>m.</i>	107	Horspond 206	
Gerraud, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hiatt, <i>m.</i>	628	Harvey, 427		Horst, <i>m.</i>	419
Green, <i>c.</i>	415	Haliburton, <i>pa.</i>	431	Harvey, 426		Hope 202	
Greville, <i>d.</i>	101	Halibouton, <i>m.</i>	107	Hayes, 209		Hope, <i>b.</i>	536
Green, <i>d.</i>	101	Hadow, <i>m.</i>	101	Hayes, <i>m.</i>	102	Hope, <i>b.</i>	536
Green, <i>m.</i>	328	Hamilton, 527,	535	Hazlewood, <i>a.</i>	628	Honywood, <i>b.</i>	107
Green, <i>pa.</i>	221	Haleman, <i>b.</i>	100	Hazard, <i>d.</i>	641	Hopetown, <i>b.</i>	328
Green, <i>b.</i>	101	Haleman, <i>d.</i>	212	Heathcote, <i>m.</i>	328	Hopkins 427	
Grenfell, <i>d.</i>	433	Hallett, <i>d.</i>	99	Heathcote, <i>d.</i>	577	Horham, <i>m.</i>	328
Grey, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hallett, 432		Hearth, <i>b.</i>	101	Hossein 325	
Greenwood, <i>m.</i>	419	Hall, 106		Head, 431		Houblon, <i>b.</i>	639
Gresley, <i>d.</i>	108	Hall, 213		Henniker, <i>d.</i>	433	Hough, <i>pa.</i>	221
Grenville, 219		Hammitt, 636		Henchman, <i>m.</i>	328	Howard 426	
Greaves, <i>d.</i>	419	Hampton, <i>a.</i>	211	Hennington, <i>m.</i>	640	Howard, <i>d.</i>	537
Greville, <i>d.</i>	420	Hamsworth, 535		Hendy, <i>a.</i>	628	Howard 221	
Gibbon, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hamsworth, 433		Headge, <i>pa.</i>	221	Howden 322	
Gibson, <i>pa.</i>	628	Hauer, <i>m.</i>	536	Heming, 327		Hull, <i>pr.</i>	102
Gibson, 321		Hancock, <i>d.</i>	108	Henderson, 639		Hull, <i>a.</i>	216
Gibson, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hama, <i>pa.</i>	214	Heron, 210		Hulse, <i>d.</i>	641
Gibson, <i>m.</i>	212	Haud, <i>pa.</i>	327	Heron, 625		Hugon, <i>m.</i>	104
Giddings, <i>m.</i>	536	Hanson, <i>a.</i>	319	Herbert, <i>d.</i>	641	Hunt, <i>a.</i>	215
Gillie, <i>d.</i>	101	Hanson, <i>b.</i>	640	Henry, 414		Hunt 208	
Gilbert, 427		Hankin, <i>m.</i>	628	Henning, 531		Hunt, <i>m.</i>	328
Gilmore, 525		Hankey, <i>d.</i>	641	Henderson, 432		Hunt, <i>m.</i>	419
Griffith, <i>a.</i>	215	Hanwell, 427		Herbert, 638		Hunter, <i>d.</i>	416
Grimin, 639		Hardy, 420,	633	Herit, <i>d.</i>	419	Hunter, <i>pa.</i>	109
Grice, 431		Harrington, <i>a.</i>	219	Henderson, 535 <i>bis.</i>		Hunter, <i>pa.</i>	100
Grimes, 126		Harrington, 532		Hernanson, <i>d.</i>	212	Hunter, <i>a.</i>	625
Gny, <i>d.</i>	537	Harrington, 323		Hessman, <i>a.</i>	215	Hunter, <i>d.</i>	101
Goode, <i>m.</i>	107 <i>bis.</i>	Hart, <i>pa.</i>	220	Heylin, <i>m.</i>	432	Huntley, <i>m.</i>	640
Gooden, <i>b.</i>	535	Hart, 319		Heylyn, <i>d.</i>	433	Huddart 325	
Goodwin, 527		Hart, 105		Healy, <i>d.</i>	101	Hutton 530	
Goldenham, <i>b.</i>	419	Hare, <i>d.</i>	641	Heydinger, <i>a.</i>	101	Hungerford, <i>pa.</i>	100
Gosling, <i>d.</i>	611	Hare, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hibbert, 226		Hungerford, <i>a.</i>	420
Gossitt, <i>b.</i>	639	Hare, 209		Hipworth, <i>pa.</i>	431	Hunford 209	
Gomonde, <i>d.</i>	419	Haidolph, <i>m.</i>	328	High, 420		Hurd, <i>b.</i>	328
Gomonde, <i>m.</i>	419	Harrison, <i>m.</i>	645	Hill, <i>d.</i>	534	Hurdis, <i>m.</i>	101
Goldie, <i>m.</i>	419	Harrison, <i>pa.</i>	221	Hill, <i>pa.</i>	43, 638	Hutchinson, <i>b.</i>	213

Hardis, <i>d.</i>	641	Jones, 815 <i>bis.</i>	Kirkpatrick, <i>m.</i>	328	Llewellyn, <i>pr.</i>	101	
Hart, <i>d.</i>	628	Jones, <i>pa.</i>	431	Knighton, <i>m.</i>	328	Llewellyn, <i>a.</i>	215
I		Jones	551	Keric, <i>m.</i>	328	Lewin, <i>m.</i>	640
Ibbetson, <i>pa.</i>	221	Jones	427	Kitson, <i>b.</i>	216	Lewis, <i>m.</i>	102
Ibbetson	637	Jones, <i>a.</i>	215	Kitson, <i>m.</i>	432	Lewes, <i>b.</i>	432
Inglefield, <i>m.</i>	640	Jones	531	Kydd	210	Leyne	535
Imeson, <i>m.</i>	328	Jones, <i>pa.</i>	221	Kydd, 210 <i>bis.</i>		Lindsay, <i>m.</i>	640
Impey, <i>m.</i>	107	Jones, <i>d.</i>	329	Kymer	109	Lindsay, <i>m.</i>	212
Innes	639	Jones	209	Kymer	327	Lind, <i>a.</i>	625
Innes, <i>m.</i>	432	Jopp, <i>a.</i>	215	Kyan, <i>d.</i>	416	Lismore, <i>pa.</i>	221
Iwaverarity, <i>b.</i>	633	Jordan, <i>d.</i>	433	Knox, <i>d.</i>	99	Liston, <i>pa.</i>	216
Irendararity	639	Joye, <i>d.</i>	628	Krusse	527	Little, <i>pa.</i>	638
Ireland	431	Joyé, <i>a.</i>	101	L		Liverpool	104
Ireland	327	Juilld	432	Lamb	535	Lyons, <i>a.</i>	215
Ireland, <i>m.</i>	640	Jourdan	313	Lamb	109	Lyons	535
J		Jukes, <i>b.</i>	99	Lamb, <i>pa.</i>	180	Lyons	433
Jacob	532	Jussan, <i>d.</i>	633	Lamb	327	Lynch, <i>m.</i>	536
Jacobs, <i>d.</i>	102	Jussen, <i>d.</i>	628	Lambert, <i>m.</i>	640	Lynn	431
Jago	426	K		Lambert, <i>m.</i>	610	Lynam, <i>pa.</i>	221
Jackson	638	Keehive, <i>a.</i>	419	Las Casas	635	Lye, <i>m.</i>	536
Jackson	532	Kemball, <i>a.</i>	215	Lacy, <i>m.</i>	328	Long, <i>b.</i>	328
Jackson	530	Khatchbull, <i>m.</i>	535	Lacordete, <i>m.</i>	104	Long	211
Jackson	535	Keith, <i>pa.</i>	327	Langton, <i>pa.</i>	628	Logan, <i>pa.</i>	214
Jackson, <i>d.</i>	641	Keith	530	La Grange, <i>d.</i>	537	Logan, <i>pa.</i>	327
Jackson	638	Keith, <i>m.</i>	536	Laue, <i>a.</i>	219	Lork, <i>b.</i>	328
James, <i>m.</i>	328	Keith, <i>pa.</i>	215	Lane, <i>a.</i>	419	Lorke, <i>d.</i>	641
James, <i>m.</i>	415	Kellighan, <i>pa.</i>	221	Lane, <i>m.</i>	610	Lockner	535
James, <i>b.</i>	107	Kendall, <i>a.</i>	215	Lane, <i>m.</i>	328	Lockner	535
Jamin, <i>b.</i>	104	Kendall, <i>pa.</i>	215	Laidlow	634	Lockhart, <i>d.</i>	433
Jaramino, <i>m.</i>	99	Kendall, <i>pa.</i>	327	Laidlaw	322	Lockwood	432
Jardine	426	Kemp	431	La Maisou, <i>m.</i>	107	Lockwood, <i>m.</i>	324
Jarvis, <i>pa.</i>	215	Kenithorne	226	Laucaste	323	Loughman, <i>b.</i>	639
Jefferies, <i>m.</i>	101	Kenny, <i>a.</i>	535	Larkins, <i>b.</i>	432	Louden, <i>d.</i>	103
Jenkins, <i>pa.</i>	221	Kennedy, <i>b.</i>	432	Lake	106	Langlin, <i>d.</i>	101
Jenkins	109	Kenedy, <i>a.</i>	210	Lake	531	Loveday, <i>pa.</i>	221
Jenkins	109	Kennedy	535	Laverdand, <i>b.</i>	104	Lovelass, <i>pa.</i>	221
Jenkins	221	Kennare, <i>m.</i>	528	Lawrey	639	Lowden, <i>m.</i>	640
Jenkins	100	Kept, <i>d.</i>	537	Latter	524	Lowell, <i>d.</i>	433
Jenkins, <i>m.</i>	328	Keene, <i>m.</i>	323	Layburn, <i>a.</i>	215	Lowe	221
Jervis, <i>pa.</i>	327	Kennell, <i>m.</i>	640	Lawther	104	Lowe	635
Jervis	531	Keir, <i>m.</i>	107	Lawton	417	Louisa and Moira, <i>pt.</i>	100
Johnstone, <i>pa.</i>	221	Keir	207	Law, <i>m.</i>	536	Lloyd	326
Johnson	535	Keir	102	Lawrence	533	Lloyd, <i>m.</i>	107
Johnson, <i>m.</i>	212	Keay	427	Lawe	534	Lloyd	532
Johnson	426	Keys	208	Lawden	427	Loudon	507
Johnson	322	Key, <i>b.</i>	452	Lawe	531	Lucas, <i>m.</i>	107
Johnson, <i>m.</i>	628	Kay	322	Layard	312	Lumley, <i>m.</i>	107
Johnstone, <i>pa.</i>	221	Kidd	221	Layesse, <i>b.</i>	104	Lumley, <i>d.</i>	216
Johnson, <i>pr.</i>	101	Keating, <i>d.</i>	611	Lebonhomme, <i>d.</i>	104	Lundy, <i>d.</i>	641
Johnson, <i>d.</i>	420	Keating, <i>pa.</i>	221	Lemondine, <i>b.</i>	115	Larkin, <i>d.</i>	633
Johnson, <i>pr.</i>	419	Keatinge	329	Leach, <i>pa.</i>	131	Lashman, <i>b.</i>	103
Johnson, <i>pa.</i>	327	Kier	530	Leechmere, <i>d.</i>	641	Lashington, <i>d.</i>	101
Johnson	535	Kinderly, <i>m.</i>	624	Leg, <i>b.</i>	328	Lashington, <i>d.</i>	537
Johnson, <i>a.</i>	215	Kinnerly, <i>a.</i>	215	Lenties, <i>m.</i>	432	Lauden	423
Johnson	208	Kinnerly, <i>a.</i>	215	Le Merchant, <i>a.</i>	101	Lauden	100
Johnstone, <i>d.</i>	329	Kibloch	327	Leighton, <i>a.</i>	215	M	
Johnson, <i>a.</i>	215	Kibbard, <i>pa.</i>	221	Leighton, <i>pr.</i>	101	Mr Arthur, <i>pa.</i>	100
Johnson, <i>m.</i>	628	Kinnamond, <i>a.</i>	640	Leith	535	Mr Arthur, <i>pa.</i>	220
Johnson, <i>b.</i>	628	King, 169, 321, 415		Leitch, <i>a.</i>	134	Mah	426
Johnson	535	King, 226, 533		Lemox	221	Maddock, <i>a.</i>	525
Johnson, <i>a.</i>	215	King, 106 <i>bis.</i>		Leserve, <i>d.</i>	641	Mc Calder, <i>a.</i>	212
Johnson, <i>a.</i>	628	King, <i>a.</i>	99	Leys, <i>m.</i>	432	Macedon	221
Johnson, <i>a.</i>	215	King, <i>m.</i>	101	Lishman	535	Macedon, <i>pa.</i>	420
Johnson, <i>b.</i>	103	King, <i>d.</i>	628	Lisman	638	Macedon	219
Johnson, <i>d.</i>	212	Knight, <i>b.</i>	328	Lisner, <i>a.</i>	319	Macedon	219
Johnson	432	Knight, <i>a.</i>	319	Lenor	531	Macedon	105
Jones, 215 <i>bis.</i>		Kirby	639	Leckie, <i>b.</i>	216	Macedon	106
Jones, <i>pa.</i>	100	Kirkpatrick, <i>d.</i>	537	Leatie, <i>pa.</i>	221	Maiden, <i>b.</i>	100

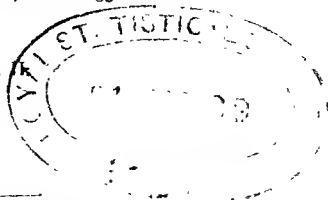
Mallett, <i>m.</i>	536	Mellis, <i>pa.</i>	638	Milne, <i>d.</i>	99	Neale, <i>b.</i>	628
Malton, <i>m.</i>	212	Melville	320	Milne,	424	Nash, <i>pa.</i>	327
Maikm, <i>pa.</i>	431	Meld, <i>pa.</i>	431	Mc. Kinnon, <i>a.</i>	319	Nash	322
Maliphaunt, <i>m.</i>	640	Meuds	426	Mitchell, <i>d.</i>	625	Nash	639
M ^c Mahon, <i>pa.</i>	100	Mendes	325	Mitchell, <i>m.</i>	107	Nash, <i>pa.</i>	215
Maunde, <i>d.</i>	53	Menzies, <i>pa.</i>	221	Mitchell, <i>pa.</i>	221	Narcis, <i>b.</i>	212
Maudave, <i>b.</i>	104	Menzies, <i>pa. abis.</i>		Mitchell,	426	Napier	327
Macklay, <i>m.</i>	212		221	Nicholson, <i>m.</i>	107	Napier	535
Macauley	105	M ^c Creary, <i>d.</i>	103	Mc. Whirter,	209	Nepean	526
Macauley	219	Mennett, <i>m.</i>	328	Mylus, <i>m.</i>	328	Nesbitt, <i>m.</i>	328
Maggor, <i>b.</i>	623	Maclean, <i>m.</i>	536	Mc. Colly, <i>m.</i>	212	Nelson	638
M ^c Lain, <i>m.</i>	432	M ^c Leau, <i>b.</i>	415	Mc. Cormick, <i>b.</i>	101	Neville, <i>m.</i>	107
M ^c Law	417	M ^c Leod	535	Mc. Doughall,	426	Newland, <i>d.</i>	628
Manley, <i>m.</i>	415	Meaux, <i>m.</i>	536	Mc. Dowall, <i>b.</i>	419	Newell, <i>m.</i>	328
Manley, <i>d.</i>	537	Mackenzie, <i>a.</i>	219	Moldworth, <i>pa.</i>	220	Need, <i>a.</i>	219
Macnabb, <i>pa.</i>	327	Mackenzie	527	Moncrief,	322	Newnham, <i>m.</i>	107
Manington, <i>d.</i>	416	Mackenzie, <i>pa.</i>	220	Morgan, <i>a.</i>	420	Newbolt, <i>d.</i>	101
Manning, <i>a.</i>	533	M ^c Kenzie, <i>d.</i>	641	Mongans, <i>d.</i>	329	Newbolt, <i>a.</i>	628
Manship, <i>d.</i>	641	Meriton	535	Morgan,	427	Newton, <i>pa.</i>	221
Mansley, <i>a.</i>	219	Merchant, <i>m.</i>	212	Mongaus, <i>m.</i>	536	Newton, <i>pa.</i>	221
Mansell	219	Mercer, <i>pa.</i>	221	Morgain,	527	Newbolt	416
Mandeville, <i>b.</i>	628	Mercer, <i>b.</i>	415	Moir, <i>pa.</i>	220	Newlyn, <i>a.</i>	101
Mackay	219	Mackintosh, <i>a.</i>	212	Moir, <i>a.</i>	205	Nicholls	323
Maillaud, <i>pa.</i>	220	MacLagan, <i>d.</i>	641	Mollay, <i>pa.</i>	639	Nicholls, <i>pa.</i>	221
Maitland	320	Macdonald,	211	Morthillon,	635	Nicholls	431
Maitland	426	Macdonald,	210	Mossell, <i>a.</i>	319	Nicholls	638
Mansfield, <i>b.</i>	640	Macdonald,	206	Moss, <i>d.</i>	537	Nicholls	109
Mannis, <i>d.</i>	104	Macdonald, <i>a.</i>	319	Moorant, <i>m.</i>	640	Nicholls	535
May, <i>d.</i>	641	Macdonald, <i>pa.</i>	535	Moorsom,	426	Nicholls, <i>pa.</i>	221
Mason, <i>m.</i>	107	Macdonald, <i>pa.</i>	221	Morrice, <i>m.</i>	328	Nichols, <i>m.</i>	536
Mason	431	Malton, <i>d.</i>	628	Mortlock, <i>pa.</i>	220	Nichols, <i>d.</i>	413
Mason, <i>m.</i>	107	Mackenzie, <i>a.</i>	525	Morton, <i>m.</i>	415	Nicholas, <i>pa.</i>	431
Mayers, <i>m.</i>	328	Mackintosh,	214	Morse, <i>m.</i>	107	Nightingale	162
Mayne	427	Macleod, <i>m.</i>	640	Morpeth,	105	Nightingale	533
Mayne, <i>b.</i>	632	Macleod, <i>pa.</i>	100	Mosley, <i>m.</i>	328	Nightingale	101
Martin, <i>d.</i>	103	Macleod,	219	Moore, <i>pa.</i>	220	Nightingale	525
Martin, <i>d.</i>	216	Mariott, <i>pa.</i>	109	Moore,	535	Nightingall, <i>a.</i>	216
Martin, <i>pa.</i>	327	Marshall, <i>a.</i>	215	Moore, <i>pa.</i>	535	Nolkyn, <i>d.</i>	537
Martin	323	Mc. Pherson,	535	Moore, <i>d.</i>	534	Nimrod	210
Martin, <i>b.</i>	419	Macpherson, <i>m.</i>	415	Morey, <i>bis.</i>	423	Niven, <i>a.</i>	212
Martin, <i>pr.</i>	213	Macleod,	532	Money,	423	Norris, <i>d.</i>	641
Martin, <i>a.</i>	106	Macpherson,	219	Money,	105	Normauville, <i>m.</i>	640
Marshall, <i>a.</i>	211	Mc. Cawlay, <i>pa.</i>	220	Moyne,	328	Norton	527
Marshall, <i>a.</i>	311	Maugham,	327	Montgomerie, <i>b.</i>	639	O	
Marshall, <i>a.</i>	312	Mawson, <i>d.</i>	641	Mooyart, <i>b.</i>	103	Oakes, <i>m.</i>	212
		<i>bis</i>		Morrison, <i>pa.</i>	221	Oakes, <i>pa.</i>	220
Marsh, <i>pa.</i>	628	Maxfield,	638	Moss, <i>m.</i>	536	Oakes	219
Marino, <i>pa.</i>	327	Merere,	325	Monson, <i>m.</i>	640	O'Brien	213
Markham	426	Melville, <i>m.</i>	610	Matherall, <i>pa.</i>	100	O'Brien	102
Markham	426	Methuen, <i>b.</i>	432	Morley	532	O'Brien, <i>pa.</i>	431
Martineau, <i>m.</i>	640	Methven,	318	Molre	637	O'Brien, <i>pa.</i>	431
M ^c Taggart	220	Meynell,	534	Molly	219	O'Halloran	210
Marston, <i>m.</i>	212	Meynell,	106	Mould	426	O'Hara, <i>m.</i>	107
Marston, <i>d.</i>	416	Mc. Clintock, <i>pa.</i>		Mountain, <i>pa.</i>	221	O'Meara, <i>b.</i>	432
Master, <i>a.</i>	210		100	Mc. Guoid	318	Ogilvy	108
Mathews	325	Mc. Clintock,	232	Mc. Cullock	423	Ogilvy, <i>a.</i>	101
Mathews, <i>b.</i>	415	Miuchin, <i>m.</i>	413	Muhldorff, <i>m.</i>	101	Ochterlony, <i>m.</i>	328
Mathews, <i>pa.</i>	431	Minchin, <i>m.</i>	107	Mudge	530	Ochterlony	105
Mathews	325	Mickle, <i>b.</i>	419	Mullens, <i>pa.</i>	431	Oldham	639
Mathew	520	Middleton,	307	Munt, <i>pa.</i>	416	Orme, <i>a.</i>	219
Marryati, <i>d.</i>	641	Middleton,	207	Munro	322	O'Reilly, <i>d.</i>	329
Macquarie	313	Mignan, <i>b.</i>	212	Murrial, <i>pa.</i>	431	O'Reilly, <i>d.</i>	419
Macquarie	634	Millington, <i>b.</i>	130	Murray, <i>b.</i>	212	Opperman, <i>d.</i>	101
Macquon, <i>a.</i>	212	Miller, <i>pa.</i>	222	Murray, <i>b.</i>	536	Orde, <i>pa.</i>	100
Maxwell	426	Miller,	392	Murray, <i>d.</i>	329	Onslow, <i>m.</i>	536
Maxwell	106	Miller,	281	Murray	106	Owen	532
Maxwell, <i>d.</i>	537	Miles, <i>m.</i>	107			Owen, <i>d.</i>	641
Meade, <i>m.</i>	640	Mills, <i>b.</i>	628	N		Oswald, <i>a.</i>	525
M ^c Gregor, <i>a.</i>	319	Mills, <i>m.</i>	536	Naish	109	Osborne, <i>d.</i>	375
Mehtable, <i>d.</i>	419	Mills,	416				

Osborne, <i>m.</i>	432	Prinsep, <i>a.</i>	210	Ricketts	416	Russell,	423
Osborn, <i>b.</i>	216	Pym, <i>m.</i>	640	Ricketts, <i>m.</i>	101	Russell, <i>a.</i>	215
Otway, <i>m.</i>	640	Plowden	528	Ricketts	423	Russell, <i>b.</i>	628
P.		Plowden	530	Ripley	639	Ruxham, <i>pa.</i>	535
Palin, <i>pa.</i>	109	Plowden, <i>pk.</i>	100	Ripley	628	S	
Palu, <i>b.</i>	103	Pococke	427	Riley, <i>pa.</i>	100	Sackville, <i>d.</i>	103
Palmer	325	Pocklington, <i>d.</i>	537	Rycroft, <i>pa.</i>	100	Seawell,	221
Palmer	426	Polders	426	Ryley, <i>pa.</i>	220	Schatchley, <i>b.</i>	103
Pailott, <i>m.</i>	104	Polignae, <i>m.</i>	328	Rivaz, <i>a.</i>	219	Sadlo, <i>d.</i>	419
Palley, <i>pa.</i>	638	Poole, <i>pa.</i>	638	Rochfort, <i>a.</i>	215	Shaw, <i>b.</i>	100
Paesiello, <i>d.</i>	433	Polc, <i>b.</i>	328	Rollins	531	Shaw,	534
Peiks, <i>b.</i>	212	Popham	426	Robinson	212	Shawe, <i>a.</i>	219
Parrish, <i>b.</i>	415	Ponsonby, <i>m.</i>	329	Robinson, <i>m.</i>	640	Shaw, <i>b.</i>	415
Pattle, <i>d.</i>	312	Powell, <i>pa.</i>	221	Robinson, <i>b.</i>	432	Sharpe, <i>a.</i>	215
Pattle	213	Prothero, <i>pa.</i>	327	Robinson	530	Shank, <i>b.</i>	633
Payne, <i>m.</i>	536	Pottinger, <i>pa.</i>	535	Robertson	520	Shanks,	103
Parlby	211	Pownhall, <i>m.</i>	328	Robertson, <i>pa.</i>	220	Sage, <i>d.</i>	525
Parrimonr, <i>b.</i>	628	Powis	212	Robertson, <i>a.</i>	641	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Parry	530	Poulett, <i>m.</i>	328	Robertson	325	Shakespeare, <i>b.</i>	419
Park, <i>m.</i>	536	Plumridge	417	Robertson	432	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pratt	427	Pugh, <i>m.</i>	107	Robertson	426		
Paton, <i>b.</i>	415	Purnis	106	Robertson, <i>d.</i>	419		
Paterson	535	Pudner, <i>pa.</i>	628	Robertson	325	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Paterson	426	R		Robertson	639		
Patulls	211	Rae	320	Robertson	624	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pawlett, <i>m.</i>	432	Raffles, <i>pa.</i>	221	Robertson, <i>pa.</i>	327		
Paxton, <i>a.</i>	210	Raffles	313	Robertson, <i>d.</i>	101	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Paul, <i>m.</i>	101	Raffles	528	Robertson, <i>m.</i>	432	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Peache	535	Raffles	218	Robertson, <i>d.</i>	419	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Peacocke, <i>d.</i>	641	Raffles, <i>m.</i>	640	Robertson	326	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pearson, <i>a.</i>	215	Raffles	219	Robertson, <i>b.</i>	415	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Peile	211	Rafter, <i>pa.</i>	220	Robertson, <i>m.</i>	216	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pellew, <i>m.</i>	107	Ragoardette, <i>m.</i>	420	Roberts	532	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pelly	205	Ralph	535	Roberts	108	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pelly, <i>b.</i>	328	Ralph	323	Robarts, <i>d.</i>	641	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pell, <i>b.</i>	328	Rainey, <i>pa.</i>	327	Roberts, <i>d.</i>	419	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Perceval, <i>m.</i>	328	Ramsay, <i>a.</i>	525	Rodney, <i>b.</i>	420	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Perle, <i>m.</i>	432	Ramsay	208	Rozets, <i>m.</i>	536	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Perrin, <i>pa.</i>	215	Ramsay, <i>b.</i>	434	Rogers, <i>pa.</i>	108	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pennetather, <i>pa.</i>	431	Ranken, <i>pa.</i>	431	Rogers, <i>m.</i>	640	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Penman, <i>m.</i>	212	Ranjarya, <i>m.</i>	103	Ronalds, <i>m.</i>	640	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Peuand, <i>m.</i>	104	Ryan, <i>m.</i>	640	Rondeaux, <i>m.</i>	104	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Peunell, <i>a.</i>	312	Ryann, <i>pa.</i>	221	Roper, <i>m.</i>	536	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Penley, <i>a.</i>	215	Raynsford, <i>pa.</i>	100	Rose	106	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Penrose	428	Raynsford, <i>a.</i>	212	Ross	327	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pereyra, <i>d.</i>	420	Ravenhill, <i>d.</i>	641	Rose, <i>m.</i>	640	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pereira	628	Rhenius, <i>m.</i>	419	Ross	533	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Perkins	427	Reid, <i>b.</i>	432	Ross, <i>m.</i>	628	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Perkins, <i>m.</i>	537	Reid	534	Rothman, <i>m.</i>	219	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pinchard	532	Reid, <i>pa.</i>	431	Rowley	530	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Phillips, <i>d.</i>	433	Reid	530	Rowland	326	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Phillips, <i>a.</i>	319	Renfrey	427	Roworth, <i>pa.</i>	229	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pilkington	530	Reeves, <i>a.</i>	99	Rooke, <i>m.</i>	328	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pileher, <i>a.</i>	533	Rees, <i>a.</i>	526	Rous, <i>m.</i>	328	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pierrepont, <i>d.</i>	103	Revans	426	Royds	416	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Piper, <i>b.</i>	100	Reynolds, <i>d.</i>	541	Roy	639	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pitot, <i>d.</i>	104	Ribblesdale, <i>d.</i>	108	Ruffe, <i>d.</i>	433	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Phillips	422	Riddle, <i>pa.</i>	327	Rudyard, <i>m.</i>	101	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Philpot, <i>m.</i>	99	Riddell	426	Rumbold	307	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pigon, <i>m.</i>	328	Riddell, <i>b.</i>	327	Rumbold	207	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pitra, <i>m.</i>	104	Riddell, <i>pa.</i>	215	Rumley	211	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Peirce, <i>m.</i>	216	Rideont, <i>a.</i>	161	Rupton, <i>d.</i>	99	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Prinald, <i>d.</i>	108	Richardson	532	Russell, <i>m.</i>	610	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Pricket	427	Richardson, <i>d.</i>	423	Russell, <i>b.</i>	100	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Prier, <i>m.</i>	107	Richardson	221	Russell, <i>b.</i>	216	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Prier, <i>pa.</i>	221	Richardson, <i>pa.</i>	327	Russell, 207 bis		Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Prioreau, <i>d.</i>	537	Richardson, <i>m.</i>	107	Russell	207	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Prier, <i>d.</i>	329	Richardson, <i>pa.</i>	221	Russell	213	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	
Prier, <i>b.</i>	640	Ricketts	217	Russell, <i>pa.</i>	220	Shakespeare, <i>pa.</i>	

Sawyer, <i>d.</i>	101	Symons	531	Sornig, <i>m.</i>	608	Triepland	205
Sannaitre, <i>d.</i>	104	Simons, <i>m.</i>	640	Strong, <i>d.</i>	641	Thynne, <i>m.</i>	432
Saunders, <i>d.</i>	210	Symonds	219	Snodgrass, <i>a.</i>	215	Thyssen, <i>a.</i>	319
Saunders, <i>a.</i>	219	Silk	535	Stonar, <i>b.</i>	536	Tyssen, <i>m.</i>	328
Seward, <i>m.</i>	415	Sylvester, <i>pa.</i>	21	South, <i>m.</i>	536	Tyler, <i>pa.</i>	109
Savage, <i>m.</i>	536	Smith, <i>d.</i>	215	Stover, <i>a.</i>	215	Tyler, <i>pa.</i>	100
Sayer, <i>a.</i>	416	Smith, <i>m.</i>	415	Shum, <i>m.</i>	432	Toby, <i>b.</i>	536
Sayer, <i>a.</i>	213	Smith, <i>pa.</i>	100	Shum, <i>a.</i>	209	Todd, <i>pa.</i>	221
Schneil, <i>pa.</i>	221	Smith, <i>m.</i>	640	Shutt, <i>m.</i>	640	Tongue, <i>d.</i>	101
Searle, <i>m.</i>	104	Smith, <i>m.</i>	107	Sullivan	104	Thomas, <i>b.</i>	415
Sealse, <i>d.</i>	433	Smith, <i>pa.</i>	100	Shumner, <i>d.</i>	537	Thomas, <i>pa.</i>	327
Shea, <i>pa.</i>	100	Smith	325	Sutherland	102	Thomas, <i>m.</i>	107
Shea, <i>a.</i>	533	Smith, <i>m.</i>	536	Sutherland, <i>m.</i>	328	Thomson, <i>d.</i>	108
Shenlock, <i>m.</i>	536	Smith, <i>pa.</i>	327	Sutherland	420	Thompson, <i>b.</i>	216
Sherman, <i>b.</i>	212	Smith, <i>d.</i>	101	Sutt, <i>d.</i>	537	Thompson, <i>pa.</i>	221
Sherman, <i>d.</i>	99	Smith, <i>pa.</i>	431	Stuart, <i>pa.</i>	100	Thomson	321
Sheriff, <i>m.</i>	210	Smith, <i>b.</i>	640	Stuart, <i>pa.</i>	431	Thomson	531
Shenson, <i>a.</i>	628	Smith, <i>a.</i>	210	Stuart, <i>b.</i>	328	Thompson	535
Shepherd, <i>b.</i>	432	Smith, <i>a.</i>	101	Stuart	414	Thompson, <i>d.</i>	329
Sheppee, <i>a.</i>	527	Smith, <i>m.</i>	328	Stuart, <i>pa.</i>	220	Thompson, <i>m.</i>	432
Slegg, <i>pa.</i>	220	Smith, <i>a.</i>	215	Stuart	427	Thorman, <i>m.</i>	432
Shewell, <i>b.</i>	610	Smith, <i>b.</i>	415	Sutherland	633	Thomson	532
Smelt, <i>a.</i>	625	Smythe, <i>b.</i>	328	Suxpitch	213	Thomson	531
Sneg, <i>d.</i>	312	Smith	527	T.		Tomkins, <i>d.</i>	539
Seth, <i>b.</i>	212	Smith	265	Tait, <i>pa.</i>	220	Thornhill	530
Sergeant, <i>pa.</i>	535	Smith	531	Thatcher	106	Thornton, <i>m.</i>	328
Sperdilo, <i>m.</i>	536	Smith, <i>m.</i>	328	Talbot	327	Thoker, <i>pa.</i>	221
Speller, <i>pa.</i>	100	Smith, <i>b.</i>	328	Tancock	106	Toker	414
Spellwinde, <i>d.</i>	631	Smith, <i>m.</i>	212	Tanner	532	Tolkien, <i>m.</i>	107
Seton, <i>a.</i>	207	Smith, <i>d.</i>	216	Tarlutt	221	Topander, <i>d.</i>	101
Seton, <i>a.</i>	307	Smith, <i>b.</i>	642	Tarnex, <i>d.</i>	104	Topping	322
Seton, <i>a.</i>	535	Smyth, <i>b.</i>	212	Tatham	109	Thorold, <i>b.</i>	328
Stephens, <i>d.</i>	641	Simpson, <i>a.</i>	211	Tatham	109	Torrens	219
Stephens, <i>a.</i>	427	Simpson, <i>d.</i>	640	Travers, <i>a.</i>	319	Torrin	527
Stephenson, <i>a.</i>	535	Simpson, <i>pa.</i>	222	Travers, <i>pa.</i>	221	Trotter, <i>b.</i>	536
Stephenson, <i>a.</i>	420	Stilt	539	Travers, <i>pa.</i>	220 bis	Trotter, <i>a.</i>	219
Stephenson, <i>a.</i>	325	Skinner, <i>a.</i>	211	Travers, <i>pa.</i>	226	Trower	423
Stevenson, <i>pa.</i>	220	Stirling, <i>pa.</i>	439	Taunton, <i>b.</i>	328	Towne, <i>d.</i>	433
Stephenson, <i>d.</i>	633	Stirling, <i>b.</i>	410	Taunton, <i>pa.</i>	628	Townshend, <i>d.</i>	433
Stephenson, <i>a.</i>	628	Styan, <i>m.</i>	328	Taunton, <i>m.</i>	640	Townsend	432
Stephenson, <i>d.</i>	419	Strickland, <i>m.</i>	536	Tawze, <i>a.</i>	215	Towse, <i>a.</i>	216
Stephenson, <i>pa.</i>	100	Stritch, <i>a.</i>	628	Taylor, <i>m.</i>	328	Tudhall, <i>m.</i>	640
Steele, <i>d.</i>	420	Swinton, <i>pa.</i>	100	Taylor, <i>m.</i>	328	Thullier, <i>d.</i>	104
Steele, <i>b.</i>	100	Syder, <i>m.</i>	536	Taylor, <i>m.</i>	102	Tucker	102
Stewart, <i>a.</i>	104	Sykes, <i>pa.</i>	213	Taylor, <i>a.</i>	212	Thursby, <i>m.</i>	419
Stewart, <i>pa.</i>	221	Sykes, <i>pa.</i>	327	Taylor, <i>a.</i>	530	Tucker, <i>a.</i>	216
Stewart, <i>pa.</i>	100	Sivrac	431	Taylor, <i>b.</i>	536	Tucker	414
Stewart, <i>b.</i>	102	Saber, <i>m.</i>	212	Taylor, <i>b.</i>	536	Tucker, <i>b.</i>	216
Stewart, <i>a.</i>	624	Shone, <i>b.</i>	071	Taylor, <i>m.</i>	640	Tucker	209
Stewart, <i>b.</i>	212	Scott, <i>d.</i>	416	Taylor	625	Turnball	321
Scewart	106	Scott, <i>d.</i>	628	Taylor, <i>pa.</i>	221	Tupper, <i>b.</i>	328
Stewart, <i>a.</i>	212	Scott	520	Taylor	535	Turpenny, <i>m.</i>	640
Stewart, <i>a.</i>	527	Scott, <i>d.</i>	641	Taylor, <i>pa.</i>	535	Turner, <i>pa.</i>	415
Stewart, <i>d.</i>	99	Scott, <i>m.</i>	419	Tegart, <i>m.</i>	536	Turner, <i>m.</i>	107
Sewell, <i>m.</i>	101	Scott, <i>m.</i>	431	Teignmouth	104	Tanner	532
Sweeting	436	Scott, <i>d.</i>	101	Theed	106	Turner, <i>b.</i>	641
Sweetland, <i>m.</i>	640	Scott, <i>pa.</i>	22	Thecker	108	Turr, <i>a.</i>	319
Sewell	102	Scott, <i>a.</i>	319	Telfair	528	U.	
Sweetenham	531	Scott	325	Telfer, <i>m.</i>	640	Udney, <i>pa.</i>	100
Sweetland, <i>b.</i>	432	Scott, <i>d.</i>	329	Telper	431	Urbani, <i>d.</i>	537
Skelton	637	Socajee, <i>d.</i>	216	Templetown, <i>b.</i>	432	Underwood	531
Skelton	638	Somerville	535	Trench, <i>m.</i>	536	Underwood	531
Sevestre	318	Someren, <i>m.</i>	419	Twein	431	Urquhart, <i>a.</i>	211
Strelitz, <i>d.</i>	640	Stofford	637	Tween	327	Valpy, <i>pa.</i>	431
Sidmonth	104	Soltikoff, <i>d.</i>	433	Twentyman, <i>m.</i>	432	Valpy, <i>d.</i>	320
Simms, <i>m.</i>	101	Stonehouse, <i>pa.</i>	628	Tiellerup, <i>b.</i>	212	Valentine	427
Simmons, <i>pa.</i>	220	Spooner, <i>d.</i>	329	Tipton, <i>pa.</i>	327	Vansittart	104
Simons, <i>m.</i>	419	Stokes, <i>a.</i>	211	Tipton, <i>pa.</i>	215	Vanderstraaten, <i>b.</i>	
Simons, <i>d.</i>	101	Stockdale, <i>m.</i>	101	Trimmer, <i>m.</i>	107		193

Vanneck, <i>d.</i>	433	Watson, <i>pa.</i>	416	White, <i>pa.</i>	221	Wilts, <i>b.</i>	639
Vaity, <i>d.</i>	101	Wray, <i>d.</i>	433	White, <i>d.</i>	99	Winn, <i>b.</i>	107
Vardan, <i>d.</i>	625	Warbarton, <i>pa.</i>	628	Willcock, <i>m.</i>	432	Winter, <i>m.</i>	536
Vassy	527	Warlenburgh	426	Wilder, <i>m.</i>	107	Wintour	532
Vaughan	535	Ward, <i>m.</i>	640	Wilde, <i>b.</i>	640	Wright, <i>a.</i>	212
Vaughan	535	Ward	535	Wylde, <i>pa.</i>	221	Wirttemberg, <i>d.</i>	640
Vaughan	221	Ward	535	Wilkes	104	Wright, <i>a.</i>	533
Vaughan, <i>pa.</i>	101	Ward, <i>m.</i>	107	Wilkes	637	Wright	635
Vineash	218	Ward, <i>pa.</i>	431	Wilkes	219	Wright, <i>m.</i>	107
Vénéié, <i>m.</i>	104	Warden	325	Williams, <i>d.</i>	537	Wilshier, <i>b.</i>	628
Verulam, <i>b.</i>	432	Warden	275	Williams, <i>b.</i>	639	Wissett	637
Vermeied, <i>pa.</i>	220	Wastel, <i>b.</i>	535	Williams, <i>pa.</i>	221	Wiseman, <i>d.</i>	633
Vernon, <i>m.</i>	536	Wauchope	221	Williams, <i>d.</i>	641	Wise	426
Virieux, <i>a.</i>	343	Wangh	211	Williams, <i>d.</i>	528	Wise	427
Villeneuve	635	Wangh, <i>pa.</i>	221	Williams, <i>pa.</i>	416	Wyse, <i>m.</i>	212
Volstadt	625	Webb, <i>d.</i>	108	Williams	638	Wrixon, <i>pa.</i>	327
Volstadt	210	Webb, <i>m.</i>	432	Williams, <i>d.</i>	216	Woodcock	208
W.		Webber, <i>m.</i>	625	Williams	205	Woodcock, <i>pa.</i>	221
Wade	527	Webster, <i>d.</i>	433	Williams	211	Wolfe, <i>m.</i>	439
Waite, <i>d.</i>	525	Webster	535	Williams	211	W	
Walcott, <i>m.</i>	107	Webster	638	Williams, <i>m.</i>	536	Woodbine, <i>m.</i>	328
Wallerton, <i>m.</i>	415	Webster, <i>b.</i>	432	Williams, 205 <i>bis.</i>		Woodhouse	632
Wallerton, <i>m.</i>	415	Webster, <i>m.</i>	107	Williams, <i>pa.</i>	431	Woodward, <i>m.</i>	428
Walklate, <i>m.</i>	537	Weir	416	Williams, <i>b.</i>	102	Wood, <i>b.</i>	328
Wall, <i>m.</i>	415	Wheeler	535	Williams, <i>pa.</i>	221	Wood, <i>m.</i>	328
Wallace, <i>m.</i>	416	Welbank	638	Williams, <i>b.</i>	415	Wools	535
Wallis	106	Welland, <i>pa.</i>	220	Williams, <i>a.</i>	319	Wollaston	507
Walker	221	Welland, <i>pa.</i>	100	Williams, <i>pa.</i>	327	Wolsley	426
Walker, <i>a.</i>	212	Wells	531	Williams, <i>b.</i>	576	Wombwell, <i>d.</i>	537
Walker	472	Welch	638	Williamson, <i>m.</i>	640	Wond, <i>m.</i>	103
Walker, <i>pa.</i>	221	Welsh	108	Williamson	326	Wroughton	531
Walmsley, <i>m.</i>	640	Wellington	306	Williamson, <i>m.</i>	432	Wrottesley, <i>b.</i>	415
Walpole, <i>pa.</i>	100	Wellington	219	Wilkinson, <i>pa.</i>	221	X	
Walpole, <i>d.</i>	329	Wellesley, <i>a.</i>	416	Wilkinson, <i>m.</i>	432	Ximenes, <i>m.</i>	640
Walpole, <i>pa.</i>	419	Wellesley	219	Wilkinson, <i>a.</i>	219	Y	
Walters, <i>a.</i>	210	Wesley	426	Wilkinson	535	Yarker, <i>d.</i>	433
Walter	531	Wessell, <i>m.</i>	328	Wilkinson, <i>b.</i>	536	Yates, <i>pa.</i>	419
Walsh, <i>b.</i>	107	Weston	625	Wilkinson, <i>d.</i>	628	Yeo, <i>m.</i>	640
Wanspall, <i>d.</i>	633	Wetherall, <i>pa.</i>	220	Willaws, <i>b.</i>	100	Younghusband	109
Watling	106	Weatherail	535	Wilson	325	Younghusband	221
Watt, <i>a.</i>	319	Wicks, <i>pa.</i>	638	Wilson	535	Younghusband, <i>pa.</i>	327
Watts	528	Wickford, <i>m.</i>	640	Wilson, <i>a.</i>	216	Young, <i>pa.</i>	327
Watts	531	Wigan, <i>pa.</i>	628	Wilson	427	Young, <i>pa.</i>	327
Watt, <i>pa.</i>	221	Whitcombe, <i>d.</i>	329	Wilson	535	Young	420
Watkins	531	Whitehill, <i>m.</i>	633	Wilson	520	Young, <i>pa.</i>	214
Waterford, <i>b.</i>	639	Whiting, <i>m.</i>	432	Wilson	638	Young, <i>pa.</i>	214
Waterhouse, <i>m.</i>	328	White, <i>pa.</i>	221	Wilson, <i>m.</i>	640	Young	431
Waters, <i>pa.</i>	220	White, <i>m.</i>	328	Wilson	209	Young, <i>pa.</i>	221
Waters, <i>pa.</i>	220	White, <i>b.</i>	107	Wilnot, <i>m.</i>	328	Young, <i>pa.</i>	221
Watson, <i>a.</i>	319	White, <i>m.</i>	640	Wilson, <i>pa.</i>	100	Yolodyk	313
Watson	318	White, <i>a.</i>	101	Wilson	219	Yule	529
Watson, <i>pa.</i>	535	White, <i>pa.</i>	109	Wilson, <i>a.</i>	211	Z	
Watson	205	White, <i>d.</i>	433 <i>bis.</i>	Wilson	215	Zetter	529
Watson, <i>d.</i>	99	White	535	Wilson	635	Ziervogel	426
Watson, <i>d.</i>	433	White, <i>d.</i>	433	Wilson, <i>pa.</i>	327		
Watson, <i>a.</i>	319	White, <i>pa.</i>	213	Willmatt, <i>m.</i>	536		
Watson	321	White	219	Willis, <i>m.</i>	536		

END OF VOL.





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